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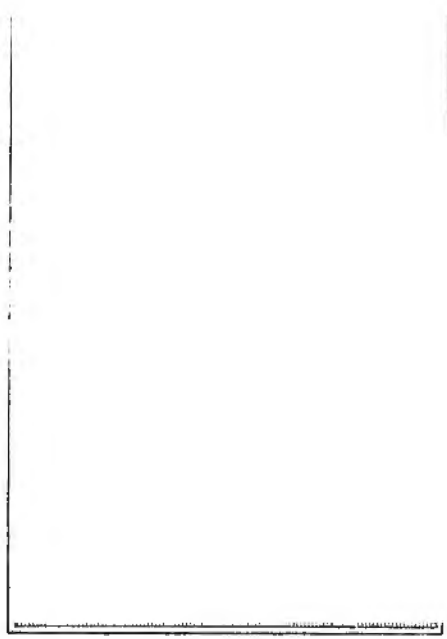
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R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
THIRTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (16.) —

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

Session 1.—30 *January* 1900 — 8 *August* 1900.
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AND OTHERS:
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EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899,

BY

A. WALKER, Esq.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF INSPECTORS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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GENERAL REPORT for the Year 1899, by A. WALKER, Esq., one of
Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors, on the SCHOOLS in the NORTHERN
DIVISION OF SCOTLAND

Aberdeen, January, 1900.

MY LORDS,—

I have the honour to present to your Lordships my third report on the Northern Division of Scotland.

Several changes in the staff have to be recorded. Mr. Lobban has been transferred to Ayr District to replace the late Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Wattie, from Edinburgh District, has been promoted to the charge of Banff District. In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Pennycook, Mr. J. H. Murray, Sub-Inspector, has been transferred to Roxburgh District, and Mr. H. Gunn has been appointed Sub-Inspector to take his place in Caithness and Banff Districts. The vacancy in South Forfar District caused by the lamented death of Mr. T. Simpson, a most able officer, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. H. Craig.

SCHOOL SUPPLY.

In the city of Aberdeen the new school at Kittybrewster, with 1,112 places, has been opened; Old Aberdeen Public School, with 562 places, is nearly ready for occupation; the new schools at Westfield, with 521 places, Hanover Street with 985, and Mile End with 1,239, are in a forward state of preparation. These five schools will accommodate 4,419 children; and as the schools that they will replace have room for only 2,233, room has been provided for about 2,200 additional scholars. The city, however, is increasing so rapidly that even this large addition does not quite meet the requirements. Torry district, on the south side of the Dee, has been growing so much that the large school at Walker Road, opened less than three years ago, is already overcrowded, and it is doubtful whether the additions now being made to Torry Public School will supply the deficiency. Broomhill Public School is getting seriously cramped for room, and it may be necessary to re-open the school of Ruthrieston in the neighbourhood. The number of tenement houses going up in Rosemount district will necessitate additions to the school there, and will make it matter of regret that the School Board did not adopt the larger scheme for Westfield, which they were to no purpose very strongly urged to do. The present rate of increase in the population would seem to render it necessary for each new School Board to build, in its triennial period, a new school for a thousand pupils.

Various improvements to out-door premises, and redistribution of internal space, have been made during the year. The reconstruction of the Central School however, and its equipment as a Higher Grade School are still hanging fire. Holborn Street School also requires some additions in order to make the proper balance of its classes possible. In

Country.

Ashley Road School the rooms of the advanced department are inadequate. They are too low, too hot in summer, too cold in winter, and one of them is used for a part of each day as a cookery-room.

Of the larger towns Fraserburgh requires increased accommodation for junior scholars, and the buildings and equipment of the Academy are altogether inadequate to the requirements of a secondary school. Broadsea School, in the fishing quarter of the town, has a poor building with no playground or suitable offices.

Bucksburn Public School has been enlarged and much improved; new class-rooms have been added to Ellon Public School, Foveran Public School, and Cultercullen Public School, and a much-needed addition is in course of completion at Erroll Episcopal School. Forgue Episcopal School has at length, thanks to the untiring efforts and educational zeal of the aged incumbent, been provided with suitable and handsome buildings.

Shannas Public School is in several respects of an inferior type, and the class-rooms at Ardallie and Mintlaw are insufficient in size, and the former is unsuitably furnished for the requirements of the New Code. Windyraw Public School needs new furniture and the addition of a class-room; St. Combs has very bare accommodation, and New Pitligo Public School requires additions and readjustment, now in progress.

In Huntly, Turriff, and Alford districts some seventeen schools have been more or less improved.

In Deeside improvements have been made at Braemar Public School and Aboyne, but the middle class-room of the latter is insufficient. The building and approaches to the small school of Kinord are very unsatisfactory. Birse School has been cleaned and painted for the new teacher, but needs much more; if the distance is not prohibitive, it might be well to provide a new school to do instead of Birse and Ballogie. A similar amalgamation might, with great advantage, be made in the case of Strathdon and Forbeston Schools. A new school is to be built at Raemoir by Banchory Ternan School Board.

Kincardineshire.

The Episcopal Schools at Newtonhill and Catterline are much in need of improvement, but in the case of the former the fishing population is dwindling away, and the school is likely to be shut. Barras School needs a new class-room and an addition to the staff. At Landsend the room has been partitioned and an assistant appointed. The small school at Shortside has been closed, as the scholars can be conveniently taught at St. Cyrus. A class room has been added to Bervie John Gordon's School. It would have been better to close the school altogether, or to hand it over to Bervie School Board, whose action is much hampered by the continuance of this school. The two rooms of the Public School occupied by the youngest classes are both overcrowded and wretchedly equipped. The Board would be willing to improve their school, but in view of the existence of the other school they do not know what and how much to do.

Sanitation.

It is still requisite to urge the necessity of frequent and regular cleaning, washing, and scouring of windows, walls, and floors. The out-premises are rarely more than tolerable, frequently much too near the school-rooms or the dwelling-house, and seldom cleaned often enough. The systematic supervision of these matters of hygiene should be the duty of the officers of Public Health. There has seldom been a year in which so many schools have been closed on account of epidemics, and it is more than probable that these are aggravated, if not originated, by insanitary conditions.

Mr. Macleod :—

"The number of schools has been fairly complete for some years back in this district, but the natural increase of the population necessitates an addition of class rooms and an enlargement of existing ones in several cases. The newer class rooms have been erected with a view to meet moderate requirements of the future in addition to the needs of the present, and it is regrettable that a similar end was not kept in view in the past, especially in the smaller class of schools. For these the eight square feet of floor space is quite inadequate.

"The parish of Lochbroom is specially handicapped in the matter of buildings by the policy of its first Board, which, instead of availing itself of large grants for the erection of new buildings, fancied it could do the work more economically by patching old ones—creditable enough for their original purpose, but a poor equivalent for what would be cheaper in the long run, and wholly in keeping with the commodious structures now dotted generally over the country.

"It cannot be said that the educational efficiency of the parish suffered otherwise, and I think it will be generally allowed that much of the success was due to the earnest attention given to the work by the late chairman of the Board, Sir Arthur Fowler."

Mr. Muir :—

"There seems nothing absolutely new to report under this head. Improvements in the premises are being made now and then, here and there. There is a very notable improvement at Kingoldrum."

Mr. Calder :—

"The past year has seen very little addition made to the existing school accommodation of the district, but, with one or two exceptions, the school supply may be said to be sufficient.

"The increasing population of Broughty Ferry and the pains taken by the School Board to enforce the compulsory clauses of the Education Act have so increased the school attendance as to necessitate the erection of a class room for eighty-eight pupils at the Eastern Public School and the projection of a considerable addition, to accommodate about 200 pupils, at the Southern Public School. This latter extension is already well advanced, and will be ready for opening in January or February, 1900.

"As to Dundee, the Registrar-General in his reports estimates that the population of the city has been increasing at the rate of 1,500 per annum, but the school attendance instead of advancing has been falling off year by year for the past three or four years.

"The attention of the School Board has been called to this; but, although the matter has been under its consideration for months, it has not yet been able to find any satisfactory reason for it. There is, however, a very strong presumption that the enforcement of attendance in the city is not so thorough or effective as it should be.

"No addition has been made in the year to any of the public schools in the city of Dundee.

"The School Board has now appointed a committee to look out for, and, if possible, secure a site for a new school near the top of the Hilltown, a district which for years has been referred to in these reports as urgently in need of more school accommodation.

"The class rooms that were being added to St. Mary's R.C. Schools and to St. Patrick's R.C. School at the date of last report have been completed and regularly used for the greater part of the year.

"In the country part of the district the increased attendance of young children has made it necessary to add to the accommodation for the lower division of several of the schools. This has in some cases been effected by subdividing the school buildings differently, as at Tealing, etc., and in other cases by adding to the existing buildings, as at Monifieth, Carnyllie East, Newb gging, and Kettins. At Liff a handsome new school building much larger than the old one, was opened early in the year.

Mr. Robertson :—

Inverness
Town.

"In the town of Inverness the extension of school premises goes on apace. The Central Public School is being extended to accommodate 500 additional children, and in the High School, in which the separate secondary department has been finally lodged, the accommodation is found to be so limited that the development of a higher grade department on the lines of Chapter IX. of the Code will be hampered for a while; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the junior school for infants, Standards I. and II., recently erected, is now fully occupied.

"Stimulated by an offer of the County Committee to subsidise not only the immediate equipment of a chemical and physical laboratory, but also the employment of a well-accredited teacher of manual instruction, the School Board have agreed to provide gradually room for the laboratories in the High School, and to centre the manual instruction in their premises in Church Street, hitherto used for purposes of technical instruction.

Country.

Skye.

Lewis.

St. Kilda.

"Over the rest of the mainland country of Inverness there is hardly anything of interest to report under this head. Of the islands, Skye with its steady if not decreasing population, is indeed more than adequately provided for in the matter of school space. The only changes there recently are small additions to Broadford and Kyleakin Public Schools, and the substitution of a new building at Colbost for an antiquated and dilapidated structure. Lewis, on the other hand, with its large and increasing population, continues to be a most difficult problem to those charged with the duty of school supply. In the parish of Barvas alone large additions are projected in the case of three schools, and in other parts of the Island the pressure is becoming embarrassing. The sub-school of St. Kilda, which, for reasons connected with the transference of the management, did not figure in the annual grant list last year, is to be restored thereto, and a marked and welcome change in the conditions affecting efficiency is promised under the new regime."

Mr. Lobban :—

Banff.

"The most important change in the school supply of the district is the very large addition to the buildings of the Banff Burgh School, which had been inconveniently crowded for some time. Besides relieving the pressure on the elementary side, the additions have supplied the necessary facilities for carrying on with smoothness and comfort the work of the well-equipped and flourishing secondary department, which has always been a characteristic feature of this school.

Craigellachie.

"Their Lordships have declined to continue on the grant-earning list the Craigellachie Church School building, which was never intended, and which is ill adapted, for school purposes; and it has fallen to the Board to make suitable provision for the educational needs of the locality. The Board have hitherto been unable to agree upon a site, but as soon as this preliminary difficulty is overcome, the work will no doubt be proceeded with.

Mortlach.

"The Mortlach board have, ever since the last election, been considering the question of replacing the present buildings of the Mortlach Public School by more modern and more commodious premises, but after their plans had been approved by the Department they suddenly suspended action and the whole project is meantime in abeyance. From an educational point of view this is to be regretted, as, besides being overcrowded, the buildings are out of date and not at all favourable to the development of the higher department, which it should be the aim of the board to encourage by every means in their power.

Marnock.

Orkney.

"The Marnoch Board are considering in a generous spirit the growing requirements of the Aberchirder district, and some enlargement of the village school is likely to be made in the early future. A better building is urgently needed in the Yesnaby district of the Sandwick parish in Orkney, where temporary accommodation is provided in one of the rooms of a small dwelling-house. On the whole, however, the counties of Banff and Orkney are in a very satisfactory position in regard to school supply."

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

"The enlargement of Dingwall Academy is approaching completion. Dingwall. The new science class-room and workshop will afford facilities for the development of a side of education which in the far north has hitherto been conspicuous by its absence. The same remarks apply to the Miller Institution, Thurso. It is proposed to transfer the management of the Thurso. F.C. School in this town to the School Board, and after a certain time the school itself will be closed and the scholars will find accommodation partly in the Miller Institution and partly in the West Public School. The North Public School, Wick, is overcrowded. The extension of the Burgh School Wick. Board boundaries, which involves the transference of Westbanks P. School from the Landward to the Burgh Board, will give the latter a free hand in making adequate provision for the primary and secondary education of the district.

"The Skibo Estate School has now been handed over by Mr. Carnegie to Skibo. the Dornoch School Board. The premises are, however, in a bad way, and an architect has been asked to report on the building with the view of adapting it to present requirements. The better—and ultimately the more economical course—would be to erect an entirely new school. A new school has been erected at Invershin. Invershin.

"A substantial addition has been made to Kiltearn Public School, Ross- Kiltearn. shire. The equipment of the school has also been materially improved within recent times, especially by the institution of a school library.

"Additions have been made to Kilerivagh and Eriksay Public Schools Island Schools. under the South Uist School Board, and the Barra Board have taken steps for the increase of the number of school places in Castlebay Public School. The disproportion between the size of classes and of class rooms will Overcrowd- ing of class- necessitate action on the part of several school authorities, among which rooms. may be mentioned the School Boards of Orlig, Fearn, Clyne, and Dornoch. The Embo School under the latter board is full to overflowing, and most of the infants are at present accommodated in a drill hall. A decrease in the number of pupils at Altnabreac Public School (Halkirk) has resulted A Public School dis- in its conversion into a side school. The Farr School Board have erected continued. a large iron building at Altnaharra in place of the old one. The number of pupils in attendance is small, and the school still remains a side school."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

There has been during the year a much greater amount of epidemic sickness than usual in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine. A large proportion of the schools both in town and country were closed for a month or longer owing to the prevalence of scarlatina, whooping cough, and measles. The other districts in the division do not seem to have been affected to the same extent, as no mention is made in most of the reports of irregularity from this cause. A periodical visit to all schools from the Medical Officer of Health, and strict supervision of all sanitary arrangements connected with the school inside and out, would do much to mitigate this unsatisfactory state of matters.

Of course, under the new conditions of inspection, it is necessary that due notice should be given of the dates of closing and re-opening the school from this or any other cause.

Cases of irregularity with no such valid excuse are still too common. The old vicious system of sending a country boy to school for the winter months only is not yet eradicated. Quite lately three cases from one small school were reported of boys who had not reached the stage of exemption being absent from May to December, and stated to be working. It is a pity that it is no one's bounden duty to prosecute the employer in such cases.

It is to be feared that there is not much hope of improvement in this respect so long as School Board areas are so small. A central authority

properly equipped would not be influenced by the motives that prevent small local bodies from carrying the compulsory clauses of the Act into effect.

Mr. Calder :—

Half-timers.

"A steady decrease has been going on for years in the number of half-timers employed under the Factory and Workshop Acts in the district. In the past year the number found in attendance at the schools was 2,534, as compared with 2,725 in the previous year. With the exception of thirty-one, engaged at three different places outside Dundee, these are all employed in the mills and factories in the city.

"Were the age at which such young persons can be employed raised to twelve years, as has been done in England, there is no doubt that many of the factories would employ older persons as full-timers instead, so that the number of immature half-time workers would be still further reduced, and the physical development of a considerable proportion of the youth of Dundee greatly benefited."

Mr. Robertson :—

Highland
Minute.

"I have little to add to my last year's remarks on this subject, and I am inclined to regard the state of the attendance as very encouraging indeed. The special rates of payment on the percentages of average attendance continue to justify the most searching inquiry into the activity of the school boards, and the frequent remonstrances and representations officially made as the result of this inquiry have a very beneficial effect on laggard boards. Long experience convinces me that occasional resort to prosecution cannot be avoided if the ordinary persuasive measures are to have any but a superficial and passing effect. As an instance of a very helpful local attendance committee I mention with much approbation the committee in the Ness district of the parish of Barvas. This committee has been in existence for many years, and it assists, in a very difficult district, the school board in investigating cases of default and deciding as to the final line of action.

Labour
Certificates.

"I had only six cases during the past year of formal application for the special examination under the Labour Acts and in conformity with Circular 223. It is very clear that there is no effective demand on a large scale for this class of exemption in this district, and I find that both teachers and school managers discourage, except in clearly necessitous cases, recourse on the part of parents and guardians to what is undoubtedly their legal right. Epidemics still stalk abroad, and with the usual deplorable damage to efficiency. Isolation of infected cases instead of complete closure of the schools is now being more thoroughly appreciated, especially as the Department so liberally saves the managers from the pecuniary consequences of a heavy fall in the attendance. Boards, however, are still too apt to resort to complete closure in order to allay panic, even though other places of public assembly remain open, and are attended by members of infected households. I have known one or two cases of unreasoning panic where the medical officer declined to grant a certificate other than that for isolation of the affected families. The apparently invincible determination of the parents was combated successfully by vigorous action on the part of the managers, and the school remained open with the major part of its pupils in regular attendance."

Epidemics.

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

Attendance.

"In my last report I drew attention to the causes that interfered with regular attendance at school, and I made special reference to the County of Caithness, in which the herding system caused a deplorable leakage during the short period of a child's educational life. Matters have changed considerably for the better since the issue of Circular 223. That circular threw the responsibility of asking for Labour Certificates on parents, and the result has been that few of them have taken the trouble to concern themselves about the matter. I expect a slight reaction when the stringency of the present regulations has been clearly perceived, but I

Decline of
the "herding
system."
Perhaps only
temporary.

hardly suppose that things will revert to the condition of former days when in some parishes children were regularly withdrawn from school for half a year during successive sessions after passing Standard III., and when parents who claimed the right to withdraw their children altogether after they had passed Standard V. used to ease their conscience by keeping them in school more or less intermittently for a year or two beyond the strictly legal limit."

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

For many years past very few boys in this as in all other districts have presented themselves as candidates. Their attainments are generally creditable, and the number qualified by the requisite Leaving Certificate is increasing. Their written examinations, now restricted to one in the middle of the course and one at the end, show some weakness in grammar and arithmetic, and what is perhaps of more consequence, a dearth of general information—a sure indication that they do not read enough. It may be from want of time or want of opportunity, but it is a fatal defect. The more a teacher knows, the better is he able by the living voice to quicken the intelligence of those under his charge, and the less does he need to have recourse to a dead text-book. Deficiencies.

One great drawback to the pupil-teacher system is that the great majority have no chance of completing their training. The colleges can take in only a few of them, and those left out are in many cases the very ones that stand most in need of the ministrations of these institutions. Training Colleges too small.

It is to be hoped that along with the recasting of their curriculum to suit the extended requirements of Article 21, they may hit upon some means of extending their premises and their teaching staff. There is no question as to the value of the training; all who have had it are ready to testify to the benefit received; the difficulty is as to how their sphere of influence can best be extended.

It does not at all follow that the man who knows most can teach best—in all grades of the profession there are many examples to the contrary—but it does follow that, if a man can teach, the more he knows the better. Country pupil-teachers, with their limited facilities for instruction, are at a great disadvantage as compared with those in large towns who can attend central classes. They have, however, the decided advantage of seeing how the work of a school is carried on as a whole, and of being able to put their hand to any part of it; whereas the town pupil-teacher may have to do with only one class or part of a class—very inadequate preparation for the charge of a school in which all classes and subjects have to be taught single-handed. If the country teacher be a man of character and energy, as most of them happily are, the pupil-teacher cannot fail to benefit more by his daily contact with him than if he were one of a large class at a central school. Country Pupil-Teachers.

Mr. Robertson :—

"There has been a good deal of discussion lately as to the need of a better curriculum of study, better terms of apprenticeship, and as to the inadequacy of the training of pupil-teachers in rural schools for the ordeal of the Queen's Scholarship Examination. So far as I have studied the question, and with particular reference to the remoter schools, I have come to the conclusion that many of our pupil-teachers do not get, and never will get, the training necessary for the increasingly high standard of the examination. Where well conducted central classes are accessible the fault of failure lies with the pupil-teacher; but where such classes are not it seems to me that nothing short of a system of substantial bursaries will suffice to Rural Pupil-Teachers Bursaries recommended.

enable pupil-teachers to study at central schools either after the close of their full apprenticeship or at an earlier period, providing they have attained a high standard at a special examination. From what fund a bursary system could be provided it is difficult to say, but as the pupil-teacher's higher studies are largely in the domain of what is called secondary education, the County Committee might be allowed or enjoined to make some provision in this direction. The whole subject, however, requires very close consideration."

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

Disadvantages of the ex Pupil-Teachers in Highland schools.

"The Article 32 (c) 3 teacher is practically non-existent in my district, but the ex pupil-teacher is a good deal in evidence. The large majority of the latter class find it impossible to compete successfully for the small number of places that are annually vacant in the Training Colleges. Their ignorance of science and of modern languages—except when they have received a regular secondary education—handicaps them considerably in competition with candidates from the South, and they are, at least in the remote country districts, obliged to get up the work prescribed for the admission examination by means of correspondence classes. In spite of these drawbacks a few of them succeed in passing first or second class, and last year a girl from Lairg Public School stood among the best of the first class.

The back-door entrance to the teaching profession.

"Most of the ex-pupil-teachers are good teachers, and a satisfactory proportion of them obtain the teacher's certificate by examination after the usual period of service. Their training is no doubt one-sided and imperfect; their outlook on the great world of thought and action is somewhat narrow and unsympathetic. But they have spent the best years of their life as apprentices to the teaching profession, and they are as a rule hard workers and earnest students; and, as long as the normal colleges are not open to all who are qualified to take advantage of them, it would be unreasonable to exclude these candidates from the back-door entrance to the profession.

Pupil-Teachers.

"A good number—and an increasing number—of pupil-teachers are able by means of the presentation of the necessary Leaving Certificates to dispense with the examination at the end of the second year. The great majority of this special class have been educated in secondary departments, and they are almost all girls."

ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.

Reading.

There is general agreement that reading continues to improve, but attention is drawn to the prevalence of exaggerated and unnatural emphasis, and to the trivial character of many of the reading lessons. The field of English literature is so wide and so varied that it should not be a matter of much difficulty to make an attractive collection of passages, scientific and didactic, dramatic and rhetorical. The reading lesson, properly utilised, should be the most important part of the day's work. To begin with, the lesson should be worth reading; and the teacher by patient questioning and necessary explanation should make sure that it is thoroughly understood. A distinguished Professor of Education in a recent lecture puts it thus: "Reading means the English language *understood*; and this again means understood wisdom, understood thought, understood morality, understood religion. Through reading and conversation between master and pupil on what is read we chiefly educate. This, supremely, is education, and it would suffice even if we had nothing else." This conversation between master and pupil is too often neglected, and the young teacher is quite content to spend the hour in hearing one scholar read after another, and is well pleased if each has had his turn.

Writing.

Now that we have got the so-called Civil Service style driven out of the field, writing both on slates and copy books is quite as good as

there is any need for ; the upper classes, however, should have practice in speedy writing on unruled paper. A point deserving attention is that the pen is hardly ever properly held. In the training college and pupil-teachers' examinations, scarcely one candidate is free from this serious fault.

A year's experience of the practical working of the methods of Arithmetic. inspection laid down in Circular 223 confirms what was said about arithmetic in last year's report, and the other inspectors in the division have the same tale to tell. There is too much working by rule, and too little application of reason and common sense ; too much practice in long, complicated, useless sums, and too little inculcation of principles. Above all, there is great need of increased practice in mental arithmetic, and this should include much more than short Mental Arithmetic. methods of finding prices of dozens and hundreds, of finding a year's wages at so much a day, or of dividing by 69, 79, or 89. These are useful in their way ; but what is wanted is promptness and accuracy in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing small numbers ; and the teaching of every new rule should begin with mental exercises exhibiting all possible cases of it with the smallest possible numbers.

There is great diversity in the quality of the composition. In some schools it is very good, in others very poor. It is entirely a matter of teaching, and will be all the more successful if the teaching is begun early. An interesting experiment has been made in Fraserburgh Public School. The scholars, from the infant class upwards, are encouraged to stand up and tell something that they have done, or seen, or heard, or read. They were all eager to tell their story, and did it very creditably in their own words. Later on, when they are able to write, time may be very profitably spent in writing the story on slate or paper. In this way they gradually acquire command of language and power of expression. Some teachers imagine they are teaching composition when they make their scholars always answer in complete sentences. It is a delusion and a waste of valuable time. Why use six words when one will do ? It is to be hoped that the prominence given to power of expression in the Merit Certificate Examination will lead to increased attention to the subject.

Mr. Macleod :—

"It is probably a general experience of inspectors that reading is better in the lower than in the higher standards, accounted for mainly by the less time available for the subject in the higher ; but in part the greater flexibility of the vocal organs of the young accounts for the pleasing impression of lower standard reading. I am, however, fairly well satisfied with it in all. It is nearly always correct, and is rarely deficient in distinctness. The chief fault is in the grouping of words, which is regulated more by punctuation than by collocations giving distinct images or ideas. Reading

"Judged by the test of cards arithmetic may claim a fair meed of praise, and in many schools there is distinct improvement in mental arithmetic, which is, indeed, becoming popular. Nor is that surprising, inasmuch as mental arithmetic must prove an aid to the teaching of other subjects by the undoubted stimulus it gives to the thinking faculty to act rapidly and accurately. Arithmetic.

"The Civil Service system of penmanship is that most generally used in Writing. the district, and good when its vices are avoided. Its chief fault is the placing of two strokes of a letter so close that it is not clear whether there are two strokes or one only. Besides the danger of illegibility resulting from that bad habit, it is far from pleasing to the eye by the lack of proportion in the letters.

Composition. "The presence or the absence of skilful and earnest instruction is seen more in this subject than most others ; but children coming from educated homes, as a rule, put themselves in evidence by their greater fulness of ideas, whatever be the character of the teaching. The school should therefore as far as possible put itself in place of the intelligent home ; and one way in which it can help to do this outside book lessons is by cultivating the powers of observation. Object lessons, drawing, and what is called hand and eye work, are valuable in this matter, but, as exclusive aids, are very imperfect. Attention must be bestowed upon the large and the distant as well as upon the near and the minute to cultivate the observing faculties.

"To make a pupil give an oral and subsequently a written account of what he has noticed on his way to school would supply a good exercise in composition and in the training of the observation. A few such exercises would put the whole school on the alert as not knowing who was next to be called upon ; and, as general exercises, such scenery as is visible from the school would supply admirable subjects. When the school is in the country what splendid opportunity is furnished as a means of doing the same thing by calling attention to the colour of field, tree, stone, water, mountain, and cloud. Why should not the teacher also assemble his older pupils occasionally at night—to point out to them stars and constellations, and show how planets, moon, and even sun (by noting stars nearest setting sun) move among the stars ? All this can be noted with the naked eye, and as requiring not the slightest knowledge of mathematical astronomy it becomes merely an exercise of observation.

"Instead of a subject on which to write an essay I sometimes prescribe a series of words on which individual sentences are to be written."

Mr. Muir :—

Writing. "Composition is sometimes disappointing. I hope to work some improvement here by encouraging the commencement thereof at an early stage. Why should Standard IV. be kept grinding at dictation that they may 'pass' ? I have got most interesting pieces of composition from this class—crude and incorrect they were, but there was some intellectual play. Even from Standard II. I have received pleasing exercises, on slates of course.

"More accuracy in the use of inverted commas might be expected in Standard V. Children, too, will begin somewhat in this way :—'A man, who was walking along a road.' Then they begin a new sentence without completing the first.

Arithmetic. "It has been somewhat astounding to me to find how little grasp of this subject is possessed by a great number—I might say the majority—of the pupils. Step outside the printed cards used for Standards III.-VI., step outside the sets of questions one has been accustomed to set in Standards I. and II., set questions involving easy numbers but implying a trifle of thought and arrangement, and bewilderment or utter absurdity results. In Standard I., *e.g.*, children may be asked successfully to add 17 and 6 mentally, or to take 5 from 13. Nay, they may be asked how much change they will have out of a shilling after spending 2d., or, so far as I remember, even 2½d. But ask them to take 13 from 40—on slates, be it understood—and a great number will either be utterly puzzled, or by setting down the smaller number first will produce the answer, 73. Give to scholars in Standard V. or thereabouts, a question involving the multiplication of, say, 345 by 10 ; there is a great chance that they will have to multiply by 10 as laboriously as if it were 9. If the question involves multiplying by two or three tens, some will add 30 to the original number. I am referring to good schools—to schools or departments hitherto rated as at least good, or very fair, if not higher. The new liberties of inspection will encourage the examiner to throw the cards aside in some cases and to apply simple oral tests. As the grants are to vary but little if at all, the inspector will not feel that in reporting the unsatisfactory teaching of arithmetic—or grammar, or anything else—he is perhaps taking the bread or at least the butter, out of a teacher's mouth."

Mr. Robertson :—

"My remarks under this head have been so often detailed that I propose to put them this year in a nutshell. The event of the revolving educational year has been the strenuous preparation by the schools for the working of the New Code in its fullest educational and financial bearing. The new system of inspection inaugurated by Circular 223 has, I am now thoroughly convinced, commended itself to the vast bulk of managers and teachers. There is, of course, a handful who would die in the last ditch of rigid formality and restraint, and who, I believe, really feel that they attain their greatest freedom when working in a field as circumscribed as possible by minutely definite official regulations. Most of the teachers have willingly responded to the call of the new system for the application of fuller and more varied methods to the ordinary work, and the appraised result is very encouraging. Points where slackness is still apparent are the teaching of junior arithmetic, especially mental, and of the class subject of English in the broader and more stimulative sense that is so very desirable in our elementary schools. Merit Certificate examinations at centres are likely to show a large increase in the coming year. English has been conspicuously the failing subject in this examination, and to a surprising extent also ordinary domestic and industrial arithmetic, as represented by the conventional Bill of Parcels. New Code. Arithmetic. English.

"The interminable Gaelic question need not, I think, have more than a Gaelic triennial reference in my report. I have no new information or suggestion on the point."

Mr. Lobban :—

"Reading continues to make satisfactory progress. The most noteworthy feature in connection with the teaching of this subject is the growing tendency to widen the range and increase the amount of the children's reading. It is consequently less common to find the younger ones able to repeat the lessons from memory; and the older scholars are not only gaining in fluency, but are showing greater interest in, and greater readiness and facility in explaining, what they read. The confidence with which they face an unprepared passage, and their growing taste for reading on their own account, are results that testify to the educative value of the instruction in many of the schools of the district. Reading.

"Arithmetic is making distinct progress, and under the stimulus of the merit certificate is bound to make still further headway in future." Arithmetic.

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

"Visits without notice have perceptibly quickened the interest taken in mental arithmetic, by which I do not mean the acquisition of a number of rules for the shortening of arithmetical calculations, but the rapid mental solution, by means of the usual operations, of questions that do not involve much figuring, especially questions that frequently occur in the business of life. A few of these rules are useful enough, and ought to be known in the upper standards, but their importance is very much exaggerated. What could be more objectionable than the following, which I extract from a book on mental arithmetic :—'To find the price of 1cwt. when that of 1lb. is given. Rule: Reduce to pence, multiply by 9½, and the result will be the answer in shillings.' Arithmetic. Progress in mental arithmetic.

"Two facts have particularly impressed me during the past year in connection with the teaching of arithmetic. I find that children in Standard IV. who have been working at the addition and subtraction of fractions have very little knowledge of what fractions really are, chiefly because of the absence of concrete illustration and practical demonstration. The teaching they receive makes them look upon fractions as a set of mystic symbols which have no relation to real life, so that (to take a simple example), though they can readily add five shillings to one shilling, they are perplexed and confounded when asked to add five sixths to one sixth. I find also that too much time is devoted to complicated sums in 'Practice,' and I am afraid that in the working of a sum of this kind the meaning of the various steps on the road to the final result is imperfectly. Necessity of simplification. (1) Fractions. (2) Practice.

understood. Under the new Code, which allows teachers to draw up their own scheme of work, I expect them to devote more time to the theory of 'Practice,' and to the solution of simple questions that can be worked more expeditiously by the application of this 'rule' than by compound multiplication.

- Composition. "Composition, though still a backward subject, especially in the more remotely situated schools, has been taught with a good deal of success. School libraries are on the increase, and the formation of reading habits which this fact indicates ought to have important effects on the children in widening the range of their ideas and cultivating their power of expression. In several schools I have recommended the adoption of *Aesop's Fables* in Standard III., and I anticipate good results from its use as a class book. There can be no doubt that composition is the hardest subject to teach in a school. In island schools, where the children think and talk in Gaelic, the mental strain on children and teacher alike must be very considerable. Anything, therefore, which can make the composition exercise more enjoyable to the one and less irksome to the other is to be welcomed. The use of fables at this early stage will, I believe, tend in this direction."
- Aesop's Fables as a text-book in the Lower Standards.*

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector):—

- Reading. "There is a growing tendency to widen the scope of the reading. In several schools the usual type of reading-book is supplemented by magazines and newspapers. These have an excellent effect in improving the fluency and readiness of the reading and in widening the stock of ideas. Over and above this a higher type of teaching is attempted in several instances in which complete standard works are read. Thus one or two schools have supplemented the 'reading-books' with a play of Shakespeare and a historical novel of Scott. This is a kind of work that has everything to commend it. Whether the work is read through in the class from beginning to end or whether time is so limited as to compel the making of 'cuts,' to be supplied in narrative by the teacher, the study of a really great book, instead of the congeries of disconnected trifles that make up our modern school books, is the best use any teacher can make of the reading hour, and is the most likely way to create the reading habit—the most valuable of all school aims.
- "The greater scope of the reading seems to be producing a greater range of general information, as would be expected.
- Writing. "Writing has been seen more in exercise books than in examination papers, and these in the main bear out what has been said on the subject in former reports. The subject is most systematically taught in the junior sections, but does not at least seem to be neglected anywhere.
- Composition. "Composition, the most difficult of all subjects for the teacher, and the one in which least skill is shown in regard to method, continues to show the same defects as formerly, though the senior pupils are becoming better furnished with ideas.
- "It is becoming somewhat commoner to find young classes accustomed to express their ideas in little essays on common things, and this is to be encouraged in every way.
- "In the senior classes the anecdote form of composition prevails to a most unfortunate extent, but is here and there being alternated with essay writing. For this the first requisites are a stock of ideas and the reading of good models.

Mr. Galloway (Sub-Inspector):—

- Reading. "Reading continues to make steady progress. It is fairly fluent, and is most frequently pleasing in tone, pitch, and expression. But rapidity is a common fault, and the correct reading position is seldom taken.
- Recitation. "Recitation is usually of finer execution than reading. As a means of voice-training and of instilling elevated sentiment, with some conception of literary and dramatic beauty, recitation is easily first. Even yet,

however, are to be found schools in which one short poem had been judged sufficient for a year's work.

"Handwriting maintains a good average of form, neatness, and legibility. Writing. The upright angular hand is a vanishing quantity. There seems a growing conviction that good writing is best acquired in senior classes by abundant practice in dictation and composition, and hence is to be seen in such classes a growing disuse of copy-books, with a consequent saving of time.

"Composition continues to be, on the average, distinctly good enough to Composition. evidence painstaking instruction. Excellent specimens are not uncommon, but it would be absurd to expect such as a rule, or more than the capacity to express simple thoughts in appropriate grammatical language. A yet higher level may be reached in future, however, through the increased attention now paid to sentence-building in the junior classes and to correctness of speech in all classes, but above all from a fuller vocabulary acquired through reading, and methodically applied to varied shades of expression.

"The past year has been one of transition from the old standards to Arithmetic. the freedom of classification under the New Code. Not all have risen to the height of the opportunity to grade progress more in accordance with arithmetical principles.

"Mental arithmetic is receiving more attention with good results upon ordinary capacity to calculate, and upon worked-out processes as well. Still more attention may profitably be given.

"A beginning has been made to the desired end of dispensing with the Slates. use of slates in senior classes. Greater carefulness and neatness might be cultivated thereby, and continuous progress could be better gauged.

"Home work in arithmetic is to be deprecated."

Mr. Black (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Writing is as nearly perfect on slates and on copy-books as any subject of Writing. school instruction can well be. But in the higher classes the important element of reasonable speed is too often overlooked in the straining after perfect form. It would be a good thing also if the two highest classes, or, in any case, the merit certificate class, had at least one unrulèd exercise book in which occasional exercises in composition and arithmetic might be written.

"Composition stands very much where it did. It is perhaps improving, Composition. and it will undoubtedly improve more markedly in the higher classes when more is made of it lower down. Some fourth standards have written composition as a regular exercise, and do it well. In some infant schools also the little pupils' power of speech is delightfully developed under a wise mistress.

"The results in arithmetic also show little change, though the teaching in Arithmetic. an increasing number of schools reaches a higher plane. Sums worked by rule continue to be worked with wonderful accuracy—when the rule is applicable. But one would willingly sacrifice some of the accuracy attained by rule to greater aptitude in working by reason. Much of the desk work might with advantage consist of the quiet study and solution of a great variety of problems suited to the various stages of the different arithmetic classes.

"In the higher classes of some schools scroll books are taking the place of slates. Among other advantages of this change an inspection of the scroll-book will show whether the scholar has worked his sum by the shortest methods and with the least expenditure of figuring."

CLASS SUBJECTS.

The most noteworthy fact in regard to these is the restoration of History. History to its proper place in the curriculum. It is surely a good thing that every citizen of the greatest empire the world has ever seen should have some knowledge of how it has grown, and, above all, that he should know the course of the long struggle for national freedom, which is the crown and glory of our annals. It will be our duty to guide the teachers into good methods of imparting this knowledge, to

free them from petty details, and to ensure that a broad foundation be laid, upon which by further effort a fair superstructure of ampler knowledge may be raised. The aim should be to infuse a spirit of patriotism, to let the pupils know what we fought for in the past, why we fought for it, and why we are ready to fight for it again.

Geography.

Geography continues to be on the whole well taught. Here and there a little less memory work and a little more application of reasoning power would do no harm. It is easy to interest a class if you teach them how geographical position and physical features influence climate, productions, and distributions of population; why one country should grow hemp, another silk or cotton; why one should be mainly manufacturing, another pastoral or agricultural. Of course topography should not be neglected, but the getting up of lists of towns, rivers, capes, etc., is of very minor importance.

Elementary Science.

Elementary Science holds a place in the larger town schools and in a few in the country. It has been rather too much specialised, taking the form of lessons on Chemistry, Magnetism, Botany, etc., each man wisely choosing the subject he was most familiar with. It will now be merged in the wider subject of Nature Knowledge, and it is to be hoped that the instruction will be oral, and as much as possible illustrated by experiment. A twopenny text-book saves the teacher a lot of trouble, but it effectually debars the pupil from any rational understanding of the subject.

English.

A competent knowledge of his own language and ability to use it to advantage in writing and speaking should be the principal aim of elementary instruction. This should include a knowledge of how words, clauses, and sentences are connected with each other, and of their proper sequence and subordination. A great many technical terms, suited to the inflectional intricacies of Latin grammar, but quite foreign to the idiom of our native speech, may be conveniently dropped. Learning by heart of choice passages of both prose and poetry should be in constant use in all the classes; and it is, generally speaking, better to learn a dozen short poems than the same number of lines extracted from any one long poem. It will not matter much if the full comprehension of some of the poetry be a little beyond the present stage of the pupil's powers; he will understand it better by and by.

There is not much to complain of as to the choice of poems in this district. The teachers are sensible men, with a mind of their own, quite able to pick out what suits them, to the exclusion of much of the rubbish printed in some of the common reading-books.

Mr. Macleod :—

History.

"There is little change to report on class subjects; the principal, perhaps is the general revival of history in anticipation of the demands of the New Code. In future, I trust, it will be taught on the concentric plan in preference to that of exclusive periods. Leaving Standards I. and II. out of consideration, as the lessons taught therein need not come into the general system, history is more likely to abide with one if the broad outlines are taught to Standards III. and IV., the same range in some detail to Standards V. and VI.; while to ex-VI., in addition to further details, the matter of causes underlying events should be taken in hand. The last course in the hands of a skilful teacher might be made as educative as science or language.

"It is gratifying that most of the text books on the subject are good, a few of them are indeed remarkably so. They tell the story of our country, free from party bias, as it should be told to the young, while they rightly

emphasise the faults of individuals who were more eager for their own aggrandisement than for the welfare of the State, and the merits of men, like Chatham, whose wisdom and devotion to the nation's good were potent factors in building up our magnificent Empire.

"I am much pleased with the knowledge of geography acquired in the Geography schools, and in the upper standards this sometimes includes some acquaintance with Physical Geography. Map drawing is improving, and I notice in some schools that advantage is taken of the lessons of ordinary drawing to improve the construction of the map. A regular geometrical figure, which includes most of the map, is drawn, and the deviations of the outline from this figure are put down with creditable accuracy. It is surprising, however, how frequently one has to call attention to the absence of a line of latitude or longitude in maps.

"In English some attention is given to word-building, but I would like Word- to see more done in etymology. Would it not be well to substitute a lesson building in roots once or twice a week for the one in parsing and analysis?"

Mr. Muir:—

"Grammar, I fear, is decaying, at least not improving. I am not an Grammar idolizer of the technicalities of grammar as food for younger children any more than I am a blind worshipper of the subtleties of the syllogism as pabulum for college lads; but both sets of ideas have their value as mental discipline. I am so old-fashioned as to think that they cannot be educationally replaced by a knowledge of the 'common pump,' the 'parts of a plant,' and the 'contents of the abdomen.' Of course, I not only question on parsing but on cognate words, often with little success. Meanings of words are not well known. In the boiled-down—babe's pap—style of reading-book so popular (and attractive and cheap) nowadays, there is often little to examine upon—and that little is too often a puzzle to the scholars. I may note that I am not examining children whose home speech is Gaelic, as some of my colleagues have to do, finding naturally great, but not always insuperable, difficulty in getting the children to express themselves in an alien tongue.

"Many children could beat inspectors in rattling off lists of the towns, Geography rivers, capes, etc., in a given county or province, but have little general grasp of the world. They have perhaps crammed up proofs of the earth's rotundity, but that it is round is a fact with which they no way concern themselves. They have crammed up a good many facts about Europe, Australia, and Canada, but, too often, they have not learned the general position of the five Continents and the five Oceans. Technically, this does not seem to have been required till they reached Standard VI., but, I believe, some teachers have shown independence of character by imparting this recondite piece of instruction at an earlier stage. Confront Standard V. with the Map of the World on Mercator's Projection. Guide them to the eastern edge thereof, and they will find it as difficult to show how to cross the Pacific to British Columbia or Europe as mankind generally did to conceive the idea of circumnavigation before the days of Columbus and Magellan. To be sure, some of the wealthier School Boards might provide a globe here and there.

"What I might say on this matter has been said well enough by my Poetry colleagues are this. Advantage should be taken of the powers of verbal memory possessed by the young to store their minds with suitable pieces. Nor should one be always pedantically exact about requiring understanding of the poem. Perhaps the children understand, or at least feel, more than we give them credit for. Still, one should be careful. 'Man was made to mourn,' perhaps, but this poem was not made for delectation of boys of twelve. This, I think, has been extirpated. 'Little Jim,' I regret to say, seems hardly dead enough yet."

Mr. Calder:—

"English and Geography are taught as class subjects in all the schools of this district, and History is taken as a third class subject in more than two-thirds of them. This increase in the number taking History is a

- result of the issue of Circular 223, and, as the schools that teach three class subjects comprise all the larger ones, the proportion of pupils to whom it is taught may be reckoned as from four-fifths to five-sixths of the whole. The teaching of these subjects pretty generally follows the lines detailed in last year's reports. Photographs of cities and interesting places are now more frequently shown in the teaching of Geography, and tend not only to awaken greater interest, but also impress the matter more vividly on the minds of the pupils.
- Geography. "The number of schools that follow the concentric system of teaching History is rapidly increasing, and the almost unanimous verdict of teachers who have tried it is conclusively in its favour.
- History. "Elementary science has been taught to boys under Article 19 A (5.) of the Old Code in 45 of the schools, and in only one of them had the grant for it to be refused. In the others the illustrations and experiments used in the teaching of the subjects were of such a nature as was likely to quicken the minds of the pupils and lead them to investigate the subject further as they had opportunity."
- Science

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

- The revival of History as a class subject. "Several schools have done well in History during the past year, and the prospective introduction of the subject into most of the schools which have hitherto not professed it affords matter for deep gratification. Its excision from the curriculum was due entirely to the fact that it was not paid for. Under the new code it is no longer merely an item in a varied educational *menu*, but an indispensable branch of a complete course of study. I do not hear a grumble against the teaching of it. Attention is directed to the mastering of great events in the evolution of national life and liberty rather than to the knowledge of unimportant incidents in the lives of monarchs. The full significance of these events may only be comprehended when the child has become a citizen, but in the meantime they furnish material for the training of the judgment and the building up of character."

Mr. Robertson :—

- History. "The compulsory inclusion in the curriculum of the schools of some knowledge of British History will not, I think, materially disturb the work of the schools. The new prescription has, of course, caused an avalanche of text-books—many of them crudely composed where they are not severely annalistic, but a few that give pleasant and very digestible reading. The schemes of most of the schools start with history in the junior divisions taught mainly orally, and in the senior division I have passed for the coming year a great variety of proposed profession, always recommending in the Merit Certificate Class some acquaintance with the facts of the modern period of our history. The lesson on the National Flag referred to in last year's report is now a regular feature in most of the schools. The extraneous considerations for the introduction of this historical object lesson have certainly not diminished since last year. Geography is still vigorously taught, and that connected with passing events gets, as a rule, the prominence it deserves. English is not very successfully taught as a whole, and at the Merit Certificate stage the radical weakness of the intermediate teaching becomes startlingly apparent. That day of decision reveals the undoubted fact that Standards III., IV., and V. are practically starved so far as any intellectual pabulum is supplied by the scrappy and third or fourth rate pieces of poetry and weakly written reading text which they are compelled to study with such tedious iteration. What many teachers have yet to learn is that all sections of the school must work together for the ultimate test, the Merit Certificate.
- Geography. "If the intermediate section of a school is weakly taught good results at the last stage are impossible."
- English.

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector) :—

- Geography. "There should be less reliance placed on text-books and also fewer text books of the style of catalogues. Moreover, it ought at this time of day to

be quite unnecessary to say how much better it would be to deal more in general information than in details. On the whole, however, the geography lessons are promising.

"There is great need of pictures in illustration. Maps are good enough, though, after all, of very limited application, and they are too exclusively used.

"Further, there is a great risk of geography being too abstract.

Relief maps and models should be as common as they now are rare.

"Finally there is too little human interest. No branch of geography surely is more valuable and stimulating than what is connected with the character and history of the nations as conditioned by the land they live in.

"Though History has all along been represented in the teaching of many schools it has taken a new start under the stimulus of the New Code. In the town schools the subject had been for some years entirely in abeyance, and, broadly speaking, the country schools alone kept it up. Now, practically, all are teaching history, more or less well. The division of the period of British History from Julius Cæsar to the present into sub-sections, allotted in chronological order to the classes according to their respective ages, was good neither in theory nor result; but it has become so much ingrained in the mental habit of teachers that the tendency is to perpetuate it. The old and better way is becoming increasingly common, however, viz., to omit History, strictly so-called, from the work of the younger classes altogether, and to teach the whole subject to each of the other classes year after year, advance being made towards ever greater definiteness, greater realism, and greater detail. Lately, a new name—the Concentric system—has been invented for this, but the thing itself is far from new.

"In History, so far as the year's work shows anything, there is likely to be much genuinely good work done. It will necessarily be seen mainly in the work of the candidates for Merit Certificates, and it is to be hoped that the teaching will not be limited to events within the British Empire.

Mr. Galloway (Sub-Inspector):—

"Class-subjects cannot be said to present any new point of view. Geography. Geography remains the most popular. At present, the very infants seem interested in South Africa.

"Increased attention is being paid to history on account of the Merit Certificate requirements, and, if the teacher treats it mainly from the stand-points of national progress and morals, it may have noble educational results.

Mr. Black (Sub-Inspector):—

"In the vast majority of the schools English and geography were the class subjects chosen. History, though by no means neglected, was not formally professed, and very few schools took elementary science.

"The results in English show little appreciable change from those of last English year.

"The pieces selected for repetition continue in most cases to be well chosen and well recited.

"Word-building, in its wider sense, an exercise fitted to interest and instruct children of all ages, is too frequently, even in the higher classes, building either ill taught or untaught.

"Geography continues to be well taught. It seems to consist less in mere repetition of names, and to concern itself more with finding out what's in a name and intelligently appreciating what are really the important things to know about this great world in which we live."

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

After December, 1898, the examinations in Specific Subjects and for Merit Certificates were, in terms of Circular 223, deferred to the end of the school session; and, as there are 348 schools in the district, session.

most of them professing one or more of these subjects, the burden thrown upon the staff between the middle of May and the end of July was a very heavy one.

Latin.

The quality of the work was much the same as in former years. Latin is the staple product of the Northern Counties in the advanced sections of the schools, fostered by the requirements of the Dick and Milne Bequest examinations and by the supply of Secondary Education Committee Bursaries, and "The Version" stills holds a predominant place in Aberdeen University Bursary Competition. As the teachers in all the principal schools are graduates, most of them know the subject and teach it well. It is curious, however, that a large number of false quantities are not only tolerated but taught, *e.g.* *conféro, contili; consëquor, consëcütus, consëqui; collöquor, collöcütus, collöqui; adjüro; possümus; aggrëdi; Cæsäris*, and many more. On the other hand, they say *castigo, fatigo, festino, evilo, irritö, indüro, conjüro, vectigal, amäbam, monëbo, legëbat*, and many others. It is natural, following the analogy of English, to shorten the penult; but why it should be lengthened in the compounds of *fero, gradior, loquor, sequor, traho, veho*, etc., it is not easy to see. The reason of the disregard of quantity may probably be that given by one teacher in excuse for bad pronunciation of French, and by another for weak arithmetic, that "it is not a subject that counts in the Bursary Competition." However that may be, it is an ugly blot on the otherwise fair page of Aberdeen Latin.

False quantities.

French.

While the boys mostly learn Latin, and a few of them Greek, the girls, while not neglecting Latin, study French and German. As has been often pointed out, French pronunciation is in many cases weak. A teacher in an important school had actually taught his pupils that the letter *n* not initial was entirely quiescent, and so they pronounced *mon, mo; sont, so; and mon enfant, mo affü*. He was strongly advised to attend the Saturday French and German classes for teachers, which have had a very encouraging measure of success. This case is adduced as representative of the diminishing class of men pretending to teach a subject of which they have no complete knowledge.

Greek.

Greek continues to be taught in a few schools, and is sometimes very well advanced. In a small country school one or two girls were reading Thucydides, and had a very sound and thorough knowledge of what they were about. In the case of girls going to the University, Greek somewhat unfairly carries more marks in the preliminary examination than French or German.

German.

German seems to be growing in favour, and is usually very well taught. For one thing it does not present the same difficulties of pronunciation as French, though there is considerable diversity depending on the district of Germany in which the teacher has learnt the language.

Other subjects.

The new inspection will relegate book-keeping and shorthand to the commercial side of the advanced department, and agriculture to the domain of Nature knowledge. It is to be hoped also that time will not be wasted in putting pupils through the first stage, and only the first stage, of any of these subjects.

Mathematics.

Mathematics, however, must be put into a different category. Its practical utility and its value as a mental gymnastic must always find it a place in school work. As has been often pointed out, sufficient use is not made of easy exercises on the propositions and of deductions from them. The algebra part is usually satisfactory.

Domestic economy.

Domestic Economy, which has taken up so much of the girls' time to very little purpose, owing to the unpractical way in which it was

taught, will now be merged in practical cookery or laundry work, or considered as a groundwork for object lessons.

The increasing demand for modern languages, and the reasonable requirement of the Department that due care should be given to the pronunciation of them, have resulted in the institution of Saturday classes for teachers by competent instructors. The attendance has been satisfactory, and the desired end will no doubt be gained. If a teacher has interest enough in his subject to give up his weekly holiday for it, he may be trusted to get all the good he can out of it. Earnestness of purpose, an eager desire for self-improvement, and zeal in their daily work are unfailing characteristics of the teachers of this district.

Mr. Macleod :—

"The specific subjects taught for their educational value are mathematics, Latin, French, and in a few schools Greek and German. Domestic Economy, which was mainly a grant-earning subject, is now relegated to its proper place with practical cookery. The examination for leaving certificates and that instituted by the secondary committee for admission to central schools secures that attention to secondary subjects to which they are entitled in all schools aiming at work beyond the standards; and it may be claimed for the county of Elgin that education fitting a pupil direct for the university is now put within reach of the poorest boys and girls who would benefit by the course."

Mr. Calder :—

"The number of presentations in specific subjects has fallen from 4,101 to 3,895, and the passes from 3,476 to 3,329, while the standard attained in them is much the same as that of last year. The decline in number is fully accounted for by the operation of the free scholarships provided by the County and Burgh Secondary Education Committees' schemes, and the bursaries provided by the County Council, which draft an increasing proportion of the older and more promising pupils from the upper classes of the elementary schools, and give them opportunity of prosecuting their studies in the Higher or Secondary Schools of the county, which do not come under the Code examinations."

Mr. Robertson :—

"The New Code sounds the knell of the system of payment on individual passes in specific subjects. Article 21 will, I am certain, prove very workable in the hands of a judicious teacher. A very large number of applications have been made for the recognition of advanced departments under this article. My own inclination has been to recommend such recognition by the Department even in cases where the number of qualified pupils is small. I think it would be an unfortunate set-back to advanced elementary teaching in small or medium-sized schools in rural districts where a well-equipped central school does not exist if the encouragement that Article 21 holds out were withheld by reason of the small number of pupils beyond the purely elementary stage."

Mr. Galloway (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Specific subjects are vanishing, and under the New Code will utterly vanish, from all schools in which they were taught mainly as a means of revenue, and up to the minimum requirements merely. Their disappearance under such conditions will be no loss to education."

MERIT CERTIFICATES.

The increased importance attached to the Merit Certificate, as an evidence of the completion of the elementary stage of school work and as a passport to the advanced department, is strikingly shown by the

fact that the number of presentations and passes this year is more than seven times what it was last year in the two counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, and is more than twice the number presented and passed last year in the whole Division. During the year, and mostly in the two or three months immediately preceding the summer vacation, 3,488 were examined, and 2,306 passed, as compared with 492 and 326 of the year before, and with 1,635 and 1,110, presented and passed in the whole of the seven Districts of the Northern Division.

Improved attendance in upper classes.

The eagerness to obtain the certificate has also caused a great increase in the attendance of the upper classes. In order to overtake the work, it will be probably found necessary to hold collective examinations at suitable centres for the written part of the work.

Examination to be near end of session.

The examination will as much as possible be held towards the end of the school session, but will not be restricted to the year's work. The object of it is not to find out whether the pupil has done that well, but whether he has got adequate training in elementary and class subjects, whether he can use his own language to sufficient purpose in reading, writing, and speaking; whether he has a sufficient grip of the principles of arithmetic and its ordinary methods to be able to apply them with ease and accuracy in calculations of a practical kind; whether he has a respectable knowledge of the main current and leading events of our country's history, and such a knowledge of geography as will enable him to take an intelligent interest in the epitome of the world's transactions set forth in the daily newspaper.

This cannot be got up by a year's cramming. It must be the outcome of the pupil's diligence, and the teacher's patient and skilful teaching through his whole school life.

Mr. Calder :—

Great increase.

"As anticipated in last report, the number competing for Merit Certificates has enormously increased during the past year, having risen from the 305 of the previous year to 1,639, and the passes from 256 to 1,113. These respective numbers may be taken as an indication that the education given in the upper class of elementary schools is in a generally satisfactory state. Further, as a large proportion of those gaining these certificates are thus encouraged to pass on to higher or advanced departments, the institution of such an honour certificate for elementary schools may be expected in course of time to lengthen the school attendance of most of their pupils of good natural ability, and enable their education to be carried to a much higher point than has hitherto, as a rule, been the case."

Mr. Lobban :—

Great increase.

"Last year the presentations numbered 205 and the passes 144. This year the corresponding numbers are 962 and 649. The slight drop in the pass percentage, viz., from 70 to 67, is accounted for by the fact that, while formerly the candidates were all ex-VI. scholars, many of the schools are now sending forward pupils from the Sixth Standard. Every school has now a direct interest in working for these certificates, whereas formerly some of the best schools fought shy of them, preferring their pupils to go straight for the leaving examinations. Arithmetic continues to be responsible for more failures than any other subject.

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector) :—

Merit Certificates

"In regard to the work done by the candidates one or two defects may be pointed out.

"(1) The most general and fatal defect was the wretched preparation in arithmetic. It was too obvious that arithmetic had greatly deteriorated in our schools, but one was not quite prepared for the utterly helpless condition of so many of the best pupils when taken away from the formal rules and exercises of their books to solve simple practical questions such as one would meet in ordinary life. Sometimes not one in a dozen could discover how long time elapses from 8.45 a.m. to 2.25 p.m., or other such simple matter, though they could work intricate sums dealing with long lines of years, months, weeks, days, etc. It is needless to dwell on this, because it was painfully plain to all interested, and, it is to be hoped, is in the way of being remedied.

"(2) History was usually weak.

"(3) English usually included good reading and grammar, excellent spelling, passable and sometimes excellent written composition; but in oral composition generally a rather poor appearance was made."

Mr. Black (Sub-Inspector):—

"The average pass—67 per cent.—is probably as high as could be expected under the new conditions, which, while treating specific work as Average voluntary, prescribes some new and harder tests in other respects.

"The percentage of pass to presentation in individual schools varies from 27 to 84, showing a wide difference in the state of preparedness in which the pupils came forward to the examination. This inequality of attainment among candidates doubtless arose largely from the fact that some teachers presenting pupils for the first time did not know the strictness and the comprehensiveness of the tests that would be applied. Varies considerably.

"It may be sufficient at present to say that failure occurred oftenest in Weak arithmetic, and most seldom in composition. The work in English and in mental arithmetic was this year leniently judged. In future a good working knowledge of the requirements in both of these subjects should be considered a necessary qualification of every candidate presented for this examination."

LABOUR CERTIFICATES.

In terms of the Circular issued to all the School Boards of the District in December, 1898, examinations were held in April and May at a large proportion of the fifty specified centres. At the two examinations held in the City of Aberdeen about 1,600 were presented, at the other centres in the two counties there were only about 450. As the city contains less than half of the population of the district the number was disproportionately large, and it was obvious that many of the candidates did not fairly come under the head of "necessitous cases"; but probably there was some difficulty in weeding them out. There are indications that the numbers will be much smaller this year. Aberdeen.

The country Boards showed commendable diligence in selecting proper cases, and the fact that the parent had to take the initiative tended to keep the numbers down. Much extra trouble was caused to the staff from the school authorities failing to provide the requisite Country. schedules.

As in the analogous case of Merit Certificates there is great difficulty in holding special examinations in the Highlands and islands, where distances are so great and visits can be made only at certain times of the year. It is to be hoped, however, that the demand for this certificate will soon be a thing of the past. It is so far satisfactory that except in Dundee the candidates for partial exemption are so few.

Mr. Macleod:—

"Since the institution of separate examinations for labour certificates one is brought directly in contact with the candidates, whereas formerly, being

massed with Standard V., they escaped notice as special units. This contact shows that in most cases they are somewhat neglected children, and it is a small proportion only of them that attain the standard qualification. The inference is justified, therefore, that fairly well-conducted parents in this district wish, as a rule, to give their children a more advanced education than the minimum demanded by the State. At the same time there is a lower stratum than the parents who seek the labour certificate. These seem to be anxious, and often succeed in the effort to evade compulsory education by a sort of erratic attendance at school on the part of their children, by which little or nothing is learnt, but which makes it difficult to bring the parents within the meshes of the law. As soon as the children reach the age when the statutory obligation is no longer in force the parents of this lowest stratum feel triumphant over the melancholy ingenuity by which they have brought up their offspring in a state of ignorance in a period when a fair education is common and is expected to be universal."

Mr. Muir :—

"Breachin and Kirriemuir are honourably moderate in the matter of applications for Labour Certificates. Montrose and Arbroath have each had a large collective examination lately. Rural schools give me hardly any trouble in this matter."

Mr. Calder :—

"The number of candidates examined in the district for Labour Certificates during the year was 877 in Standard V. and 905 in Standard III. All the examinations in Standard III., and fully nine-tenths of those in Standard V., were in connection with factory or workshop employment in Dundee and its immediate neighbourhood. Fully 73 per cent. of the candidates in Standard V. passed and about 69 per cent. of those in Standard III."

Mr. Lobban :—

"The departmental minute has had the effect of stimulating Boards to greater exertions in looking after the attendance, and the institution of a separate examination for Labour Certificates has also operated in the direction of improvement. Partly because of the pressure brought to bear by Boards, and partly, I believe, because the altered conditions are as yet but imperfectly understood by parents, it is only in a few cases that the number of candidates for these certificates could be considered unreasonably large. At the same time it is hard to resist the conclusion that many of the candidates were of a class to which the term 'necessitous cases' could in no sense apply; but this is a matter in which Boards are limited to moral suasion, as their powers appear to stop short of compulsion."

"It is only in Orkney, where 'herding' continues to play havoc with the attendance, that children are put forward to pass the third Standard Examination for partial exemption; but it is pleasing to find that efforts are being made by sundry Boards to check this practice or at any rate to keep it within reasonable limits. In no case was it found necessary to withhold the special attendance grants under the Highland Minute."

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

Inconvenience of holding central examinations for the Labour Certificates. The demand for Labour Certificates is dying out.

"Distance between school and school and the lack of satisfactory railway or other communication render it difficult to hold central examinations for labour purposes in my district. The large extent of the district makes it impossible—and due regard for the real and proper work of the inspector makes it inexpedient—to move about from place to place for the mere purpose of holding labour examinations. Happily, applications have not been frequent, and I have been able to satisfy all the reasonable demands of School Boards in this connection by examining for these certificates—but only, it must be remembered, when they were asked for—at the time of the ordinary examinations of the schools. The danger of associating the Labour Certificate with the general work of the school is easily avoided."

On the other hand, it is quite possible by means of central examinations so to advertise this certificate as to make parents believe that it is a thing to be prized or grasped at."

THE NEW CODE.

From December, 1898, to the summer vacation inspection in this district has been made on the lines of the New Code. Each school had two, three, or more visits, and the individual examination for Merit Certificates and in specific subjects was held as near the end of the school session as possible. By educational authorities and all the Code well-most capable teachers, who constitute the great majority in this district, the Code has been received with the heartiest welcome, and pronounced to be as nearly perfect as such a document can be. It gives freedom to the teachers to carry out their own methods, and to give more time and attention to important parts of their work that cannot be measured by examination. It will give increased brightness and general intelligence, and evoke that mental alacrity that is more to be desired than dead certainty, especially the dead certainty that gave the correct answer to a sum whatever the working was like.

The work of inspection, however, will call for more time and skill, and in the Highlands and islands where the schools are far apart, and not easily accessible at all times of the year, there may be difficulty in carrying out its provisions in full. The way will be cleared, however, to a certain extent by the abolition of individual examination in specific subjects, and by the disappearance of large numbers presented for examination in them merely for the sake of the grant.

As the head-teacher is now to be his own examiner and to be held directly responsible for the state of his school, an increase of staff will in many cases be necessary to leave him free for the requisite examination and supervision, and the careful recording of the work. There are too many School Boards that restrict the staff to the bare minimum allowed by the Code, instead of making it commensurate with the amount and quality of the work to be done.

The teachers of the district have mostly adopted the provisions of the Code with alacrity. Almost all of them have sent in well-adjusted time-tables and schemes of work. Some of the latter are very elaborate, others meagre enough; but they mostly show an earnest desire to take full advantage of the new facilities. Of course, it does not follow that the man that makes out the best scheme will be the most effective teacher of the subject, but it is at least a good thing for him to know clearly what he has to do. The examination of these schemes and tables has taken up much time and caused a great deal of correspondence.

There are a few teachers that have not yet read either Circular 223 or the New Code. They are of the sort that dawdled for nine months of the year, and made a frantic if ineffectual rush for a few weeks before the annual field-day. They found salvation in the old leading strings, within the old fences, and in the use of the old mechanical methods, and feel quite lost without them.

The organisation prescribed by the Code of infant, junior, senior, and advanced sections is simple and natural, adapted to schools of all sizes, and gives full liberty of classification. Promotion does not depend on proficiency in any one subject, and there is no restriction as to when it is to take place. The institution of advanced departments with their literary, or commercial, or scientific sides, gives official sanction to the immemorial usage of Scottish schools. The

Effect on the
teaching of
higher
branches.

only conditions imposed are that a definite scheme be submitted for approval, and that the teacher is qualified to carry it out. As might have been expected in these northern counties, where the teachers have striven to put Latin enough into their pupils to give them a good place in the bursary competition, all the best schools have sent in their schemes, and will continue to teach those higher branches that have always been the glory of Scottish education. And now that the withdrawal of the individual grant removes the temptation to send in shoals of scholars with a mere smattering of a subject, it may be expected that those, fit though few, who are likely to benefit by a more liberal education, will receive more attention, and give evidence of increased efficiency and wider culture.

Mr. Muir :—

"I have paid several visits to schools at casual times, devoting a good deal of time to testing sundry classes. These visits reveal to me aspects of school work which I might overlook, and act, I hope, as stimuli both to teachers and taught. While this is the case, I do not see that such visits can be a substitute for a leisurely annual examination going over the whole ground. The intention of the Department in instructing us to pay such visits—and warning teachers to expect unexpected visits, so to speak—is, I understand, to ensure, so far as possible, that school work shall be kept up continuously through the year, and that cram towards the end of the financial year shall be avoided. Though grants are not now to vary (or but very slightly) according to results, yet I presume it is intended that the examination shall be not less searching, though less mechanical, than before. To examine at a casual visit six months after last inspection, and then to multiply the 'progress made' by two in order to gauge the year's work, would give some curious valuations. In Shetland it would often be impossible to get to a given school. If the school was reached it might be found that there were no scholars, or that there were but few, and those very dull and very damp. Even in North Forfarshire, though these visits may do much good, yet they do not furnish the inspector with much in the way of data for his annual report on the school. Visit a school in November, and he will find the struggling teacher licking into shape (I speak figuratively) scholars who have not renewed their mental strength by contact with Mother Earth, scholars recently dragged from the charms of potato-lifting, whom the schoolmaster has not seen for weeks, perhaps months. And this is not all. In a week or two 'term' comes, and a great proportion perhaps migrate to another parish, and new scholars come in. To gauge the work of such a school by noting what progress it has made since (say) last April or May would be a farce. The school will show a good average year's work when tested at its usual time or thereabouts. Whatever objections may be taken to 'cram,' it is only natural to suppose that schoolwork will be going ahead with more rush when attendance is more regular, when days are longer, and when weather is better. These remarks apply to rural schools. In the case of large town schools, fully equipped with staff and machinery, it is reasonable to expect definite and systematic progress from month to month. And yet in such schools, earning under the now expiring system the 'highest grant,' there is often a weak spot somewhere. The arithmetic of one class or the geography of another may be very far from excellent. A visit without notice may hit this blot—or may not. The only way to make sure of things is to go over the whole work once a year at least. If the whole work of all schools is to be gone over twice a year, then the inspectorial staff would need to be increased, but I do not suppose that that is expected or that this will be required. It may be said that the headmaster ought to know the weak spot in his school without waiting for the inspector's visit, casual or annual. No doubt he often does know. But it must be remembered that in the schools we examine the position of a headmaster is very different from that of one in the great English Public Schools. He is subject to a School Board triennially fluctuating. His

assistants are not subject to him—that is, his power is far from absolute. Naturally he does not wish to quarrel either with his masters or his subordinates, but he is glad, being a sensible man, to have the weak spot, of which he has long been aware, pointed out by an independent official.

"In visiting large schools weeks before the end of the financial year, one can sometimes point out that such a class (Standard I. or Standard II. according to the old nomenclature) is well up to its professed work and may be advanced at once without 'marking time' till the annual visit comes round. Owing to my recent state of health, I have not been able to pay visits which might have resulted in such 'promotions.' But it is to be hoped that teachers have had the sense to promote, if not whole classes, at least individuals without waiting for a hint from me. Often they must know, far better than the Inspector, whether a given child is ripe for promotion. Sometimes 'the smartest counter in the class' breaks down, from nervousness mayhap, and 'fails,' while a dull plodder gets through."

Mr. Munro Fraser:—

"The provisions of the Code of 1899, which are not yet in complete operation, were to a large extent anticipated by the issue of Circular 223. Code and Circular were both received with unmistakable manifestations of professional and public approval. Some of the older and more nervous approved teachers, labouring under the conception that the sole function of an inspector is to inspect, looked with a certain degree of apprehension on the increased importance attached to visits without notice; and the drawing up of schemes of instruction, the preservation of records of work, etc., appeared to add new anxieties to their daily lot. They had become accustomed to the trammels of traditional practice, and were on the whole satisfied with the estimate formed of their work on the annual parade day or day of examination. Most of this class will, it is hoped, settle down to an appreciation of their freedom, and will find by experience that though there were good points in the old method of inspection the new is better. The New Code looks for good steady work throughout the year rather than a highly finished performance at the end of the session. It puts a premium on intelligent teaching, but does not abolish hard work and frequent revision. It aims at impressing the teacher with the consciousness of the fact that he is an educator and must criticise his own methods, his own efforts, and his own results, from week to week and from month to month. The New Code as it affects teachers

"I am not unaware that the Code presupposes certain qualities in the inspector as well as in the teacher. It is popularly supposed that the work of inspection is much easier than formerly. No doubt the mechanical work of revising school papers has been lightened, but the physical and mental strain of inspection and examination has been considerably increased. There is more travelling, more investigation, greater exercise of the faculty of discrimination, and greater difficulty in estimating the educational value of the work done. It is evident that at a visit without notice, when the work is in a half-finished condition, the criterion of judgment must be different from what it is after a more or less protracted course of special preparation."

SECONDARY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The amount of secondary work in elementary schools is shown by the fact that fifty of them—fully one-seventh of the whole—sent candidates to the Leaving Certificate examination. The bursary schemes of the Secondary Education Committees of the two counties also tend to encourage the work. It may be objected that the increased grants to Advanced Departments should render these subsidies unnecessary, and should enable the Committees to concentrate their efforts upon the improvement of the more needy Secondary Schools.

Mr. Lobban as usual gives a very satisfactory account of Banff and Orkney.

The Technical Committees of the County Councils have instituted grants upon oral and written examination in technical subjects in

evening schools. In Aberdeenshire 60 classes in 51 schools were examined in 13 different subjects. In Kincardineshire the scheme has just been started on similar lines and adopted by a considerable proportion of the schools.

Evening-school work. Not much can be done in the short session of an evening school, but a competent teacher may at least give such an outline of the subject as will encourage his pupils to carry on the work for themselves. After all, it is what a man does for himself that has the true educative effect.

Work of Secondary Education Committees. The statistics of Aberdeen County Secondary Education Committee show a steady increase in the number of passes for capitation grants, there being 486 in 1899 against 453 for the year before. There is a slight decrease in the number competing for the Committee's bursaries, but the quality of the work is shown by the fact that several of them took good places, among others the first and the third, in the University Competition, and that the names of several in the list were those of pupils direct from the elementary schools.

Mr. Lobban:—

Banffshire. "Judged by the results of the Leaving Certificate and University Examinations, Banffshire, in which there is not a single higher class school, is quite holding its own in the matter of higher education. The secondary grants are paid by the County Committee mainly on the results of the Leaving examinations. The following tables show the Leaving Certificates in each subject for which payments were made for the last two years:—

	1898.				1899.			
	Lower Grade.	Higher Grade.	Honours.	Total.	Lower Grade.	Higher Grade.	Honours.	Total.
Mathematics .	35	6	—	41	31	15	—	46
Arithmetic .	—	33	—	33	—	47	—	47
English . .	102	27	2	131	104	40	7	151
Latin . . .	40	21	2	63	33	29	5	67
Greek . . .	13	4	1	18	14	12	1	27
French . . .	68	20	2	90	61	31	6	98
German . . .	83	15	3	101	47	14	6	67
Dynamics .	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2
Total . . .	292	126	10	428	291	189	25	505

"In these tables the certificates gained by pupil-teachers are not included. There is a marked increase this year in the number of Higher Grade and Honours Certificates. The latter are distributed among the following schools:—Aberchirder, Macduff, and Mortlach, 1 each; Aberlour, 2; Inveravon and Keith, 3 each; Banff, 4; and Fordyce, 10.

Fordyce. "A girl from Fordyce school had the same remarkable success as one of her schoolmates had last year, securing honours in English, Latin, French, and German, besides obtaining a Higher Grade in mathematics.

Aberdeen Bursary Competition. "Pupils from the county were very successful in the recent Bursary competition at Aberdeen University. The published merit lists include candidates from the following schools:—Inveravon, 1; Aberlour and Keith, 3 each; Banff, 4; and Fordyce, 10. A pupil from the last-named school stood highest among the Banffshire candidates, gaining the fifth place in the bursary list. It is greatly to the credit of Fordyce school that,

with an average attendance of only forty-four in its Secondary Department, it figures so prominently in these examinations. No doubt a pretty extensive bursary system gives it special advantages ; but all the same the following table, giving its successes in the recent Leaving Examinations, shows a record of which any school might well be proud :—

—	Lower Grade.	Higher Grade.	Honours.
Mathematics - - -	3	6	—
Arithmetic - - -	—	8	—
English - - - -	12	12	2
Latin - - - -	10	11	3
Greek - - - -	5	6	—
French - - - -	4	5	3
German - - - -	8	4	2
Total - - -	42	52	10

“Only two of the Orkney schools, Kirkwall and Stromness, have specially equipped secondary departments, both of which are doing thoroughly good work. Kirkwall continues to hold its own with the best of the Banffshire schools. The rural schools of Orkney are now much more enthusiastic in their support of the County Bursary scheme. The standard of examination in the Bursary competition has in consequence been raised, and this will in time enable the town schools to bring their secondary departments to a still higher level of efficiency and usefulness.”

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Few of the inspectors have this year thought it necessary to say anything on this head. The methods, as practised in our large, well-equipped schools, are so well known and so well established that it is not necessary to say anything about them in detail. Even in small country schools, where the infants form but one of the many classes demanding attention, the mistress does her best to follow out what she has seen done in the practising school of her training college. If she has not seen it done, as often happens, but has only read about it, it is apt to be a very second-hand performance.

Now that we see a little more of the methods of training the infants there are one or two susceptible of improvement. Mr. Galloway calls special attention to one which is much too prevalent. Repetition is a good thing, but when it takes the form of a whole class repeating a dozen times on end *a-t ut*, or *five and five are ten*, or *tain*, as they pronounce it in these latitudes, it is not put to its proper use.

Mr. Calder :—

“Where a school is large enough to admit of a separate teacher for the infants, or for the infants and Standard I. together, the department so formed can be made a very bright and pleasing feature of the school, with its singing, marching, and physical exercises to the accompaniment of a piano ; its interesting kindergarten exercises of various kinds, with gallery, or general lessons on actual objects, or capital illustrations of them, and the

Infant
Schools.

frequent change and liveliness maintained in all its work. All the schools of any size in the district have such a department in connection with them; and, as a general rule, it is carried on in such a manner as to render it a happy and stimulating place for the pupils."

COOKERY, DAIRY AND LAUNDRY WORK.

Cookery.

Most of the large schools have their cookery room. The subject is usually well taught; the girls take a great interest in it, and do it well: dairy and laundry work are in this district, with one or two exceptions, no part of the elementary school work. There is a general feeling that school is no place for learning a trade, and these subjects are sufficiently provided for by the technical branch of the Secondary Education Committee, which appoints itinerant teachers to give instruction in those districts where it is wanted.

Sewing.

Sewing continues to be well taught to the girls in almost all the schools.

Mr. Macleod:—

Cookery.

"In Morayshire the Boards are gradually increasing the number of separate buildings for cookery and laundry work, the importance of which is obvious. A class-room used for cooking is not in a fit state to be used for ordinary tuition within an hour of the time when the cooking is finished, and yet it frequently happens that a far shorter interval is all that can be spared.

"It does not require an expert's eye to see that cooking itself has been gradually attaining a higher level of excellence, and I am in hopes that the Department's circular of May 18 will lead to further improvement. It is disappointing, on the other hand, that so few girls take to cooking as an occupation in life. One reason—probably the main one—is that most of them are satisfied with one course of lessons on the subject. The efficiency derived from one course is very small, and there is naturally little satisfaction derived from practising what one knows very imperfectly.

Dairy work.

"Among many farmers' wives and daughters there was, and to some extent still is, a prejudice against the teaching of dairy work in schools, arising from the impression that butter and cheese could not be made better than by traditional methods. Others who think that good may be made better have given school tuition a trial that has resulted in much success. At the agricultural show held in Elgin in the month of July last there was a competition in butter-making open to the agricultural population of the county, and the awards were made by an expert. Here one of the pupils of Miss Wallace, who teaches in the schools of St. Andrews-Llanbryd, Urquhart, and Mosstowie, easily excelled all the women familiar only with traditional methods. Her work was declared by the expert to be practically perfect, and out of a total of 100 marks for the various points considered she received only a fraction of a unit less than the total."

Mr. Calder:—

Cookery.

"Practical cookery continues to be taught by special teachers, with very satisfactory results, to the girls in Standards IV. to VI. in all the public day schools in Dundee, Broughty Ferry, and Monifieth, and in two of the large Roman Catholic day schools in Dundee, as well as in a small public school in the country. It is also taught in all the Dundee evening schools for young women, and taken, with few exceptions, by the pupils attending them. The dishes cooked are such as are suited to the homes of the working classes, and the girls and young women show great application and earnestness in the work.

Sewing.

"Needlework, as a rule, is well taught, and some of the big town schools, with their large staff of female teachers, produce really excellent results in knitting and sewing, patching, darning, and cutting out. These high results are not wholly confined to large schools, however; but where one mistress has all the standards to attend to, excellence can hardly be expected, and much less is accepted as satisfactory in the circumstances."

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector):—

"Needlework gets a well recognised place in all time tables, and the Sewing. work is almost always systematic and good so far as one can judge who is anything but an expert."

SINGING.

Attention still requires to be called to the necessity of voice training and of more practice in ear tests. If the teacher's voice is low set, the scholars are almost sure to use the lower register of their voices, with a very unpleasant effect. There is none of this in Aberdeen City schools, as the music teachers are masters of their profession. Due attention is given to voice training and the proper balancing of the parts, and to the upper classes some knowledge is given of the relation between the tonic sol-fa and the staff notation. Care should in all cases be taken that the songs should be worth learning for their words as well as their music.

Mr. Calder:—

"Singing from notes is universally taught throughout the district. The Singing. two small schools for deaf mutes have, of course, no singing, and in other two cases the lower grant only could be recommended.

"The great proportion of the schools show creditable readiness and accuracy in answering the sight and ear tests and in almost all the songs are sung in two or more parts. In a number of them also the pupils in the upper division have some knowledge of the staff notation as well as of the sol-fa."

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector):—

"In most schools fairly successful singing from notes is taught. There Singing. are fewer opportunities of hearing carefully-prepared songs than there used to be when schools were inspected on fixed days previously announced, but the method of preparation is seen, and there is usually in each school a repertoire of songs that are familiar. The preparation of the music in many cases is considered exclusively important, and the meaning (and even the correct rendering) of the words is too much neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Here follow some remarks by Mr. Calder on his Blind and Deaf-mute Schools, and by Mr. Muir on Drill and Discipline:—

Mr. Calder:—

"One special school for blind scholars and two for deaf and dumb Blind and children are still carried on in Dundee. One of the latter is taught on the Deaf and oral or lip system, and the other by finger and signs. There is no new Dumb feature in the teaching or results described in connection with them last Schools. year, except that manual instruction of some sort is now provided for all the pupils.

"The school for the blind is a particularly well taught one, with many excellences and pleasing features about it."

Mr. Muir:—

"On Drill, I said last year nearly all that I have to say. That it Drill. improves the order and tone of a school is evident. I have one large town school especially in my mind's eye.

"In the matter of order among the children I have little to complain of. Discipline. In the matter of organisation there is sometimes room for improvement. A school of several hundred pupils is sometimes nominally under the charge of a head master, whose time is practically taken up—nearly in its

entirety—with the teaching of a single class. What time can he have for supervision? Thus, though the school as a whole is by no means bad, yet there are provoking inequalities—sometimes serious blots. In some cases, too, the nominally highest class entrusted to the headmaster seems to be by no means the cream of the school, but to consist to some extent of lads who have not the ability or ambition for a place either in a higher grade school or in some shop or office.”

DRAWING AND SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES.

Mr. Ewen, whose duty it is to examine these classes in the whole Northern Division, with the exception of Mr. Calder's district, which for this purpose is attached to Edinburgh, gives the following report:—

Mr. Ewen (Sub-Inspector):—

Science and
Art.

“The teaching of science and art in the northern division continues to make progress, and although the actual number of classes established under the Science and Art Directory does not show any notable increase this year, there is a distinct improvement in the quality of the work. This is particularly noticeable in the larger towns, where it is practicable to have groups of classes in science and art carried on from year to year. Here not only do the elementary feed the advanced classes in the same subject, but one subject reacts favourably on another.

Science.

“Practical classes in science are somewhat slow in getting formed, partly because physical and mechanical laboratories—especially the latter—are few, and partly owing to a disinclination to adopt new methods of instruction.

“The science subjects receiving the most attention are practical plane and solid geometry (I.), machine construction and drawing (II.), building construction (III.), mathematics (V.), and inorganic chemistry (X.). The first of these is probably studied chiefly because it is necessary for the Elementary Drawing Certificate, and it is usually taught by an art teacher. The second and third are taken up by artisans in the engineering and building trades respectively, and the remaining two are followed, as a rule, by the ordinary student. There are one or two classes in magnetism and electricity (IX.), but sound, light, and heat (VIII.) is not represented in any of the evening science classes, except what little is taken up under the heading of physiography (XXIII.).

Practical
Science.

“Although the number of practical classes in science is not so large as it ought to be, the teachers are becoming increasingly alive to the advisability of augmenting largely the number of experiments in class, and reducing note dictation to a minimum. It is hoped that very soon it will be generally recognised that every student of an experimental science ought to spend at least half as long again in the laboratory as he does in the lecture-room. Fortunately in the case of chemistry this rule has held for some considerable time, and with the best results.

Applied
Science.

“It would be an advantage if such technical subjects as machine construction (II.), building construction (III.), naval architecture (IV.), applied mechanics (VII.), and steam (XXII.) were always taught by men actually engaged in the special industry concerned, but in the smaller towns this is scarcely to be hoped for. Formerly the first two of these subjects, as well as practical plane and solid geometry, were usually included in the repertoire of the art teacher, and a good many classes in one or more of these three science subjects are still taught in connection with art classes. The subject of machine construction and drawing has in recent years been becoming less and less of an exercise in the mere drawing of machines, and concerning itself more and more with the principles of their construction, so that to teach it adequately is almost beyond the capabilities of anyone who has not undergone a thorough training as an engineer.

Nautical
Schools.

“Navigation (XX.) and nautical astronomy (XXI.) are taught in the Aberdeen Navigation School, the chief function of which is to prepare

candidates for the Board of Trade examinations for mates and masters. The school is taught in the Sailors' Home, and is carried on under considerable difficulties as regards accommodation, etc. In such an important seaport as Aberdeen there is need for a thoroughly equipped school of navigation and marine engineering for the theoretical training of both the deck and engine-room officers of our mercantile marine.

"The art classes in the division are in a healthy condition and show Art. signs of increasing attendance. The subjects usually taken up are free-hand, model drawing, and light and shade, and occasionally a little modelling in clay, and design. In the Gray School of Art, Aberdeen, nearly all the art subjects in the directory are taught, and the school takes a high place among the schools of art in the kingdom. Much good work also is done in the art schools in the various towns in the division."

"In most cases geometrical drawing (art) has given place to the Geometry. elementary stage of practical, plane and solid geometry (science subject I.), doubtless because the latter is required for the various Art Certificates, while the former does not count. The percentage of students who follow the art subjects beyond the first or second group is still exceedingly small, but a large proportion of the art students are elementary school teachers or pupil-teachers, and these usually consider they have gone far enough when they have gained the Elementary Drawing Certificate, which does not necessarily carry them beyond Group I.

"Clay modelling is taken up with some success in several of the art Clay model- centres in the division, and it is gratifying to note that the number of ling. students favouring this mode of artistic expression is on the increase. It is hoped that the introduction of clay modelling as a manual occupation in elementary day schools under Article 19B4 of the Code will have the effect of further increasing the number of students following this excellent branch of art.

"The study of the human figure from the living model is carried on with Drawing some vigour in Aberdeen, but elsewhere in the division it is very little from life. taken up.

"In Arbroath High School the study and practice of design is pursued Design. with considerable success, both in the day and evening classes, and much good work is being done in this direction. Most of the pupils work out their designs with a view to their being actually carried out in the materials for which they have been designed. Several designs for various kinds of needlework which have originated in the art department of the school have already been carried out under the direction of the sewing-mistress. Designs intended for realisation in other materials have also been carried out, and the study of decorative and applied art is being usefully developed in the school. In one or two other schools this practice obtains to a slight extent, and it is hoped that the system of originating designs in the art department of a school and carrying them out in other departments—by the same pupils preferably—will be greatly extended in future.

"Probably the chief difficulties which the elementary school teacher has Art in to encounter in teaching drawing have arisen from the manner in which Training the subject has been taken up in the Training Colleges. Very little Colleges. attention seems to be given to instructing the students in the best methods of teaching drawing to children. Some of the students get a course of blackboard drawing, which is no doubt of considerable value to them afterwards in their teaching, and a number of those who had not obtained the Elementary Drawing Certificate previous to their entering the college work away under the art teacher's supervision at the qualifying subjects which they lack for this certificate. Beyond this work the art teaching at the Training Colleges seems to extend but little at present, although a good deal more than this is really necessary if the teaching of drawing in elementary schools is to keep pace with modern requirements. Now that drawing is compulsory in most elementary schools, it is to be hoped that the Training Colleges will see that they put the subject on a proper footing, and that due attention is given to the art of teaching drawing and its allied occupations. The course should include the elements of design and principles of ornament, treated in such a manner as to admit of their

practical application to the teaching of drawing in elementary schools. Some demonstrations should also be given on the rational teaching of scale drawing from actual measurement, and its developments, leading up to its application to the teaching of solid geometry. Model drawing, the great stumbling-block of the drawing syllabus, should not be forgotten, and lessons on the teaching of this ought to form an important part of the course.

Classes for Teachers.

"Classes for teachers, under article 83 (d.) of the 1899 Code have been established at various centres within the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, and are being largely taken advantage of by the teachers in these counties. As yet, the courses have all confined themselves to the subject of drawing, and qualified teachers from Schools of Art in Aberdeen and elsewhere are giving the instruction. The classes are held on Saturdays to admit of teachers attending from the out-lying schools, and much enthusiasm is being displayed in them by both teachers and taught. These courses are intended to assist the elementary school teachers in their daily work by suggesting and illustrating approved methods of teaching the various branches of drawing in their schools, and not merely to coach them for examinations in certain art subjects. It is expected that in the near future these classes will effect a marked improvement in the teaching of drawing in elementary schools.

Drawing in Elementary Schools.

"The teaching of drawing in Elementary Day Schools continues to improve, and much more serious attention is now given to it. The provision of the 1899 Code, which makes drawing a compulsory subject, has already caused an increase in the number of schools in which drawing is taught, and in most cases a good start has been made with the work.

On slates.

"In some schools the use of slates in the First Standard has been discontinued and drawing-books substituted, and the beneficial effect on the drawing generally is already being felt in these schools. When slates are in use bad habits are often acquired which persist through the drawing of several years, and it is to be wondered at that slates and slate-pencil linger so long as drawing media. Probably were more desk accommodation provided in infant-rooms and lower departments, the use of slates would be much less general.

Freehand.

"In freehand generally the work is showing signs of improvement. Better copies are finding their way into schools, and small cards and diagrams printed in drawing-books are gradually giving way to large wall-charts and class-teaching. In teaching from a flat copy it would be well if, in addition to having a large diagram in full view of the class, the teacher would draw the copy line by line on the blackboard.

Design.

"In a few schools elementary design is introduced at an early stage and taught along with freehand, the pupils being accustomed to design simple panels, borders, etc. This gives a variety and interest to the work, and has a beneficial effect on the drawing. When colour is employed, this work can be carried much further, and in some schools creditable designs and colour schemes are produced.

Blackboard drawing.

"In one or two schools provision is made for a few of the pupils to draw to a large scale on blackboards the same example which the other pupils in the class are drawing in their books. This excellent method of obtaining freedom and lightness of touch in freehand drawing might be carried much further, and it would be a wise thing for school managers to bear this in mind when building new schools or extending old ones, and to insist that ample blackboard surface shall be provided round the walls of the rooms.

Scale drawing.

"The teaching of scale drawing is still somewhat unsatisfactory, and only in a few schools as yet is much of the work done from actual measurement of objects. The measurements should be taken by the pupils themselves, and noted on rough sketches previously made in their books. The best scale to adopt should be calculated in class and not simply selected by the teacher. The scale should then be constructed and the drawings made to that scale, and it would be a great advantage were the scales drawn on strips of paper and actually applied to the drawings. Two or three views should, as a rule, be made of the same object (generally front and side elevations and a plan), and these views should be drawn in proper relation

to each other. In this way scale drawing can be made to lead up to and include the elements of solid geometry. There is no reason why objects involving curved lines should not be drawn to scale as well as those having straight edges only. A sailor hat, for instance, is very suitable. The front and side elevations consist of straight lines only, while the plan affords a capital freehand exercise in the drawing of ellipses, the lengths of whose axes have been projected from the other two views. If the same hat were also used as a model for model drawing, this would have the desirable effect of emphasising the close relation between practically all the principal branches of the drawing syllabus.

Solid geometry.

"Model drawing is still perhaps the subject which the teacher finds the greatest difficulty in teaching, but the introduction of improved methods of instruction is gradually bringing about better results. Practice in drawing familiar objects as well as the stereotyped models is also having a good effect on the drawing.

Model drawing.

"Memory drawing does not yet receive the attention which from its educational importance it deserves. In the schools where it has been introduced its beneficial effect on the powers of observation of the pupils is very marked, and there is a notable increase in their ability to appreciate form.

Memory drawing.

"Manual occupations under Article 19B4 of the 1899 Code are still in their infancy, but in some schools, notably several of those under the Aberdeen and Inverness Boards, they have been taken up with encouraging success. There is a tendency to run riot among the possible occupations and attempt too much, losing sight of the educational value of the work in the desire to construct merely pretty things. The scheme of manual occupations should be carefully drawn up in conjunction with the drawing scheme, of which it should form an integral part, and the harmony which should exist between this combined scheme and the scheme of nature knowledge ought to be borne in mind when drawing up that scheme also. The manual occupations which have been most in favour are brushwork, paper cutting and folding, paper and cardboard modelling, and modelling in clay. The last of these would probably be more in evidence as a manual occupation were it not for the prevailing idea that it is necessarily a messy one. This objection almost entirely disappears in the hands of a careful teacher, and clay modelling proves itself to be a valuable occupation, on account of its educational worth and the interest it arouses among the pupils.

Manual occupations.

Clay modelling.

"In two schools in Elgin county, where the drawing and manual occupations are in the hands of a lady holding the Art Master's Certificate, tinplate modelling and bent-iron work have been included in the schemes of manual occupations, and successful work is being done in both.

Metal work.

"Outside of Aberdeen, Manual Instruction (Woodwork) has as yet taken very little hold in the Elementary Schools of the Northern Division. In Aberdeen the number of pupils under instruction has increased, additional instructors have been appointed to carry on the work, and there is a marked improvement in the character and arrangement of the drawing and woodwork at the various centres of instruction."

Woodwork.

Mr. Calder :—

"Drawing is taught in accordance with the requirements of the Fourth Schedule in most of the town day schools and in a number of those in the country. During the past year grants were earned for it on an average attendance of 11,628 scholars over seven years of age. As a rule it is taught during the needlework hour, and its teaching has thus been mainly confined to boys. In a few of the schools, however, the girls have also received instruction in it, and under the New Code, which comes into operation in April next, the arrangements that are being made will extend its teaching to the great majority of the girls as well as practically to all the boys.

Drawing.

"The quality of the work is indicated by the number of schools earning the different rates of grant. Of these, twenty-one were rated as very good, and got the highest grant, twenty-one as good, and six as fair.

"The course of instruction sketched in the Alternative Illustrated Syllabus is followed in four of the schools with very satisfactory results."

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector):—

Drawing.

"One or two things are clear. First, that drawing is to be a very popular subject with the children. Second, that it would be more popular still, and more practically useful, if it were always taught with some form of manual training. Third, there does not seem to be any intelligible reason why it should be treated as a subject apart from the other school subjects."

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Country attendance diminishing.

The number on the whole is much the same as last year, but smaller in the country districts, and with fewer in attendance. Mr. Topping gives some interesting statistics which go to prove what has been often stated, that the education that stops at Standard V. is very evanescent. It is soon lost, and no desire for more is left behind. Many of this class that do appear at Evening Schools are very troublesome and unsatisfactory pupils. They come because they are compelled to come, and they do no good.

Some pupils unsatisfactory.

Others more promising.

The most satisfactory class of pupils are those that have profited by their elementary school course, and are eager to add to it some branch of technical knowledge that may be of use to them in their daily work, or that may fit them for work of a more congenial and remunerative kind. Aberdeen School Board provides classes that may satisfy all these aspirations. The equipment is ample, and the teachers are able and earnest.

Mr. Muir:—

"I have nothing to say this year except that a considerable part of their work is simply doing what should have been done in elementary day schools."

Mr. Calder:—

Evening schools.

"Only 42 evening schools were carried on in the district during the past session, a decline of two from the previous year. There was also a considerable diminution in the number of pupils attending them, the average attendance falling from 3,222 to 2,676; and the number present at inspection from 3,399 to 3,196.

Subjects taught.

"Manual work is taught in connection with three of these evening schools in Dundee, and drawing is a popular subject in most of those attended by lads, while dressmaking, practical cookery, and laundry work are the subjects most largely sought after by the young women. In Dundee 531 pupils earned the special grant for cookery, and 288 that for laundry work.

"In the advanced departments of ten of the schools, provision is made for the teaching of two or more of the following subjects:—Mathematics, mensuration, commercial arithmetic, electricity and magnetism, chemistry, book-keeping, phonography, higher English, type-writing, French, German, Latin, and Spanish. Twenty-four of the schools were recommended for the higher variable grant and eighteen of them for the lower. That a great deal of really good work is being done in them there can be no doubt. The disappointing thing about many of them is the large number of scholars who cease to attend before the middle of the Session. These likewise are generally the pupils who give the most trouble to the teachers, from their hearts not being in the work, and who of course derive no very great amount of good from their short and often irregular attendance. About a third of the total number enrolled may, as a rule, be included in this category, but in some of the schools the proportion is much larger.

"The tendency in the country part of the district to close the evening school as soon as it has had the thirty openings required by the Code for a

grant, and thus secure a higher average attendance, has been somewhat checked by the amendment to Article 10 (b), which requires that a school must meet on forty-five evenings ere it can be recommended for the higher variable grant. A longer opportunity for improvement is thus secured for those of the pupils who really desire to advance their education."

Mr. Robertson :—

"The number of evening schools has decreased as compared with last year. My remarks then on the effect of the Department's stricter application of Art. 17 (b)—in other words, the prevention of the gross farming of these schools that was so much in vogue, especially in the Hebridean section—have been fully justified by this numerical decline.

"It is quite clear that the terms which managers in the more highly-rated districts can with safety offer to teachers are far less attractive than those that were current in the days when the letter and spirit of Art. 17 (b) were disregarded alike by managers and teachers. In time, I believe, a better system of evening schools will be evolved, and that with equitable terms of remuneration. On educational grounds the disappearance of many evening schools cannot be regarded as an educational loss, and the fact that the attendance fell heavily in some cases when the old system of payment was checked is noteworthy."

Mr. Strachan (Sub-Inspector).

"In the schools which survive, the subjects taught are much the same as in previous years, the bulk of the work being a revision of that of the day school. Though something more advanced might be looked for in continuation schools, it is becoming clear that where in rural districts advanced subjects are attempted, there is, as a rule, more show than progress. The time given to any such subject is generally too short to enable the not over studious evening school student to master it in one session, and the same subject is seldom continued by the same pupils session after session. It need hardly be said that this is not satisfactory."

Mr. Topping (Sub-Inspector) :—

"The Evening Schools present much the same features as last year. Difficulties

"The rural schools are diminishing in numbers and enrolments. They have to contend with serious difficulties, many of which are inseparable from their position; but the convenient conviction of the average member of a country School Board that it is illegal to charge the rates with any of the expenses is in a large measure responsible for their disappearance.

"The school of St. Cyrus, in the county of Kincardine, is one of the few that do not periodically cease to be. It has met every year since the introduction of the Evening Continuation Code with a large complement of pupils, the average attendance for the last three years being 54, 47, and 52.

"In the city of Aberdeen two new evening schools have been opened and the average attendance has risen from 1,531 to 1,954. The schools are well staffed, well equipped, and working on good lines. The first condition of success is to make the schools in reality continuation schools and not revision schools. The Board is fully alive to this and encourages immediate attendance of scholars who leave the day school with Labour or Merit Certificates by reducing their fees by half. It appears from statistics for the current session from twelve schools that of 1,338 pupils 593 joined within a year of leaving the day school, 290 within two years, 187 within three years, and 268 after an interval of more than three years. There is still much room for improvement, but it is encouraging to find 44 per cent. joining the evening classes in a fairly fit condition.

"An inquiry into the stage of their day school attainments reveals the interesting and at the present time specially promising fact that out of 1,624 pupils, 521 had been in ex-VI. classes, 598 in Standard VI., and only 515 below that stage. It is sad, but not surprising, that in a city where, from Board Schools alone, some fifteen hundred children annually leave school with a Labour Certificate qualification, no more than 515 of these are to be found in attendance at Evening Schools. The majority of

Increase in City of Aberdeen.

Classification of pupils.

Majority from Standard VI. and ex VI.

Minority from Standard V.

Their attendance short and irregular. this class are there, not because they are interested in the work, but owing to parental or other pressure, and the teachers agree that their stay is short and their progress slight. The other side is the hopeful one—the large proportion of pupils from the VI. and ex.-VI. classes. Now, as up to the present only some five hundred pupils have annually left the Board Schools after a year in Standard VI., and a still smaller number from ex.-VI. classes, there is good ground for hoping that with the marked increase that the stimulus of the Merit Certificate has already produced in these classes, the Evening Schools will enrol still larger numbers of pupils well prepared for and well disposed towards evening work.

“A good deal of effort, however, runs to waste. Attendance is not sufficiently prolonged. Of 1,987 pupils at present at Board Schools,

980 are in their first session.

573 ” ” second ”

269 ” ” third ”

165 have been for more than three sessions.

Leakage.

This rapid leakage is all the more disappointing, as the Board holds out considerable inducements towards continued attendance and regulated study in the essentials of a commercial education—English, arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand, and French. Certificates are issued for passes in each subject, and a special certificate carrying with it certain privileges when the full course has been successfully completed. In 1898 216 candidates passed in some of the subjects, but of these only 32 had additional passes recorded in their favour in 1899. The places of the others had been largely filled by new comers. Some of those who did not go forward to the examination were doing more advanced work in the subjects in which they had already passed.”

STAFF.

The year's work, owing to the new conditions of inspection, has been exceptionally heavy. Not only had each school to be visited more than once, but the nature of the work was materially changed. The Merit Certificate examination required much care and judgment; the Labour Certificate examination at the various centres involved much travelling; and the new mode of examination, necessitating a weighing of methods rather than results, called for the exercise of great tact and prudence.

It is not too much to say that these various requirements have been adequately met. The work has been ably and faithfully done, to the satisfaction of the teachers, and, it may be hoped, to that of the Department as well.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

A. WALKER.

*To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland.*

APR 22 1901

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899,

BY

T. A. STEWART, Esq., M.A., LL.D.,

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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GENERAL REPORT for the Year 1899; by T. A. STEWART, ESQ., M.A.,
LL.D., *Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools in Scotland, on the*
SCHOOLS in the SOUTHERN DIVISION of SCOTLAND.

MY LORDS,

I have the honour to present a report on the Schools in the Southern Division. The unexpected and lamented death of my predecessor, Dr. Ogilvie, brought on changes in the Staff which would not otherwise have occurred till November, 1899.

Mr. A. E. Scougal has succeeded me in Glasgow ; Mr. Wattie has been appointed to the charge of Banffshire and Orkney in place of Mr. Lobban, who has gone to Ayrshire ; and Mr. Wattie's post here has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Douglas Thomson, Litt.D. Mr. J. M. Wilson, Sub-Inspector, has been promoted to the First Class and has been transferred to the Southern Division as Inspector of Drawing and Manual Work, but his services are also available for the routine of ordinary inspection. Mr. Robert Blair, Inspector, continues to be attached to the Division for Science and Art Work.

SCHOOL SUPPLY.

Mr. Arnot, Clerk to the School Board of Edinburgh, has at my request kindly furnished me with the following notes :—

"In answer to your request for a note of the school buildings completed, in progress, or projected by this board during the past year, I have pleasure in sending you the following information :—

"The two new schools which the Board, as mentioned by Dr. Ogilvie in his general report for 1898, were about to erect in the districts of Abbeyhill and Comely Bank, although not yet actually begun, will be very shortly. In the case of the one at Comely Bank, viz., the Flora Stevenson School, the work would have been in progress ere this had it not been for the delay caused by the objections taken by their Lordships to, first, the plans, and second, the probable cost. The last of those difficulties has only been got over within the past few days, and it may now be said that operations will be commenced immediately.

"In regard to the other school at Abbeyhill, viz., Parsons Green School, the Board have at present the estimates under consideration.

"The additions to North Canongate School which Dr. Ogilvie also took notice of in his report will, it is hoped, be commenced before long.

"It may therefore be stated that the Board will in the near future have buildings in progress which, when completed, will provide accommodation for 3,602 children, as under :—

Flora Stevenson School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,402
Parsons Green School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464
North Canongate School (additions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,602

"During the last session Dalry School was provided with a gymnasium adjoining the school buildings, and during the recent vacation structural alterations were made in Broughton and Bruntsfield Schools in view of the establishment of Higher Grade Departments in the schools.

"I may also state that steps are being taken just now to provide two of the schools with combined cookery rooms and workshops, viz., St. Bernard's and Torphichen Street.

Temporary premises.

"*Temporary Premises.*—The Board has at present the following temporary premises in use at which the enrolment for the first four weeks of this session has been as under :—

(1) Annexe to Abbeyhill School	-	-	-	-	-	236
(2) Annexe to London Street School	-	-	-	-	-	285
(3) Young Street School	-	-	-	-	-	332
Total	-	-	-	-	-	853

Overcrowding.

"When the two new schools above referred to are opened these premises will, it is expected, be all discontinued."

During the past session attention has been drawn in the reports to the existence of overcrowding in no fewer than eight schools under the Edinburgh Board in one or other or both of the departments. I gather also from statements made at meetings of the School Board, reported in the local papers, that out of a total of 467 rooms used as ordinary class rooms, there were 322, or fully two-thirds of the whole, where the average attendance was in excess of the accommodation, and 244 rooms, where the highest weekly average exceeded the accommodation. The attendance officer, it was asserted, has reported to the Committee that there are 800 children for whom no places can be found in the schools in their districts. As no exception appears to have been taken to these statements, I presume that they may be regarded as correct. All this is exceedingly unsatisfactory. The school supply of Edinburgh cannot be regarded as anything like complete, and is some three years in arrear. I do not, perhaps, go much beyond the mark in saying that at least two or three schools should have been ready for occupation by this time, not one stone of which has been laid on another, if even the sites have been secured. Surely such a state of matters is unworthy of the metropolis of our country.

Supply incomplete and unsatisfactory.

Misapprehensions.

Even at this late time of day some appear to think that, if all the available places in all the schools added together are equal to the demands of the average attendance, this is enough. It is not so. Nor is it the case that, if any given school has a numerical sufficiency for all the pupils, this is satisfactory either. Each class-room must provide sufficient places for the pupils taught in it. One may be half filled, another empty, but none must be overcrowded.

Annexes.

But worst of all is the use of these objectionable makeshifts, the annexes. These mean discomfort and discouragement both to pupils and teachers. One of them has been going on for six years. The others have been sanctioned for two years only, and when that period expires no grants will be paid for the children who continue to be taught in them.

Other evils.

A further result of the plethora in so many of the schools is that children have to pass several schools to reach one where there may be a few spare places. The consequence is irregularity of attendance, and this, added to the fact that many of the children do not go to school at all till they are *eight* or *nine* years of age, has originated the formation of over-age classes, notably at Causewayside. In these classes, where all hope is abandoned for those who enter them, progress is impossible (the mere stigma of the thing is enough to produce this result), and the teachers are in despair.

Over-age classes.

Mr. Wattie.

I have appended a very useful report by Mr. Wattie, H.M.I., which throws a flood of light on the subject. As for the rest of my district,

I would especially note that the Bo'ness School Board are bent, Bo'ness. apparently for financial reasons, on patching up their schools, and have not ventured to face the real solution—a central school. Mr. Wattie refers to this matter also.

As regards the Division, Mr. Scougal says that still further new Leith. accommodation will have to be provided in Leith, and that there is a deficiency in Musselburgh and its environs.

Mr. Barrie, Dr. Dunn, and Mr. King report gratifying progress in the provision of new schools in their respective districts.

To judge from Mr. Whyte's report, Perthshire must have fallen into Perthshire a rather dilapidated state as regards school buildings. He instances no less than 23 cases where improvements of a more or less important nature have been effected during the last two years, and adds a list of eight cases where reforms are either going on or are about to be made. Two new schools have been opened and plans have been prepared for other four.

Mr. Wattie:—

"At Bo'ness, which is at present supplied by a number of comparatively Bo'ness. small schools more or less graded, the need for more room has been making itself felt for some time. Perhaps the simplest solution of the problem would be found in the erection of a large central school, to absorb the present Infant and Public Schools and the Anderson Academy. This plan, though doubtless necessitating a heavy initial outlay, would probably be found ultimately the most satisfactory, and would certainly facilitate the transference of pupils from class to class, which the new regulations will render increasingly difficult under the present arrangement. A much-needed addition has been made to the Balerno Public School; but, with the recent closing of the Episcopal School, a further extension will now be required.

"In the city of Edinburgh, the question of supply has been prominently Edinburgh. before the School Board for some time. While it is true that the total number of scholars in average attendance is still below the available number of school places, this apparently satisfactory condition of affairs assumes a considerably different aspect under more particular investigation. The excess of accommodation over demand is made up almost entirely by vacancies in three or four outlying schools, which have been recently built with the view of meeting the future needs of growing suburbs. In the schools situated in the denser central areas the number of vacant places is comparatively few, and the problem of finding room for applicants is becoming more and more difficult. An important consideration that has to be kept in view in this connection is that no school can be organised to the best advantage where every available place is occupied. The London Street and Abbeyhill London annexes, reopened last year, are still in use; and the opening of other two Street and to supplement the accommodation of Stockbridge and Regent Road Schools Abbeyhill has been sanctioned by the School Board. The opening of the new Preston Annexes. Street School over a year ago relieves considerably the pressure in the south-west district of the city, but it is now full; and of the neighbouring schools, the only one with an appreciable number of vacancies is Cause wayside, while the schools immediately to the north of Preston Street are all full, and in more than one instance cases of overcrowding have been animadverted on in particular reports. Of the school buildings at present Bristo and in use the Bristo and Davie Street Schools are far from satisfactory; while Davie Street. the Young Street School, long an object of adverse comment, will probably Young Street. have to be closed at the end of the current school year. To meet this serious lack of accommodation, which has become still more serious under the new regulations, the School Board is at length proceeding with two large new schools in the Abbeyhill and Comely Bank districts, where the pressure has been most acute; while the North Canongate School is to be doubled in size by the erection of a large infant school in connection with it.

Fourteen
years of age
before reach-
ing Standard
V.

"A point of considerable importance which is indirectly associated with the question of supply, and may, therefore, be adverted to here, is the undue proportion of Edinburgh children who are considerably over the age of five before commencing their school-life. The ultimate result, which is sufficiently deplorable, is seen in the very considerable number of children who attain the age of fourteen and leave school, particularly in the poorer districts of the city, without reaching the fifth standard class or receiving even the legal minimum of education. In face of the facts, I fear that no adequate effort is being made to secure the attendance of children between five and six, or even seven, and that the explanation is to be found in part, at least, in the want of adequate provision for their accommodation.

"In regard to the Edinburgh Voluntary Schools, the only change falling to be noted is the closing of the St. John's Episcopal School. The buildings in some cases are rather antiquated; but, so far as I am aware, no steps are in contemplation to improve or add to the Voluntary School supply."

Mr. Scougal :—

Leith.

"According to the census taken by the School Board in August, 1899, the population of the burgh of Leith is 77,385; the number of children of school age, 15,458. These figures give an increase since last year in the population of 561, but a decrease in the number of children of 114. Of this decrease the clerk to the School Board says he can offer no satisfactory explanation. I have been able to find none, and can suggest none. The number of school places in Leith has been lessened during the past year by forty-seven, owing to the disallowing by the School Board, after examination, of a private school formerly reckoned as efficient. There is at present a deficiency of 442 places in the burgh, but the provision during the coming year of 619 additional places in the enlarged premises of the Lorne Street Public School (now getting on towards completion), will bring the balance on the right side by 177 places. Obviously, however, ere long Leith, which grows steadily at the rate of between 500 and 600 souls a year, will have to face the problem of providing still further new accommodation.

Midlothian,
Musselburgh

"The Liberton Public School has been enlarged and much improved. The School Board of Musselburgh (B.) and the School Boards of Inveresk (L.) and Liberton—the districts of the last two meeting in the large mining village of New Craighall, only a mile and a half from Musselburgh—are all interested in the question of how the deficiency of accommodation for the children of Musselburgh and its environs is to be met. As yet no harmonious solution of this pressing question has been arrived at.

Haddington.

"In the burgh of Haddington a much needed improvement has been effected by the closing of the old Infant School and the substitution for it of an admirable addition to the premises of the Burgh Primary Public School. It was a pleasure, as one of my last official acts in this district, to assist at the opening of the commodious, well-planned, and well-equipped annexe recently added to the North Berwick High School for the practical teaching of scientific and technical subjects."

Mr. Barrie :—

Dumfries.

"George Street Public School, Dumfries, noted in last year's report as in course of erection, has been completed. It is a handsome and commodious building, and its general equipment is most satisfactory. For a long time to come nothing more should be heard of overcrowding in the burgh schools of Dumfries.

Dalbeattie.

"The School Board of Urr is erecting new premises for the infant department of Dalbeattie Public School so as to be able to utilise additional space for secondary and scientific instruction.

"A very much needed enlargement of Troqueer Laurieknowe Public School is approaching completion."

Dr. Dunn :—

"The School Boards are showing commendable zeal and enterprise in Kirkcaldy, providing adequate school accommodation. The Kirkcaldy Board have erected two new Infant Schools, large, commodious, and in every respect suited to modern requirements. They are also arranging for the site of a new school to the north of Dunikier, where there is a large increase of population. The Dunfermline Burgh Board propose to build a new juvenile school for the St. Leonard's district, and to retain the present school for the Infant Department. The Dunfermline Landward Board have largely increased the accommodation at Crossgates, Hill of Beath, and Townhill. The Dysart Board propose to enlarge the school premises at Pathhead and Dysart. A new Infant School is being erected at East Wemyss, and a new Infant School for Methil is in contemplation. The Wormit School has been enlarged."

Dunfermline.

Dysart.

Mr. King :—

"The new school and teacher's house at Tweedsmuir are now occupied, and appear to be quite suitable in every respect. The enlargement of the small school at Clarilaw near Hawick is a great improvement. I intend to raise the question of providing a new school at Yetholm in my next report. The Coldstream Board is to be commended for its action in closing the school, in which, at present, the younger children are taught. It is most inconvenient in many ways to have the two sections of the school at a distance of half-a-mile from each other. An addition is being built to the north or main school, which will make it possible to bring all the children under one roof, and also to provide adequate accommodation for the new advanced department. But the most gratifying fact which I have to record is that the School Board of Peebles has at last decided to house pupils and teachers in a school worthy of the town. The Halyrude portion of the school was not so bad, but the Tweed Green building was most unhealthy, and generally unsatisfactory, and it is with the utmost pleasure that I learn that its days as a school are numbered."

Peebles.

Mr. Whyte :—

"School supply in this district is fairly abreast of the needs of the population as to amount of accommodation, but there is still a good deal to be done to bring it up to present-day requirements in regard to arrangement, tidiness, cleanliness, furniture, and tasteful decoration.

"That Boards are at length awakening to the necessity for increased attention is reason for congratulation. Within the past two years the following schools have been improved :—Abernethy, Auchtergaven, Blairgowrie, Caputh, Comrie, Crieff Episcopal, Coupar Angus, Dull, Dunbarney, Errol Industrial, Flisk, Forgandenny, Killin, Kilspindie, Lochearnhead, Logiealmond, Methven, Monzievaird, Path of Condie, Perth Cherrybank, Perth Southern District, Scone, Weem. Though in some of these the improvements are only of a minor nature, in others the alterations have been pretty extensive, and in the case of Perth Southern District the school has been practically rebuilt. At present alterations are either in progress or about to be undertaken in Abdie, Alyth, Arngask, Birnam, Crieff Public, Forteviot, Kirkmichael, Perth Northern, while an extension is to be made for a higher department in Perth Caledonian Road School. New Schools have been opened at Innerwick and Pitlochry, while plans have been prepared for other new schools at Bridge of Gaur, Killichoman, Perth Central, and Strathtay.

Recent Improvements.

Future Improvements.

"It gives me pleasure to acknowledge that if Boards have been somewhat slow in moving, they have in general responded heartily to the call for improvement when the need for it has been brought home to them, and in most instances the changes have been carried out in a generous and ungrudging spirit."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

SUMMARY FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

TABLE I.

District.	Number present at Inspection.	Actual Average Attendance.	Number presented in and under Stand. III.	Number presented in Standards IV. to VI.	Number presented in Ex. VI.
1. Edinburgh (Dr. Ogilvie) - -	52,821	49,646·6	38,678	12,881	1,237
2. Leith, etc., and Haddington (Mr. Scougal) - - -	23,521	26,504·0	20,746	7,051	523
3. Peebles, etc. (Mr. King) -	18,220	17,520·8	11,959	5,715	398
4. Dumfries, etc. (Mr. Barrie) -	19,112	17,160·0	12,848	5,402	711
5. Fife (Dr. Dunn) - - -	34,836	31,546·9	24,783	9,428	565
6. Perth (Mr. Whyte) - - -	16,252	14,266·0	11,110	4,590	495
Totals, 1899 - - - -	169,812	156,648·8	120,124	45,067	3,913
Corresponding totals, 1898 -	169,908	156,007	119,080	45,550	3,978
Increase in 1899 - - -	—	638·8	1,034	—	—
Decrease in 1899 - - -	181	—	—	483	60

TABLE II.

SHOWING INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) AS COMPARED WITH PRECEDING YEAR.

District.	Number present at Inspection.	Actual Average Attendance.	Number presented in and under Stand. III.	Number presented in Standards IV. to VI.	Number presented in Ex. VI.
1. Edinburgh (Dr. Ogilvie) - -	- 126	+ 994	- 232	+ 196	+ 74
2. Leith, etc. (Mr. Scougal) - -	0	+ 76	- 337	+ 133	+ 50
3. Peebles, etc. (Mr. King) - -	- 1,229	- 369	+ 514	- 799	- 18
4. Dumfries, etc. (Mr. Barrie) -	- 17	- 448	+ 137	- 155	- 87
5. Fife (Dr. Dunn) - - - -	+ 962	+ 391	+ 858	+ 151	- 85
6. Perth (Mr. Whyte) - - - -	+ 229	- 7	+ 144	- 9	+ 36
	- 181	+ 638·8	+ 1,034	- 483	- 60

Remarks Two schools in District No. 1 and six in District No. 3 were, from the prevalence of epidemics or other cause, paid without visit under Art. 10. The aggregate average attendance at these schools numbered 1,071. This attendance is included under the second column, but no corresponding statistics were available for the first, third, fourth, and fifth columns. Accordingly, by making an approximate allowance for

these additions, the respective increase or decrease under the various heads would be more accurately stated thus :—

1. Number present at inspection	-	-	increase	890
2. Actual average attendance	-	-	"	637
3. Number presented under Stand. III.	-	-	"	1,784
4. " " in Stands. IV. to VI.	-	-	decrease	193
5. " " in Ex-VI.	-	-	"	30

The increase under the first two heads may be regarded as regular, and largely due to the growth of population. The increase under the third head is somewhat excessive, particularly when viewed in connection with the decrease in Standards IV. to VI. A probable explanation may be found in the fact that many schools have adopted the *working* year as distinct from the financial year. In the reclassification of pupils thus necessitated at the beginning of the session there would be a tendency to keep back all but the promising ones. It is, however, noteworthy that in Districts Nos. 1 and 2 there are a decrease in the lower, a substantial increase of 329 in the upper standards, and of 94 in Ex. VI. This is a very hopeful sign, and gives promise of the efficacy of the recent changes regarding the examinations for Labour and Merit Certificates in prolonging school life in towns at least. In Fife there is also a large increase in the upper standards, but a falling away of Ex. VI.; and it is to be regretted that the reduction in the number of these advanced pupils in the rural districts more than counterbalances the increments in the larger centres of population.

In large towns the frequent visits of the compulsory officers and of Towns. members of School Board help greatly to foster regular attendance and to render gross violation of duty almost impossible. It is otherwise in the country, where School Boards often take little interest in the Country. schools, and seldom appoint committees with one or more schools under the special care of each. Then in the country also there are other disturbing elements: the various harvests, of which Mr. King and Mr. elements. Whyte speak, have to be gathered in; children of school age are employed as "beaters" by people who ought to know better and to set a better example to the community; and both before and after school hours the children have to work sometimes six hours, Mr. Whyte says, and come fagged and listless to school, where they often fall asleep. Mr. Scougal says the merit certificate will help the attendance, and refers to the illegal employment of children. It may be added that while the personality of the teacher, the attractiveness of the school programme, and the bright and artistic furnishing of the rooms all induce children to attend school as regularly as possible, there is Overcrowded nothing that can render school attendance more irksome than the dis- class rooms. comfort and weariness caused by overcrowded rooms.

It is hoped that the more frequent visits of H.M. Inspectors under the New Code will enable them to pillory cases of undoubted dereliction of duty.

Mr. Wattie :—

"The number present at inspection shows a comparatively slight Decrease decrease of 126 on the number for last year, but this apparent falling off is explained. to be explained by the fact that owing to the prevalence of an epidemic no inspection was held of two of the Bathgate Schools. The substantial increment of 994 falls to be noted under the head of average attendance. While the number in the ex-sixth classes is still only a small fraction of the total number of pupils presented, it has increased during the past year by seventy-four, in spite of the omission of the Bathgate Schools. This increase is entirely satisfactory, as indicating a tendency to lengthen the

Labour Certificates. period of school attendance, and may in the main be attributed to the check put on the exodus at the fifth standard by the new Labour Certificate regulations."

Mr. Scougal :—

Least satisfactory in country districts. "In the towns and the more populous places attendance is, on the whole, well looked after, and is perhaps, as satisfactory as it is likely to be until, under the stimulus of the new regulations with regard to the Labour and Merit Certificates, the parents are re-awakened to the old traditional interest in the schooling of their children. But in too many of the small country parishes attendance is left to look after itself, and depends solely upon the popularity of the teacher and the attractiveness of the school.

Illegal employment. During the past year I have had to call attention to some serious cases of illegal employment, the worst feature of which was that members of School Boards were themselves the breakers of the law. The definite queries as to attendance recently added to the managers' and to H.M. Inspector's forms, have been of beneficial effect in calling special attention to the importance of regularity of attendance. Still more good would be done were every School Board in the country asked to file annually with Form 9 (b) replies to a Schedule of Inquiries such as is sent down to Boards in the counties specified in Article 19, B. 6.

Suggestion.

Mr. King :—

Occupation causing irregularity. "I have found the new paragraph as to attendance in Form IX. (b) very useful, especially when working in the rural schools. When a school had, perhaps, only 70 per cent. of the possible attendance, the managers were impressed when one could point out to them that in another school, to all appearance similarly situated, nearly 90 per cent. was secured. There is the standing grievance as to the employment of children in the fields, especially at the times of turnip 'singling' and potato-lifting.

"Beaters." "As a rule it is arranged that the summer holidays shall coincide with the harvest period. Of late I have heard a great deal about the taking away of the older boys to act as 'beaters' when the local sportsmen are having a *battue*. It is alleged that in some parishes the boys are taken away several times a week during the autumn months, and that not only do they lose the time they are away, but they are so tired when they return as to be unfit for school-work. Further, it is complained that these boys, after associating so much with gamekeepers and others, imagine themselves to be men, refuse to submit to discipline, and are a cause of disorder in the school.

Gipsies. "There are many gipsies or 'muggers' in the Border counties, and their children are notorious for irregularity of attendance. Lastly, at the source of the Tweed, and along the track by which the Talla water is to be conveyed to Edinburgh, a large number of navvies are at present employed. Some of them are married, and their children, the 'hut children,' as they are called, go to the neighbouring schools. They are, I fear, not made very welcome, for from the teachers' point of view they are quite as undesirable pupils as the children of the 'muggers.'

Navvies. "There is not likely to be any great improvement until country parents, especially of the 'hind' class, and Country Boards regard the matter in a more serious light. It would be a step in advance if the administration of the compulsory clauses were taken away from Rural Boards altogether and vested in the police. The rural constable has fortunately very little to do, and a visit from the 'police,' which would in itself be a kind of disgrace or punishment, would have a powerful effect on the defaulting parent."

Suggests that Police should act as compulsory officers. Mr. Whyte :—

Obstacles to attendance. "Irregularity of attendance is the curse of the Perthshire Schools. In the bigger centres of population it assumes the same aspect as it does in all large towns, but the rural districts here suffer badly from local peculiarities. There are three distinct harvests—fruit, grain, and potato. Only a short interval elapses between the close of the one and the opening of that which follows, and the children are kept away from school prac-

tically from the strawberry gathering early in July till the potatoes are lifted in September, but, as if that were not enough, the absence of many of the boys is protracted till the end of October by their being employed by sportsmen as 'beaters.' What is the teacher to do under such circumstances? Some Boards have this year tried the effect of breaking up the vacation into parts to be used as occasion arises to meet the demand for child labour, while, during the intervals, attempts were to be made to get the children into school. The accounts which have reached me of the result are of a mixed character. In some places the scheme has been a success, while in others their last stage is worse than the first. The labour demanded is in itself very light, and as it is altogether in the open air it is a decided physical benefit to those engaged in it, but it makes a woeful inroad into the school year, and there are heavy attendant evils.

"In towns the matter is different. There the indifference of the parents of the lower strata of the population to the future welfare of their children is the primary cause, though greed of gain is not lacking. With them it is not prolonged periods of absence but intermittent and desultory attendance which is the evil, and without a stricter legal definition of what constitutes irregularity it is almost hopeless to cope with it. But I confess to a feeling that greater activity on the part of School Board officers might lessen if it cannot cure the evil. Let me walk through Perth when I may during school hours, I never fail to see numbers of children loitering about the streets, and I cannot see why these should not be sent to school at once. Moreover, some seem to escape the meshes of the educational net altogether, and may be found selling matches, newspapers, or knick-knacks regularly at stated corners for weeks on end, and yet, so far as I can ascertain, their names are on no school-roll, although they are evidently under fourteen years of age, and certainly could never have obtained an exemption certificate.

"Akin to this question is that of the employment of young children outside of school hours. I have beside me a list of about 400 children in the town of Perth who have to work from one to six hours a day in addition to attending school, and learning home lessons. The result of this is seen in their wearied jaded faces, and it is little wonder that some of them regularly fall asleep in school.

"Before leaving this subject I would like to say that though the recent Effects of circular regulating Labour and Merit Certificates has done nothing to improve regularity of attendance, it has already had an extraordinary as to Labour influence in making likely children prolong their stay at school; and the number of applicants for the Merit Certificate has gone up with a bound, while the number of those claiming exemption by means of the Labour Certificate has as suddenly gone down." Certificates.

STAFF.

I would draw special attention to Mr. Wattie's contribution on this subject, as the number of schools visited by me since I took charge of this district has been necessarily limited. Mr. Wattie's Report.

Mr. Scougal sees in the increased frequency of our visits the hope of securing continuous instruction for the pupil-teachers.

Mr. King pays a warm tribute to a distinguished teacher.

Mr. King.

Mr. Wattie:—

"The number of teachers is everywhere sufficient for the total number of pupils, but it is to be regretted that in some cases the provision of a liberal staff for the more advanced classes, necessitated by the number of subjects studied, is only secured by the imposition of an excessive number of pupils on some of the teachers engaged lower down, particularly in the infant and junior classes. This grievance has been fitly met by the new regulation limiting the number habitually under the charge of one teacher to sixty. Pressure on lower classes. Entrance to "Qualification for entrance to the Training Colleges by means of Leaving Certificates is now generally aimed at by the pupil-teachers, to the no little College.

embarrassment of the College authorities. The danger in this course lies in the temptation which it offers to neglect the simultaneous all-round preparation required for the Admission Examination. This danger, however, will be met by insisting on the requirement that proper arrangements be made for the continuous instruction of the pupil-teachers in all their subjects. It may be further noted that the institution by the Training Colleges of an additional examination for candidates already possessing the Leaving Certificate qualification is likely to induce many of the candidates to fall back on the regular Admission Examination."

Mr. Scougal :—

Leith Central classes. Pupil Teachers. "Most of the pupil-teachers of this district belong to the Leith Schools, and are taught at the Central Classes established some years ago by the Leith School Board. Visits that I have paid to these classes have given evidence that they are systematically conducted and ably and very efficiently taught. Almost all of the apprentices taught there secure exemption from the Second Year Pupil Teachers' Examination by gaining the necessary Leaving Certificates, and many of them pass the University Preliminary Examination.

Warning. "The unexpectedness of one's visits of inspection under the new system has brought to light three points in regard to which a word of remonstrance and warning seems desirable. I have found in too many cases that the subjects outside of the written work required at the Pupil-teacher Examination—such as reading and recitation, needlework, and singing—have been comparatively neglected during the greater part of the year, being left over to be hurriedly got up during the two or three weeks immediately preceding the time when H.M. Inspector's visit used to be expected. It need hardly be said that by such treatment of these subjects most of their educational value is lost. Again, in the needlework of pupil-teachers there is too often a painful contrast between the finished work shown at the end of the year and the work sent in by the same pupil-teacher as the result of an examination test. Either the instruction in this subject is so little practical, or is so poorly grasped by the girls, that they 'lose their heads' when set at examination times to exemplify what they know of it, or else they are allowed to produce their 'finished garments' and their 'specimens' under conditions little likely to train them to independent practical skill as efficient needlewomen. Thirdly, it is becoming more and more evident that wherever the central class system of tuition of the pupil-teacher is adopted, the important matter of his training in practical teaching and class management is one that calls for most serious consideration and for most carefully planned arrangements on the part of managers and headmasters."

Mr. King :—
Staff. Mr. Bell of Yarrow.

"The sudden and much lamented death of Mr. Bell, for many years parish schoolmaster of Yarrow, calls for special mention here. He was undoubtedly the best teacher of a rural school that it has ever been my fortune to meet. In saying this, I am thinking not merely of his success in teaching the higher subjects, although this was great. His school had of late years sadly diminished in numbers owing to a decrease of inhabitants in the once fairly populous valley of Yarrow. But he never failed to have some pupils reading for the University, and some of them were able, without other instruction, to pass for the three years' course at Edinburgh, many taking bursaries of various kinds. The last time I visited his school I examined a boy in Latin prose, and found him as well prepared in that subject as the average candidate for a pass degree at a Scotch University. But what impressed me more, as an Inspector, was the thorough efficiency of every part of the ordinary work of the school. In the children of the shepherds and farmers of Yarrow Mr. Bell had good material to work with, but he made the most of it. He had great intellectual powers, a kindly spirit, and an eager and nervous temperament. To this last, I believe, much of his success was due, and also perhaps his comparatively early death. The people of Yarrow and the Borders generally will long regret

the loss of one of the finest specimens of a class which had an honourable record in its day, but is now nearly extinct—I mean the old parochial teachers of Scotland.”

STANDARD SUBJECTS, LABOUR CERTIFICATE, MERIT CERTIFICATE, THE NEW CODE, MERIT OR SECTIONAL GRANT.

These subjects may be treated under the same heading, as they are closely connected with each other, and are dealt with conjointly by several of my colleagues.

There is universal jubilation at the decline and fall, in towns at least, of the Labour Certificate, and at the practical substitution of the Merit Certificate. Labour and Merit Certificates.

Mr. Scougal says that the passes in the Merit Certificate examination have been rather disappointing hitherto, reaching only 50 per cent.; but he attributes this largely to ignorance of the requirements, and states that the percentage is already rising in his former district. Possibly, as in the case of the Leaving Certificate, the blunder has been committed of presenting all and sundry, and letting them take their chance of success or failure.

The usual comments occur regarding standard subjects. The importance of a wide area, variety, unseen passages, and silent practice in the case of reading; of uniformity, legibility, and speed (I may add) in the case of writing; and of intelligent methods in arithmetic, is duly iterated and emphasised, with the annual objections to the use of sums printed on cards. Standard Subjects.

Mental arithmetic receives increased attention, and has an excellent reflex effect upon ordinary methods and calculations, ensuring despatch without sacrifice of accuracy. Mental Arithmetic.

Mr. Whyte complains that arithmetic is not in a satisfactory condition in Perthshire. The children, he says, are quite unable to face easy problems. Arithmetic in Perthshire.

The various prescriptions for teaching the difficult subject of composition, for which both the matter and the form have to be acquired, are repeated—wide reading, school libraries, oral conversation on all subjects, an early beginning in the infant room even, and the putting of every answer into the form of a sentence. This last is of course in such subjects as arithmetic a waste of time. If you say to a boy “Six and five,” you want only one word in answer, namely, “Eleven.” The answer: “The numbers six and five make eleven” is sheer pedantry, worthy of dames’ schools. But to tell a story, or give a description, or discuss a passage of prose or poetry, and then to ask the pupil to give the substance in his own words, is a very valuable although a difficult exercise. He may then be asked to commit what he has said to paper, correcting any mistakes in the oral part of the lesson that may have been pointed out by the teacher. Mr. Wattie speaks favourably of Mr. Wattie’s composition in the higher standards. Mr. Barrie does not regard the work done as satisfactory, and recommends paraphrasing and the summarising of the history or reading lessons. Dr. Dunn says that practice in speaking English has already improved composition. Composition. Suggestions.

Mr. Whyte says that undue repression and premature forcing are both bad. This, of course, is true, but it may be added that constant shifting of pupils from one section or class to Warning.

another has much the same effect as the general dislocation caused by an epidemic. Promotion and retention or repression should be carefully considered in the case of each pupil, and removes should not be attempted more frequently than the Code suggests, namely, at the end of any of the three school periods. It is false policy, both in horticulture and in education, to be every now and then pulling up the plant to see whether the roots are growing satisfactorily or not.

Classifica-
tion.

Proper classification is, perhaps, the most powerful factor in the success of any school, whether elementary or secondary. Daily experience has proved this, and my association for several years with one of the largest and most successful boys' schools in Scotland has impressed indelibly on my mind the wisdom, and even necessity, of most careful and thoughtful classification. The New Code gives wide liberty, and leaves the matter largely in the hands of the headmasters, who will probably be glad to be guided by the experience of those who have seen many schools and many methods. The liberty given by the New Code should be heartily welcomed, with at the same time a strong sense of the increasing responsibility that has been placed on all who have to do with the management and organisation of school work and arrangements. If the liberty is viewed in this spirit, and if both teachers and managers co-operate to raise the level of elementary education on the excellent lines laid down by the Code, there can be no question as to the ultimate advantage to the education of Scotland.

Merit or
Sectional
Grant.

The Merit Grant or Sectional Grant may now be referred to.

Percentages are useful in their way as a backbone of fact, but they are apt to be misleading unless all the circumstances of each district are taken into account; and even then, especially in an epoch of change, there may be lack of reasonable uniformity in the estimates formed of the value of work, where the personal attitude of the examiner must naturally enter. The over-conscientious Inspector may expect too much, while he is satisfying his conscience; the easy-going Inspector may expect too little. It is impossible to eliminate these features while human nature is what it has been, is, and will be.

The following tables show the results in the Merit or Sectional Grants for the various districts of the Division :—

SECTIONAL GRANT UNDER STANDARD III.

District.	Number of Departments Rated.			
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Below Fair.
1. Edinburgh (City), etc.	122	64	2	—
2. Edinburgh (County), etc.	77	56	5	—
3. Peebles, etc.	27	142	3	1
4. Dumfries, etc.	111	75	—	—
5. Fife	76	93	7	—
6. Perth	42	118	11	—
Totals	465	548	28	1
Corresponding totals for 1898 . . .	423	569	41	—

SECTIONAL GRANT OVER STANDARD III.

District.	Number of Departments Rated.			
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Below Fair.
1. Edinburgh (City), etc.	55	53	7	—
2. Edinburgh (County), etc.	29	53	3	1
3. Peebles, etc.	22	124	3	—
4. Dumfries, etc.	54	108	5	—
5. Fife	52	70	5	—
6. Perth	20	109	12	—
Totals	263	517	45	1
Corresponding totals for 1898 . . .	217	525	77	2

The percentage of departments rated "excellent" varies considerably in the different districts. In the lower section the variation is from 20·2 to 64·9, with an average percentage of 44·6 ; in the upper section, from 14·8 to 47·8, with an average percentage of 31.

The following table furnishes the year's results for the Merit Certificate :—

District.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
No. 1. Edinburgh (City), etc. - - - -	2,503	1,808	72·0
2. Leith and Haddington, etc. - - -	779	321	41·2
3. Peebles, etc. - - - - -	685	429	62·6
4. Dumfries, etc. - - - - -	908	860	94·7
5. Fife - - - - -	1,530	1,048	68·5
6. Perth - - - - -	772	387	50·1
Totals - - - - -	7,177	4,848	67·5
Corresponding totals for 1896 - -	1,282	1,033	80·5

The percentages of pass in these examinations during the past year vary from 41·2 to 94·7. The average pass is 67·5. Last year it was 80·5, but only Ex-VI. scholars were presented then, and the number of pupils presented has risen this year from 1,282 to 7,177. Doubtless with more time and experience a reasonable measure of uniformity, which is most desirable in the case of a test examination, will be secured.

Mr. Wattie :—

- Reading.

“Reading is steadily improving in proportion as the amount read is increasing. Cases where apparently fluent reading is found to be really recitation, though still occasionally occurring, are now comparatively rare ; and still rarer is it to find pupils attempting the hopeless task of conveying to a listener the meaning of a passage where every third word has to be reconnoitred before an attempt can be made to utter it. Unseen passages of average difficulty are usually tackled by the Merit Certificate candidates with ease ; but one is sometimes surprised by finding that, after a sentence or two have been read with apparent comprehension, subsequent questioning fails to elicit any intelligent account of the meaning. Perhaps too much stress is laid on mere elocutionary graces, too little encouragement given to the practice of silent reading.
- Composition.

“Composition will always continue a difficult subject to teach in Scotland, so long as there is so wide an interval between the book language and the everyday language of the children. Much may be done towards laying a good foundation of vocabulary and power of expression by the systematic practice of intelligent conversation with the pupils about (it may be) the subject-matter of the reading lesson or the pictures in the history book. Indeed, any of the ordinary school subjects offers abundance of material to a teacher on the outlook for it, and the lessons on Nature Knowledge in particular will be especially valuable for this purpose. As a rule the composition exercises of the Sixth Standard pupils are good, and of the ex-Sixth pupils very good, though this subject shares fairly with arithmetic, the responsibility for most of the failures in the Merit Certificate examination.
- Arithmetic Cards.

“The practical abolition of the stereotyped card test in arithmetic should result in less mechanical methods of instruction and a more comprehensive grasp of principles. At the same time, it is true that the card test was most successfully done where the teaching was most intelligent, and some weight must be allowed to the contention that the pupil who could work with accuracy anyone of some fifty or sixty tests might fairly claim to have acquired at least a passable modicum of proficiency. As a rule in the
- Mental Arithmetic.

Edinburgh schools due attention is given to practice in mental calculation, and in many of the schools this branch of the subject is admirably treated.

"The new conditions under which the Merit Certificate is now granted, and the enhanced value given to it as a passport to advanced departments and secondary schools have resulted in an immense increase in the number of candidates. Of a total number of 2,503, 1,661 were examined at the ordinary school visits, while 842 presented themselves at a collective examination held towards the end of the year. Some 1,800 certificates have been granted, amounting to an average pass of a little over 70 per cent."

Mr. Scougal:—

"As regards the elementary subjects, there has been an increase of 9·8 per cent. in the proportion of departments for 'children in and under Standard III.' gaining the Excellent Grant, and an increase of 10·7 per cent. in the proportion of similar cases for the departments 'above Standard III.' Elementary Subjects.

"The number presented in Ex-Standard VI. has risen from 502 to 522. Ex VI. Class subjects. "With regard to the class subjects, there has been an increase of 4·3 per cent. in the proportion of schools earning the 6s. grant, and of 5·7 per cent. in the proportion earning the 5s. grant, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion earning only the 4s. grant.

"The number of schools taking Elementary Science under Article 19A (5) has risen from 68 to 72. Elementary science.

"During the past year I have, as far as possible, conducted my inspection on the lines of the new system. I took this course partly owing to my belief in the value of that system of inspection, and partly because I thought that it would be in the best interests of the schools that they should as early as possible be set upon the new lines. The improved statistical results recorded above have been ascertained by a method of gauging efficiency certainly no less testing, and as certainly much more stimulating than those of the old system. New Inspection.

"In view of this year's special circumstances I trust that I shall be excused if, for several reasons, I do not enter here into detailed remarks upon the various branches of ordinary school work. Similarly, I should wish to be allowed to defer till next year any detailed record of my observations upon the working of the new mode of inspection. I shall confine myself to saying here that I have found the new system heartily welcomed by the great majority of the teachers and by most of the managers with whom I have come in contact; and that, from such experience as I have had of it, I believe that it should do much to render the work of our schools more natural, more healthy, more intelligent, more attractive, and, at the same time, more really efficient.

"The results of the examinations for Merit Certificate held during the past year have been, on the whole, distinctly disappointing. The many failures are due, I think, mainly to two causes. The first is, ignorance or non-apprehension of what is required for the gaining of the certificate. The second is, the fact that this year many candidates whose preparedness for the examination must have been known to be inadequate were presented 'just to see what it was like,' and I have just been informed that at a collective examination for Merit Certificates recently held in my old district the passes have amounted to almost eighty per cent., whereas at the same centre last year they barely reached fifty per cent."

Mr. Barrie:—

"Good and fairly intelligent reading is on the increase, although indistinct articulation, want of expression, and misnaming of small words are still too prevalent. Reading, more than any other subject, perhaps, requires and deserves frequent practice, but unfortunately this cannot always be given in small country schools where each teacher may have to grapple single-handed with many classes. To cultivate reading and an intelligent appreciation of what is read should be one of the chief aims in all Elementary Schools. In many cases this object has been to some extent realised, if we can regard as evidence the ample use made of school and village libraries. Reading. School and village libraries.

libraries. Unfortunately, such libraries are not numerous in the district, and in most cases they owe their origin to the teacher or to the munificence of some local patron.

Writing. "Penmanship is taught in a highly satisfactory manner in many schools, and the various styles formerly in vogue seem to be converging on the normal round hand. Slovenly writing, however, is still too often met with. Increased attention to pen and position drill would obviate much that is defective.

Composition "Composition is laboriously making headway, and in very few schools is it altogether unsatisfactory. In fewer still is systematic instruction in this subject neglected until the fifth standard is reached. From the lowest classes upwards intelligible oral expression in accordance with the rules of correct speech is practised, and in some few cases simple narratives are reproduced in the lower classes with very gratifying success. Original composition in the higher classes continues to be far from satisfactory as regards the matter and form. Practice in paraphrasing and summarising history and reading lessons might be utilised with direct advantage to form at least.

Suggestion. "Arithmetic is generally successfully taught in town and country schools alike. Neatness of form and accuracy of solution are common characteristics of papers worked by most pupils, and notably by the candidates for Merit Certificates. It appears to be advisable in the lower classes to avoid problems and to pass on to new rules, thus so far covering the subject by the time the Merit Certificate class is reached. Then opportunity will be afforded for recapitulation of rules and principles and for practice in solving ordinary types of problems.

Arithmetic. "Mental arithmetic continues to be effectively used, principally as an introduction to and illustration of rules. In another year I hope to see it more regularly practised in every class in the school."

Mental Arithmetic

Dr. Dunn :—

Standard subjects. "As the cardinal principles of the New Code, and indeed many of its details, have been in operation in the Fife District for several years, the transition to the new system is being easily and smoothly effected ; and I cannot speak too highly of the zeal of the great bulk of the teachers. I need only point, in proof of their educational alertness, to the large numbers who have attended the Saturday classes for Science and Art established in four convenient centres in the county. It may be convenient for me to indicate the way in which the new principles and methods of inspection have already begun to affect the teaching of the three R.'s as they are called.

Reading. "In order to counteract the tendency to confine the reading to one or two books, the classes have for years been largely tested by reading at sight ; and as regards fluency and correctness the results have for a long time been very satisfactory. But reading at sight in the case of the junior classes is inevitably attended with considerable inconvenience ; and it is difficult to sustain interest and attention, especially as children, when not very sure of their ground, are apt to read in a low and indistinct voice. Under the new system, the reading-book, when it has been thoroughly mastered, is discarded, and the children are introduced to a new book. This of itself is a valuable mental stimulus both to pupil and teacher. The fear that either spelling or intelligence will suffer by the courageous adoption of a new book is groundless, for it is to be hoped that teachers will not teach spelling according to the haphazard and casual occurrence of words in the reading lessons, but according to rational syllabic methods ; and intelligence is not to be gauged by the ability to supply a synonym for a given word, but by the intellectual life of the class as permeating every element of their work ; by their readiness in expressing in their own simple language the general scope of the passages which they have read ; and even by their very phrasing and grouping of the words in a sentence. For intelligent reading really means the distinct presentation of the correlated ideas in a sentence by means of appropriate pausing, accent, and inflection.

Writing. "The Civil Service style or its various imitations and modifications is almost universally adopted, and with very good results in general. The

new system is already improving composition. In the best schools the children in all the classes above Standard I. or II. are, in a degree and form suited to their relative advancement, receiving instruction in this important branch; and I not unfrequently obtain from Standard IV. a very creditable reproduction of a story. 'Practice in speaking English,' such as has been constantly required in the district, but only very imperfectly obtained, is no doubt effecting an improvement; and when this practice is applied, as it will be, to the various incidents of personal experience and observation, to the contents of lessons in Nature Knowledge, to History and Geography, etc., the improvement will be more pronounced.

Composition.

Speaking English.

"In no subject is the influence of the new system more clearly manifested than in Arithmetic. In many schools no doubt the headmasters, and particularly the assistants, are disposed to adhere to the standard requirements, because the idea still lurks in their minds that their duty is to prepare for the inspector's visit, instead of forming an ideal for themselves, and striving to attain it; but the establishment of an examination *ad hoc* for the Labour Certificate has dealt a heavy blow at this educational formalism. Visits without notice demonstrate the fact that the so-called requirements can be easily overtaken three or four months before the ordinary date of inspection; and these months can now be properly employed in consolidating, widening, and advancing the children's acquirements. Mental Arithmetic has improved under the impetus of the Merit Certificate Examination; but is still defective, very much to the detriment of slate and paper work. Its influence upon that work is threefold:—(1) by strengthening the power of arithmetical retention; (2) by producing a tendency to perform intermediate processes mentally, and (3) by directing the attention to expeditious and common-sense methods instead of the mechanical manipulation of a rule.

Arithmetic.

Improvement under new system.

Mental Arithmetic.

"It would appear that the demand for Labour Certificates has hitherto been largely factitious. In 126 schools of the Fife district there were presented 3,835 pupils in Standard V., and out of this large number only 643, i.e., about eleven per cent., were examined for a Labour Certificate. It is no doubt true that the parents had not fully realised the changes instituted, and it is probable that this striking disproportion may not be maintained; but managers and teachers are as a rule earnestly co-operating with the Department in disabusing parents of the idea that the attainments implied by Standard V. constitute a valid ground for exemption from attendance at school; and many parents are beginning to feel that a certain discredit attaches to presenting their children for this examination.

Labour Certificates.

"The number of scholars presented for the Merit Certificate has considerably increased. Out of ninety-five schools 1,530 were presented and 1,046 passed, the percentage amounting to sixty-eight. Reading, which is always *ad aperturam*, is in general very good, and arithmetic is often astonishingly accurate; composition, however, though dealing always with concrete facts, is relatively inferior, and will remain so till this subject in appropriate forms is developed in the junior classes. I am glad to be able to report that the Merit Certificate is already largely supplanting the Labour Certificate."

Merit Certificates.

Mr. King:—

"As I wrote at some length last year about the work in the elementary branches and class-subjects in my district, and have nothing new to say, it may be sufficient to report that quite satisfactory progress continues to be made. Marked weakness is seldom found, and results generally year by year are on a higher level. This is especially the case in the larger town-schools.

Satisfactory progress.

"Owing to my illness, which was followed by the illness and subsequent retiral of Mr. Pennycook, the work of inspection was carried out with great difficulty during the earlier months of the year. Many of the smaller schools were hurriedly inspected, and the grants for seven departments were paid under Art. 10. I had to appeal for help to my colleagues, and I have to record my grateful thanks for the assistance given by the late Dr. Ogilvie's staff, and also by Mr. Scougal."

Mr. Whyte:—

Standard subjects. Reading.	“Reading is in most cases satisfactory. The children who leave the senior standards are in general able to tackle any ordinary bit of English and read it with fair fluency and accuracy. The higher qualities of expression and clear articulation are not so conspicuous although not altogether unknown. As the great bulk of reading in after life will be silent reading, children might with advantage be trained to read in this way, and so cover much more ground than they do at present. To read more books need not entail extra work, but would rather give freshness and interest to what is too often flat, stale, and unprofitable.
Silent reading.	“Very few Boards have wakened to the fact that a well-selected, well-filled bookshelf is one of the best auxiliaries that a teacher can have.
Writing.	“Writing is nowadays much more carefully supervised than was the case in a not very remote past. Some current style is aimed at almost everywhere, and the old ‘go as you please’ method is all but universally abandoned. Greater attention is being given to the correct holding of the pen.
Spelling.	“Spelling stands where it did. The results are scarcely commensurate with the pains bestowed upon it, and a good many of the defects are clearly traceable to the paucity of the reading matter gone over. It has been the terror of finding a word in the reading lessons which the children could not spell which has restricted the reading, and that, reacting, has had a bad influence on the spelling itself. If children read abundantly, spelling may almost be left to take care of itself.
Composition.	“Composition is in a creditably satisfactory condition. It is quite true that errors of all kinds are common, but when the age of the children, the class from which they are drawn, and their lack of training out of school are all taken into account there is a good deal to be thankful for. Still, much more can be done, and as the chief defects are due to lack of ideas and of imagination, it is to the cultivation of these that effort should be directed.
Arithmetic.	“Arithmetic is not satisfactory. Children can work sums with the greatest accuracy, but when face to face with easy problems which do not run on all fours with those they have been in the habit of working they are too often helpless. This has been proved to demonstration again and again in the Merit Certificate Examinations. In this district only about fifty per cent. pass, and more than ninety per cent. of the failures are due to faulty arithmetic. The tests given were very easy. The questions were all of a practical type demanding little more than a thorough knowledge of the four fundamental rules. No great power of manipulation was needed but the application of common sense to the questions set was indispensable. I have been much puzzled to account for this extensive breakdown, and my astonishment has not been lessened by the fact that the proportion of passes is greater in rural than urban schools. The only solution that I can think of is that in the smaller schools there is less formal teaching given to each class and the pupils must perforce be left to wrestle with their own difficulties.
Unsatisfactory state of matters.	
Supposed reason.	
New Code.	“In the general condition of the schools coming events have been casting their shadow before. All the work of the school has been modified by the imminence of the New Code. It would be too much to expect that everything will work at first as smoothly as it did before, but I unhesitatingly express my preference for the new order of things which is upon us. The visits without notice have been a great pleasure to me. The absence of the pomp and parade of a formal field day review has many advantages. In no case have I had any occasion to complain of apathy or neglect. In all these visits I have found teachers toiling as diligently as it was possible for mortals to do. The instruction has already begun to gain a breadth and breeziness which are refreshing. The conversations about the working of the school and the methods adopted have been good both for teacher and inspector. The latter now sees schools in their work-a-day garb, and has a better means of realising the peculiar difficulties under which the work is carried on. It is quite true, however, that the teacher is greater than the Code, and that the man is more than the circumstance. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the comparative estimate I have formed of

the schools by the tests of the past has not been altered by anything I have yet learned from these intermittent visits. The good teacher remains good and the indifferent follows at the same relative distance.

"One of the best features of the change which I have yet seen is an increasing readiness to promote really superior children in the course of the session, and I find in many schools a considerable sprinkling of promising pupils who have been advanced a couple of classes during the year. I hope, however, that this will not be overdone, as it is not judicious to have children always screwed up to concert pitch. Leisurely progress ultimately secures the highest good. Undue repression and premature forcing are both bad."

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wattie speaks in terms of high praise of the Infant Schools in my district. He refers again to the unduly high average age as a blot on the fair picture, and regards special classes for over-age children as an unsatisfactory means of pushing on children who have to make up lee-way.

Mr. Wattie :—

"Of the infant departments in the Edinburgh Schools and the larger schools throughout the district I can speak only in terms of unstinted admiration. While the hours, as a rule, are shorter than in the higher classes, the work of infant teaching is more exacting, demanding a more continuous nervous and physical strain, as the attention of the children very soon wanders unless the teacher is always on the alert. The energy and enthusiasm, however, exhibited by the large majority of the teachers are no less conspicuous than their kindly sympathy with their little charges. The only blot on the fair picture is produced by a circumstance already adverted to in connection with supply, the unduly high average age on admission. When children enter an infant department at the age of six or seven, as is not infrequently the case, they already know too much as well as too little, and are no longer suitable subjects for instruction by proper infant methods. They must be pushed on by any means to make up lee-way. In several of the schools special classes are organised for over-age children, but this arrangement is at best but an unsatisfactory remedy. If it were an established rule that every child be at school by the age of five, all could then advance side by side; and there would be time for that lingering by the way (which in itself makes for progress), which is so delightful a feature of the Kindergarten School."

NATURE KNOWLEDGE.

At the risk of the imputation either of senility or rejuvenescence, an extract may be quoted from a Blue Book Report written by me in 1879, in the days when district inspectors sent their reports direct to My Lords without the preliminary revision that now forms one of the duties of H.M. Chief Inspectors. It is as follows :—

"Chemistry and Light and Heat have not been taken up. This is not to be regretted, as popular science is a dangerous smatter of little knowledge. Instead of some of the pretentious ologies, the substitution of what Mr. Arnold (H.M.I.) designates as *Naturkunde* would be very desirable. Children who are quite conversant with ethnoid bones and monocotyledonous plants could not distinguish the following trees, *ash, elm, oak, beech, birch, and fir*; or name a dozen of the commonest flowers. I would submerge the scientific aspect till the child is capable of grasping abstract truth."

Although I should, perhaps, put this in different form now (had I to re-write it), to avoid any apparent disparagement of science (which

Naturkunde

Science should be gradually introduced.

this passage was not meant to convey), I hold to the general principle still, that, while science is undoubtedly the most stimulative subject in education, any attempt to introduce it, except in a tentative and preparatory way, into our Elementary Schools is a mistake.

And the first step is to open the children's eyes, and to foster and develop the powers of observation. They begin to think and ask questions (sometimes awkward ones), but if the answer is satisfactory it will be remembered because the desire to obtain it was spontaneous.

Method.

Gradually the observation of similarity and disparity will lead to some understanding of the principle of classification, with the object of whetting the pupils' interest and enthusiasm, and creating in them a desire to learn and know more.

Difficulties in the way.

Now, in the irony of fate we find many enthusiastic teachers in towns, where the dismally depressing streets or the chronic fog hides even the sky from view, where, except on the occasion of a day's trip to the country, the great mass of the children cannot make the acquaintance of bird, or beast, or tree, nor of the wonders of the seashore. The birds and beasts are either stuffed or in cages, and the trees are in books. In the country, again, the materials are ample. The sights, sounds, and beauties of nature are there, and are revelled in by the stranger; but they are, curiously enough, unseen, unheard, and unappreciated by those who are familiar with them all. Hence the teacher, unless he is an enthusiast, finds no response when he attempts to awaken the interest of unsympathetic pupils in a subject not particularly to his or their taste. While these remarks may savour of hopelessness or pessimism as far as this most valuable department of study is concerned, it is not necessary to lose faith in it for a moment. Even in the most dismal surroundings something may be done to induce children to use their eyes and ears in the observation of natural objects and phenomena.

Case not hopeless.

Inferior expedients

The universal dog, the "harmless, necessary cat," the sparrow, the sea-gull, the sky, the stars, and the air may all be compelled into the service. If these cannot be had or seen, stuffed specimens, pictures, or diagrams must be used, and are better than nothing at all, but it holds here as elsewhere that a living dog is better than a dead lion.

Suggestions.

It is sincerely to be trusted that Nature knowledge will not develop, or degenerate into, or share the fate of Physiography, which has become a *pot-pourri* of all the subjects on the face of the earth. Also I trust that the subject will be taught on scientific lines, although scientific principles should not be unduly obtruded. For example, the collocation of "*cow, butterfly, whale*," for object lessons is utterly absurd. Nor should the course of study be hide-bound. It should vary from year to year. It should aim, above all, at expansion of thought, gentleness, sympathy, and love for our fellow-inhabitants in our wonderful world. Books like the "Common Objects of the Country and the Seashore" will put teachers on the right track.

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all."

CLASS SUBJECTS.

The following statistics indicate the results of examination in class subjects :—

351 schools have been paid at the rate of 6s.
405 schools have been paid at the rate of 5s.
71 schools have been paid at the rate of 4s.
2 schools have been paid at the rate of 0s.

The corresponding figures for the preceding year are : 339 schools at 6s., 419 at 5s., 81 at 4s., and 1 school at 0s.

These statistics indicate considerable progress, as the relative number of schools that earn the highest grant is larger than it was a year ago.

My colleagues are agreed generally that English, including recitation and grammar, is satisfactorily taught.

Mr. Wattie suggests the more frequent use of dialogue, and urges a broader treatment of the whole subject.

Mr. Barrie says that more analysis and less parsing would be desirable, and Dr. Dunn states that the passages selected for recitation are of a higher literary quality than formerly.

Dr. Dunn and Mr. Whyte approve of the concentric system for the Geography teaching both of geography and history.

Mr. Wattie draws attention to some objections to this method.

The teaching of these subjects might be made much more interesting by the use of photographs and the magic-lantern (now, I believe, termed the optical lantern). But maps and pictures and photographs and lantern slides must be explained and interpreted, and in this lies the secret of success.

Both in geography and history a general outline, with special attention to a continent and a country, or, in the case of history, to a period or a reign, is the logical and practical method of teaching which should be kept steadily in view.

As regards history several of my colleagues express satisfaction at its rehabilitation and revival.

Mr. Barrie states that about an equal number of the schools in his former district follow the concentric and tripartite systems.

It will not for many a year be necessary to urge the study of our past history as an incentive to citizenship or patriotism. The history of the past is nebulous and indistinct, and possesses little interest for school children between six and twelve years of age ; but the history which is making at present will be quite enough for this generation, with no disparagement of former days.

Mr. Wattie :—

“Repetition, as a rule, leaves little to be desired so far as accuracy of reproduction and particular explanation of the text are concerned. The fault of unvarying monotony is less common than that of a sing-song verse cadence. The latter is especially pronounced where the passages are taken from Scott, as is not infrequently the case. Dialogue should bulk largely in the matter selected, culminating (as it usually does in the Edinburgh schools) in the study of a Shakespearian play. In one or two schools prose dialogue is taken up, with excellent results on the style of the reading. In the interpretation of the poetry there is still occasion to plead for a broader treatment of the general bearing ; and in the higher classes a knowledge of a few of the outstanding events in the authors' lives is by no means universal.”

Geography. "In geography the concentric method, though commended by many educational authorities, finds little favour in this district. The main objections to it appear to be two—the waning interest on the part of the pupils, when they find themselves making the same journey year after year (even though it be all round the world); and, secondly, the difficulty which a teacher experiences with a new class in knowing exactly where the children are, how much they really know, how much they once knew but have now forgotten, and how much they have still to learn for the first time.

History. "Besides its intrinsic value as a means of inculcating the civic virtues and extending the intellectual outlook, History has a considerable secondary importance in the abundant material it offers for training the pupils in composition both oral and written."

Mr. Barrie:—

English "Repetition is generally ready and accurate, and is rendered in most part with distinct enunciation and fair expression. In nearly every school the passages are fairly well chosen and their meaning is carefully explained, but monotony and rapidity in many cases continue to mar much that is otherwise good. Often, too, poems of considerable length are studied and selected passages committed to memory. In the most advanced classes a Shakespearian drama is occasionally studied with commendable intelligence.

Grammar. "Grammar continues to receive careful attention, but most useful purposes could be served with less parsing and more analysis and synthesis. As facility in composition is an object of first importance in every elementary school, so grammar should be taught just sufficiently to enable pupils to form correct sentences. And at no period should analysis or synthesis be confined to the simple sentence.

Geography. "Geography is included in the curriculum of every school in the district with one exception, and is treated with considerable skill, intelligence, and interest. Topographical facts receive due attention, and the elements of commercial geography in the shape of interchange of products, ocean routes, and the like are satisfactorily mastered, and in the majority of schools the geography of contemporary events is not neglected. For purposes of direct instruction maps, diagrams, and pictures are liberally used. Map-drawing is more or less attended to in every school, with varying success.

History. "With the advent of recent instructions, history has been revived, but time has not sufficiently elapsed for results to be properly appreciated. For a considerable time this subject can scarcely be said to have received serious attention, although historical readers were in general use.

"The freedom of treatment granted to teachers has had the result that about equal numbers are following the concentric and tripartite systems. Each has its advantages, but in small schools the concentric method seems to offer greater facilities for effective instruction.

Elementary science. "Elementary science was professed in fifty-seven schools, and in most of them really good work had been done during the year."

Dr. Dunn:—

English. "The new code attaches to associative derivation the importance which it may justly claim. But derivation without word-building, and particularly without a thorough knowledge of the force and application of prepositional suffixes, is of limited use; and this is a particular in which considerable improvement is desirable. The tendency of derivation being to substitute a picture for a definition or a description, the meaning of words is as it were delineated upon the mind rather than deposited in the memory; while something of that quality by which in the poet's mind everything 'floats double, swan and shadow,' is developed. On the whole, English may be said to be very well and carefully taught. The pieces selected for recitation are of a higher literary quality than formerly. I am, however, surprised at the comparative neglect of Longfellow and Sir Walter Scott.

"Geography has been for several years taught in Fife according to what is known as the "Concentric" system, and I am fully convinced of the high educational value of that system, not merely for geography, but for school subjects of instruction in general. More attention to the physical, commercial, and historical aspects of geography appears desirable, and pictorial illustration is hardly at all used. In this connection I may mention the fact that the Kinghorn School Board are providing their school with Stoddart's Photographic Album of Geographical Views, and this example might very profitably be followed. In teaching the geography of the British Isles, the Continent of Europe and the Colonies, the all-important subject of railway communication appears to be almost totally neglected. Suggestions, Railways

"History was a class subject in only forty-two schools, but the deplorable neglect of this subject, which has existed for so many years is rectified by the New Code. It is clearly indicated that a concentric method of teaching this subject is desired; and one of the chief recommendations of that method is that it compels the teacher to teach the subject himself. Doubtless manuals more or less constructed upon this principle will be issued from the great publishing houses; but these can never supersede, and are a poor substitute for, the teacher's own vivid and intelligent presentment of the subject. It will be found useful to acquire at a reasonably early stage, the names, dates of accession and death of the Kings of England, for these included periods serve as a kind of pigeon-hole arrangement for localising and retaining the salient events."

Mr. Whyte:—

"In English the passages chosen for recitation are as a rule satisfactory, and there is little or none of that grinding and regrinding of a few stipulated lines which formerly went on. Where tens of lines were professed, three or four times as many are now committed to memory, and much greater enthusiasm is thrown into the teaching. English,

"Parsing is of little use in itself, except as an intellectual whetstone, and the children's thinking powers can be sharpened on some other subject which is of value as a permanent possession.

"The concentric system of teaching is spreading with altogether satisfactory results. In some schools, particularly in rural districts, the knowledge of the geography of the world shown is worthy of all praise. As specimens of the best of these in this respect, Aberuthven and Balhoggie may be instanced. There all the outstanding features of the globe, its political divisions, the great ocean routes, the interchange of commodities, the climate, productions and natural features of each locality, its towns and manufactures are known by almost every child in the three senior classes, and known in proper perspective. All this was taught without any formal task having been set. Oral lessons, with constant reference to the map, have produced the admirable effect. What can be done in one school can be done in another. History has just been reintroduced as a stated provision of the code, but it has never ceased to be taught. History readers are in almost every school, and as the children are interested in the perusal of the lesson, and as the informal method of teaching has borne good fruit, I would deprecate teachers being tied down to any cut-and-dry syllabus. The day for calling names and dates history has now passed away." Geography and history, History.

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

The specific subjects are shown in the appendix in detailed form for each district of the division, but the subjoined table gives the aggregate presentation, and indicates the extent to which the respective subjects have been taken up. For purposes of comparison the figures of the preceding year are appended :—

Year.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Navigation.	Agriculture.	Domestic Economy.	Bookkeeping.	Shorthand.	Chemistry.	Electricity.	Light and Heat.	Botany.	Mensuration.	Wool, etc.	Totals.
1896—99	3,558	2,533	18	4,180	433	20	1,331	4,053	564	360	41	82	21	21	58	71	17,289
1897—98	3,812	2,812	11	4,545	514	2	1,468	4,492	681	454	73	84	8	74	68	74	19,222
Increase	—	—	2	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Decrease	254	279	—	415	111	—	157	439	117	94	82	2	—	53	10	8	1,933

Decrease. A glance at the above table will show that there has been a heavy decrease of no less than 1,933 in the number of presentations.

Subjects. French (415) and domestic economy (439) have receded most, but mathematics (254) and Latin (279) have fallen back considerably.

Reasons. Various explanations may be given. Probably the retrospective influence of the New Code, which allows no payment for individual passes, is already beginning to be felt. Moreover, teachers have learned the wisdom of presenting only selected pupils from the large classes taught in these subjects.

Also, where the working year has been changed there may not have been time to overtake the whole area prescribed for a pass before the principal visit.

It is a gratifying feature to find from the tables in the Appendix that the percentage of pass is much higher in the second and third stages than in the first. This means, however, so far, that a large proportion of those in the first stage should never have been presented at all.

Mr. Scougal. Mr. Scougal ascribes the decrease in the presentation in specifics to the increased attention which has been given to preparation for the Merit Certificate and Leaving Certificate examinations, and is convinced that under the new system much better work will be done in such branches. He reports that the Secondary Departments in Leith, Mid-Lothian, and East Lothian are doing good work, and that the number of competitors for bursaries has greatly increased.

Secondary departments.

Mr. Barrie. Mr. Barrie would include agriculture under Nature Knowledge in his former district, and reports favourably on the Secondary Departments, saying, however, that the results of the Leaving Certificate examination have not been so satisfactory as might have been expected, but he is confident that when the teachers become more fully acquainted with the requirements a better appearance will be made than before.

Dr. Dunn and Mr. King also report favourably regarding the Secondary Departments in their districts. Dr. Dunn.
Mr. King.

The passing away of specific subjects, as they were taught, will be no loss to education, since the temptation is removed of presenting whole classes in branches from which only a few were likely to reap any benefit; and the piece-work, length-measure system by which educational cloth of often very thin and threadbare texture was paid for at 4s. per pass is about to become a thing of the past. With the broader views of the new régime the languages and sciences will be taught to those only who will profit by acquaintance with them, and a vast mass of educational waste—waste of brain and time and money—will be saved.

Mr. Wattie :—

"The total number of presentations in specific subjects shows a decrease of 472 on the number for last year. This decrease is only partly accounted for by the omission of two of the Bathgate Schools, and may not unreasonably be explained as a partial anticipation of the abolition of the present system of grants in this department. French again stands first in order of popularity; but German, which was noted last year as falling off in favour, is still on the down-grade."

Mr. Scougal :—

"There has been a decrease of 331 in the number of presentations in specific subjects, and the falling off appears in all the subjects except navigation and book-keeping. Last year I had to complain of the presentation, especially in the first stages of mathematics and languages, of many pupils whose preparation was obviously inadequate. Hence, I have no doubt, one cause of the diminution in the total number of presentations. Another cause doubtless is the increased importance now attached to the Merit Certificate. Teachers who used to misspend time in teaching mere first stage work in languages to children who were never to go further in these subjects, now find it better in every way to devote this time to giving the older pupils a more thorough and intelligent grasp of their knowledge of the elementary and class subjects. A further diminution in the number of presentations in the highest stages of specifics is accounted for by the fact that in increasing proportion, the pupils of such Elementary Schools as have either a recognised secondary department or special provision for ex-sixth standard scholars are being prepared and presented for the Leaving Certificate Examination. Causes.

"The two special Secondary Departments in Leith are doing good and progressively improving work, and the bursaries offered by the Burgh departments. Committee continue to call forth keen competition and to stimulate the efficiency of the higher standards of the Elementary Schools. Leith.

"In Mid-Lothian there is proof of steady increase in the extent to which advantage is taken of the provision made by the County Committee for the promotion of higher education in the public schools. In each of the six 'Class A' centres—Dalkeith, Lasswade, Musselburgh, Penicuik, Portobello, and West Calder—there is now a separately accommodated and specially staffed Secondary Department, with an average attendance of over forty, where practically no provision of the kind formerly existed. Each of these special departments has gained at least the mark *good*, and has in consequence received from the Committee its higher rate of 'efficiency bonus.' The four 'Class B' schools of the Committee's scheme—schools in less populous places, aided to make, as subsidiary centres, some special provision for the teaching of the earlier stages of secondary specific subjects—have not as yet proved quite such a success. But even there, in spite of the difficulties against which they have to contend, an encouraging amount and range of creditable higher work is being done. Mid-Lothian.

"That the Bursary Schemes of this Committee have been doing much to revive interest in higher education is evidenced by the facts, first, that for the 'School' bursaries, while there were in 1895 only fifteen competi- Bursaries.

tors from three schools, there have been this year 104 competitors from thirteen schools; and, second, that for the 'County' bursaries, while in 1895 there was only one candidate (for four bursaries) who took the necessary Leaving Certificate qualifications, gaining 297 marks, there have been this year fifteen qualified candidates (for six bursaries), the one at the head of the list gaining 457 marks. It is satisfactory and encouraging to find that this bursary scheme is getting hold of the right sort of material on which to expend time and money for higher instruction.

Proposed
addition to
scheme.

"The Committee have proposed this year an important addition to their scheme for the purpose of giving (1) to all State-aided schools in the county, except their 'A' and 'B' schools, a capitation grant for every pupil who gains the Merit Certificate, and also satisfies the Committee that he has in Secondary Specific Subjects reached the standard of the Second Stage; and (2) to each pupil who thus qualifies an annual payment of £2 10s., plus a sum for travelling expenses to and from a Secondary School.

Technical
Education.

"Through no fault of this Committee, the Department's suggestion in Circular 186, as to the placing in the hands of a single body the administration of the funds for Secondary and for Technical Education has not yet been adopted in the county of Midlothian.

East Lothian.

"The scheme of the Haddingtonshire Committee remains practically as it was last year, with only such minor alterations as are necessary to adapt it to the new provisions for the Merit Certificate.

Technical
education.

"The Town Council of North Berwick is the only local authority entrusting to this Committee the sum available for Technical Education. This sum is expended by the Committee in grants towards the purchase of apparatus for the practical teaching of science in the High School of North Berwick."

Mr. Barrie:—

"The number of presentations in specific subjects is 4,024 as against 4,347 last year. There is a slight decrease in every subject professed, except in mathematics, where the presentations have risen from 405 to 455. Domestic economy and agriculture continue to head the list with 1,249 and 931 presentations respectively. As agriculture is the prevailing industry in the district it is desirable that it should in future be included in schemes of Nature Knowledge in all the rural schools.

Secondary
departments.

"Secondary Departments are now in full working order in Annan Academy, Dryfesdale Parish, Langholm Academy, Moffat Academy, and Wallace Hall Academy in Dumfriesshire, and in Castle Douglas Academy and Dalbeattie Parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The average attendance in these departments ranges from forty to sixty, and all of them are thoroughly equipped and staffed—the higher work in each case being under the charge of well qualified and experienced graduates. A very considerable amount of work has been successfully accomplished during the past year, but the results in Leaving Certificate Examination have not been so satisfactory as might have been expected. The teachers appear to have been working somewhat in the dark, and too much along the lines of the old specific subjects. Now that the nature of the examination is better understood I feel confident that these Secondary Departments will make a better appearance than they have hitherto done."

Dr. Dunn:—

Specific
subjects.

"There has been a decrease in the number of presentations. Last year the numbers were 3,300 with 2,788 passes, this year they are 2,859 with 2,330 passes, yielding a percentage of 81.4. In Mathematics, Latin, and French, the failures usually occur in the first stage; and antiquated methods of instruction are too common. The use of oral methods in teaching languages and the formation of sentences from the very first so as to secure a ready and intelligent manipulation of grammatical forms are principles of instruction not yet sufficiently recognised.

Secondary
departments.

"A very few words must suffice on this subject. With two or three exceptions the Secondary Departments are doing very good work. As a rule the School Boards are vigorously co-operating with the Department

and the County Committee in promoting the success of these departments by the supply of adequate and suitable accommodation, and by providing well-qualified assistants. The class rooms specially constructed for the Secondary Departments in Newport, Tayport, and Leslie Public Schools are exceedingly satisfactory."

Mr. King:—

"The principal event of the year has been the proposal of the Hawick Buccleuch School Board to convert the Buccleuch Memorial Institute into a second-Memorial dary school for the town. This plan having been found to be for various Institute. reasons unsuitable, it has been decided to continue for the present to carry on the school in Teviot Grove Academy. But Hawick will, before long, have to face the necessity of providing a new and fully equipped building for its higher-class school. Meanwhile we can wait till trade improves and funds accumulate.

"The failure of the movement to provide a High School in Jedburgh is Jedburgh. disappointing, but the problem there will probably be solved by the institution of an advanced department in connection with the Board School in the town.

"All the reports by the Departments' Examiners on the higher-class Work satio- schools in the district are favourable, and good work has been done in the factory. schools under my inspection to which small grants have been allotted under the County schemes."

Mr. Whyte:—

"In regard to specific subjects little need be said as their doom has now Specific been pronounced. I cannot say that I feel any regret at parting with these subjects scraps of languages and dribblets of science. Much valuable time was wasted in drilling classes indiscriminately for examination, whether the children were fitted for the study by natural aptitude or not. Though individual payments for carefully measured modicums of secondary and quasi-secondary instruction have now ceased, or—to be correct—will cease in the course of a few months, it would be a pity if the higher branches were to be neglected even in the most remote districts. Not extinction but a healthier growth is what is desired. The policy of the open door must be adhered to in one fashion or another, so that a boy of bright parts may not find the way onward barred against him. The Technical Com- Perth mittee of the County Council of Perth have laid aside £150 a year for Technical bursaries to be held by rural children at one or other of the secondary Committee. departments or Higher Class Schools which are dotted over the county."

ORGANISATION AND DISCIPLINE

The following table shows the grants paid under this head:—

	Number of Schools paid at the rate of—		
	1s. 6d.	1s.	0d.
Older Pupils	729	102	2
Infants	194	7	—
Totals	923	109	2
1897-98	917	120	2

Upward
movement.

From the above table it will appear that, as the percentage of the higher awards is increasing, an upward movement may be registered. I have not seen a sufficient number of the schools in my present district to justify me in forming a general induction. In the schools visited by me the order and tone were quite satisfactory, and the children were honest and polite. Nor were little acts showing respect and thoughtful consideration forgotten.

It is pleasant when one enters the school in the morning to be greeted with a cheery "Good morning, sir," as the children rise to their feet, but this should not be overdone, and the casual entrance, say, of a compulsory officer should not provoke endless bobbing up and down.

Mr. Scougal.

Mr. Scougal says that his recommendation of the higher grant has fallen off slightly, owing, he believes, to the detection of defects in minor morals on the occasion of the more frequent visits to the schools which are now necessary.

Dr. Dunn.

Dr. Dunn thinks that the examination for the Merit Certificate, where the candidates are left a good deal to their honour and cannot be properly interspaced, will increase integrity of work. I fear I cannot agree with my colleague here. It is not right to put children, especially in the case of a crucial examination on which so much depends, or in *any* case indeed, in the way of possible temptation.

Only unremitting vigilance can prevent children from collusion even when they are interspaced at apparently sufficient intervals. Not that all the children would copy if they could, but in a large examination, say, of 700 or 800 candidates a considerable percentage see no harm in taking advantage of the opportunity of the Inspector's disappearance, or even of his turning his back, to gather a hint from the paper of a near or distant neighbour. They do not realise the fact that collusion can be detected by a comparison of papers. If they do they take the risk, and it must be confessed that dishonesty detected by circumstantial evidence can seldom be satisfactorily established or brought home to the culprit.

My colleagues who refer to the subject report favourably as regards the general tone and discipline of the schools.

Mr. King.
Military
drill.

Mr. King furnishes a very interesting contribution on the subject of military drill, which he found in a satisfactory condition in his present district eleven years ago, and it is safe to suppose that it has not fallen off since then. He instances the case of a clergyman who qualified himself for the teaching of this branch, and who drills the boys on Saturdays with much advantage, it is said, both to them and to himself.

Mr. Scougal :—

Falling off in
higher award
explained.

"I notice from my statistics that about six per cent. fewer of my schools have this year been awarded the higher rate of grant for organisation and discipline. I should regret if this were taken to imply that there has been any actual falling-off in the discipline of the schools. Serious cases of really bad discipline are now most rare; and indeed in the majority of the schools the discipline is remarkably good, while in many it is wellnigh all that one could wish. The falling off in the number of cases receiving the highest award is simply due to the fact that the system of inspection mainly by visits without notice has brought to light minor defects—such as untidiness of the school-room, bad state of the offices, noisiness of class movements, lack of smartness of tone, etc.—that either were hidden from one's observation or else escaped one's notice under the old system of pre-announced inspection visits."

Dr. Dunn :—

"In most respects discipline is highly satisfactory. The importance of Discipline, absolute self-reliance on the part of the scholars is emphasised by the etc. condition of the Merit Certificate examination when held on the occasion of an intimated visit. The absence of arithmetic cards and the impossibility of interspersing the candidates to any considerable extent make an urgent claim upon the honesty of the scholars ; and it is well that so crucial a test of the moral tone of the school should be applicable. It should be distinctly understood that any disposition to communicate information must very seriously affect the estimate formed of the discipline and efficiency of the school. The visit without notice is proving useful in demonstrating what may be called the minor morals of the school. Hands and faces are sometimes by no means as clean as they should be. I am strongly of opinion Premises that the school premises are as a rule not kept as clean as they ought to be ; and the children are apt to conform to their environment. The use of slates also is largely responsible for dirty hands and soiled cuffs, and should be abolished in at least the higher classes."

Mr. King :—

"In the Border District military drill and exercises in physical training Military have all along, in my opinion, received adequate attention. The Borderers drill. have never been lacking in martial spirit ; the volunteer movement took a Physical deep root in congenial soil, and we need not wonder that members of School Boards and schoolmasters, who were themselves enthusiastic volunteers, desired that the boys under their care should acquire at least the rudiments of military drill. I do not go beyond the mark in saying that, when I came to this district more than eleven years ago, military drill was satisfactorily taught in every town, and in at least some rural parishes."

"As a rule the instruction is given by the local drill-sergeant, who is undoubtedly the best person for the purpose, when his services can be obtained. But there is very good drill in Hawick, where it is taught by the ordinary teachers. In that town a silver cup is held for the year by the school which earns highest marks in the drill ground, and for this trophy there is very keen competition."

"In the pastoral parish of Yarrow, the minister desired to have the boys drilled, but recognised that, as the school is ten miles from Selkirk, the cost of bringing an instructor thence would be prohibitive. He determined, therefore, to learn the art himself, did so, and now drills the boys on the Saturday forenoons, with, as he considers, great advantage both to himself and his pupils."

"Along with military drill proper, physical training exercises have always been taught, and they seem to be quite the same as I see given to the Militia recruits at Berwick-on-Tweed. Probably these exercises are seen at their best at Galashiels, where there is a remarkably successful instructor. About two years ago I was invited one evening to see a class of pupil-teachers and assistant teachers taught by this man, and I was accompanied by Captain Staunton, the local adjutant of Volunteers, who was very well pleased with all he saw."

"So far as the towns are concerned I do not see that much more can be done, or more time spent, due regard being had to the other claims upon the time of the children. I believe, however, that a special inspection by a military man, say, the local Volunteer adjutant, would help to secure that uniformity which General Chapman desires."

"In the country progress will be slower ; but most of the younger teachers are themselves trained either in the Normal College or as Volunteers, and Boards should be careful when making new appointments to see that their nominees are both able and willing to teach this important subject."

SINGING.

The following grants were paid under Art. 19 A. (2):—

	Number of Schools paid at the rate of—		
	1s.	6d.	0d.
Older Pupils . . .	707	104	17
Infants	209	2	—
Totals	916	106	17

The corresponding totals of last year were:—891 at 1s., 118 at 6d., and 19 at 0d.

Voice training.

In the few months during which I have had experience of the Edinburgh schools at this time, although many of them were visited by me in 1874, the impression formed was (1) that much attention had been given to voice training or voice production as it is called, which seems rather a reference to creation than to development; (2) that the very capable teachers have too little time for teaching all the classes in a school. Here I may be at issue with some of my colleagues, but I am most strongly of opinion that, while in towns there should be accomplished visiting masters, as in Edinburgh, neither the teaching nor the singing should be confined to their visits. By all means let the teachers have the benefit of their instructions, directions, and guidance, but the idea that the children are to sing only when the singing master appears is monstrous. The relief both to the lungs and the constitution generally of an occasional song is unquestionable.

Old Notation.

The introduction of the old notation as a supplement or complement of the Sol-fa system is gaining ground, and seems to produce very satisfactory effects.

Mr. Barrie.

Mr. Barrie says that Sol-fa is universally taught, that voice training has been carefully attended to, that tests are not very well met, and he suggests a sight reader with a collection of graded tunes as a useful help.

Dr. Dunn.

Dr. Dunn points out that boys are generally taught to sing *alto*, whereas sometimes they should sing the first treble, and the girls the second.

Mr. Crombie (Sub-Inspector).

Mr. Crombie draws attention to the fact that the staff notation is studied in a few cases as early as in Standard III., and is generally taught in the senior classes in addition to the Sol-fa method. He thinks that there is some improvement in ear-tests, that much attention is given to voice production, and that more attention should be paid to the grading of voices.

Mr. Gall (Sub-Inspector).

Mr. Gall refers to the fact that singing is almost entirely taught by visiting masters in city schools, and that little advantage is taken of the musical talent possessed by the ordinary staff.

Mr. Craigie (Sub-Inspector).

Mr. Craigie says that in Mr. Scougal's district this subject is taught by the ordinary teachers, and he finds that this arrangement has many advantages.

Mr. Thompson complains that voice training is practised in a very small number of the schools he has inspected, and says that the son acquaintance with time notation is still very backward. (Sub-Inspector).

Mr. Barrie :—

"In every school, with one exception, where singing is taught by note the Sol-fa notation is adopted. In the large urban schools, as well as in several of the rural ones, songs of two and three part harmony are sung with considerable taste and sweetness, and in many instances there is evidence of careful voice training. Ear and time tests are less satisfactory. For these every division of a school should be provided with a sight reader with its collection of graded tunes. This would afford ample opportunity for practice, and teachers would be saved the time and trouble of selecting suitable examples and writing them on the board." Singing.

Dr. Dunn :—

"In only six schools is singing taught by ear, in all the rest either the Sol-fa or the movable Doh system is professed. The number of schools in which the singing is really pleasing and artistic is comparatively small. The massing of voices, good, bad, and indifferent is still practised. To be sure, one is sometimes informed that those with bad voices have been told not to sing; but it is a common experience that those who have no musical ear usually persist in singing with serene self-satisfaction. The boys also are almost perpetually taught to sing what is called 'alto,' whereas sometimes the boys should sing the first treble and the girls the second, so as to secure a proper development and range of voice. As a rule the boys' voices are rough and untuneful: a defect to be overcome only by requiring them to sing very softly till a *cantabile* quality of tone has been acquired. Stridency in the girls' voices is to be corrected in the same way." Singing.

Mr. Crombie (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Of the 189 departments inspected last year in the Edinburgh District all but seven earned the grant for singing by note. The Tonic Sol-fa system is almost invariably professed, but in the city schools instruction in the staff notation is given to the senior classes, and in a few cases it is begun as early as in the Third Standard. This desire to establish a link between the two systems is deserving of every encouragement. The two systems complementary.

"There is an improvement, noticeable though not very marked, in ear tests. Much attention, particularly in the city schools, is paid to proper voice production and purity of tone. This is probably the strongest argument in favour of the Edinburgh system of entrusting this branch of instruction to specialists. In the rural parts of the district, except in the Bo'ness schools, singing is taught by the ordinary staff. Improvement in ear tests.

"Combination of classes for singing, whilst not so frequent as formerly, is still to be found in some of the Edinburgh schools. Even in singing of classes, there is a limit to the number which can be taught effectively together; and this practice, so detrimental to individual progress, should be reduced to the minimum.

"Part-singing is, on the whole, highly satisfactory. In many schools, however, greater attention should be paid to the grading of voices. The easy, but educationally and physically objectionable method of making the girls sing soprano and the boys the alto, or second part, is still to be found. Grading of voices.

"The regulation in the New Code making vocal music an obligatory subject for pupil teachers after April is already beginning to make its influence felt. Hitherto the pupil teachers were left very much to themselves in their preparation for the vocal test at the Admission Examination. Now, provision must be made for systematic training during their four years' engagement, a change which ought to bear good fruit in the future." singing.

Teaching
staff.

Mr. Gall (Sub-Inspector) :—

"In city schools singing is almost entirely taught by visiting masters and very little advantage is taken of musical talent possessed by the ordinary staff. In consequence the children have seldom any singing beyond the regulation lesson. There are numerous occasions when a song would enliven the work, and many of the teaching staff could profitably supplement the efforts of the visiting masters, whose time is necessarily none too long to overtake all the exercises in every class.

"Very satisfactory proficiency is shown in modulator tests. Skill in recognising intervals is partly a natural gift, but much can be done by training, and it is gratifying to note that proficiency in this respect is steadily increasing. Songs are, for the most part, judiciously chosen, and well rendered in respect of expression and tune.

"The Sol-fa system is universally employed, and, in addition, lessons in the staff notation are effectively given in an increasing number of schools.

"In country schools this subject does not perhaps receive the same prominence, but there are individual instances where the tone is quite equal to, if it does not surpass, that of the best town schools.

"Solo singing is not rare, and during the past session we have had several cases of remarkably fine voices."

Mr. Craigie (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Out of the 138 departments examined during the year 130 received the grant for singing by note, seven the grant for singing by ear, and one did not profess singing. With the exception of one or two Voluntary Schools, which professed the old notation, all the schools took their note on the Tonic Sol-fa method. Part-singing is practised in all the schools of any size, and in several the harmony is exceedingly good. Without exception the singing is taught by the ordinary teachers—an arrangement which has many advantages. In the Leith Schools generally the singing is most satisfactory. It rises to a pitch of special excellence in Craighall Road P.S., Newhaven Victoria P.S., and St. Mary's R.C.S. In the senior division of Lorne Street P.S. the pupils sang in three parts with excellent harmony and taste."

Mr. Thompson (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Little that is new falls to be noted. Generally speaking, the instruction is, professedly at least, from note. Modulator exercises are, for the most part, correctly done, while in some schools, transitions and really difficult intervals are readily and correctly taken; the omission of *fe*, *se*, *ta*, and transitions by the upper classes frequently causes disappointment.

"The rendering of the songs varies considerably, but on the whole much successful work is accomplished in this respect. Experience shows that a very little extra trouble would secure vast improvement as regards expression. One cannot but observe that folk-songs are often given with only moderate effect: the pupils have acquired these imperfectly at home or out-of-doors, and the teaching in school seems to have failed to eradicate the defects.

Voice
training.

Voice
production.

"As in previous years, voice training is found in a very small percentage of the schools. There cannot be a doubt that, if three or four minutes were given daily to this exercise a vast improvement would be secured, alike as regards purity and volume of tone by the time the infants reach the senior class. But the training to be thoroughly effective must be begun early and carried through each successive stage of the pupil's progress; the best results cannot be produced if the starting-point be the highest class or group. It is, however, a serious mistake to suppose that this exercise belongs exclusively to the singing-lesson. As an indispensable means for securing distinctness and proper pitch of utterance voice production demands full recognition in the training of the pupils to read, recite, and speak.

"The knowledge of time notation is still very backward, often so poor, Time indeed, as to prove conclusively that the songs must have, in this respect, notation. been learned by imitation. The pupils in the leaving classes in many schools cannot make a passable attempt at singing to *lah* an easy exercise in three-pulse time. They would be still less successful in reading at sight an easy psalm or hymn tune, where *time* is combined with *tune*."

EVENING SCHOOLS.

There appears to be a falling off in numbers, although not in efficiency, especially in rural districts. No doubt two distinct purposes fall to be served by Evening Schools. The one is to retrieve, if possible, to some extent the loss or imperfection of elementary teaching caused by irregularity of attendance or other circumstances. It would be a good omen if the decrease in numbers meant that this attempt at supplementary education was found to be no longer necessary, because each child had already received a sufficient modicum of elementary education which it was unnecessary to increase. I trust it will never be found that the holder of the Merit Certificate will find it necessary or desirable to repair to an Evening School to revive or replace what he has missed in the way of knowledge.

It is sincerely hoped that the quite objectionable practice adopted by some Boards of exempting pupils from attendance in the Fifth standard in the day school, provided they attend an Evening School, will be discontinued.

But the second purpose is to give young men and women technical training in occupations suitable to either sex. These will be chiefly technical, and special teachers—experts—should, if possible, be employed. At this stage and state of affairs the day school teacher might well drop out of the evening work and have his evenings to himself and his family, or his books or useful recreation.

Mr. Scougal reports favourably of the work done in the Leith and Haddington schools. He says the number of rural schools has decreased.

Mr. Barrie and Dr. Dunn send me contributions by their respective assistants, Mr. Leishman and Mr. Smith.

In my own district Messrs. Crombie and Gall have given me a very useful combined report that touches on all the sides of the subject. It is quite evident that the Edinburgh School Board have made the most vigorous and enlightened effort to make the system a success, and that their energy has not failed of its purpose. In this report it is stated that the "choice of subjects, whilst not left altogether to the pupils, is still very largely so." This is a matter of much importance, and it is desirable that the wishes of the pupils should, as far as possible, be given effect to in regard to a choice of subjects.

Mr. Barrie.
Dr. Dunn.
Mr. Crombie.
Mr. Gall.
(Sub-Inspectors).

Mr. Scougal:—

"The seven Leith Evening Schools have been continued this year with success as regards both attendance and work. At their head stands the Leith Technical College, in which a very wide range of work, literary and scientific as well as purely technical, is most efficiently done. Its enrolments have risen from 1,321 to 1,712. The other six Leith schools continue to do very satisfactory work both in the elementary subjects and in the more properly continuation subjects of the Evening School Code. The remarkable success of the Couper Street Evening School for Women deserves

Couper Street School.

special mention. Of this school Mr. Craigie (Sub-Inspector) says: 'The excellent discipline, the quiet and thoroughly effective management, and the warm and kindly feeling existing between teachers and taught all go to make this school a model one. A large proportion of the young women have been attending this school for two, three, or even four years in succession.

"All the Leith schools and two-thirds of those outside Leith were recommended for the higher grant, several of the rest losing the higher grant merely through lack of the necessary openings.

Mr. Craigie
(Sub-Inspector).

"Of the country evening schools Mr. Craigie reports: 'The number both of schools and of students is gradually declining. This may be owing to the disinclination of many teachers to undertake evening school work after their usual day's work is over, and the difficulty, especially in country districts, of finding a suitable substitute; to the counter attractions in the form of dancing classes, concerts, balls, etc.; and to the lack of interest shown by some School Boards, whose chief anxiety, before sanctioning the opening of a school, is to know 'whether it will pay.' It has unfortunately been necessary in several cases to call the attention of managers to the fact that before their school was placed on the list for inspection they had undertaken 'to supervise the school effectively, and to pay frequent visits to it.' Such cases are now, however, I am glad to say, becoming the exceptions.

"Although the Technical Education Committee of the Haddingtonshire County Council still encourages the evening school work in the county by giving on certain conditions a bonus of £7 10s. to each school that qualifies for grant, yet the number of evening schools in this county is markedly falling off, more especially in the rural districts. But even in the town of Haddington, where there used to be a prosperous evening school, and where such a school might naturally be looked for, there is not one at all this winter.

"The North Berwick Parish Evening School is, however, this year specially successful; and at Dunbar the School Board have this winter established an evening school for the first time with most encouraging success. In both of these towns cookery classes are proving to be a great attraction to married women, as well as to girls."

Mr. Barrie:—

"Mr. Leishman has supplied me with the following notes on the Evening Schools visited by him:—

"Last session twenty-five schools were successfully conducted. Many were Continuation Schools in the true sense of the term, doing work calculated to be of direct advantage to young apprentices. The favourite subjects were commercial correspondence and arithmetic, commercial geography with lantern illustrations, book-keeping, shorthand, mensuration, and drawing. Cooking and needlework in a few schools proved a source of considerable benefit to girls. In one school where cookery has been continuously and systematically taught for several years it is the proud boast of the managers that the tea-dinner custom in the town has fallen into desuetude. Surely this is a splendid argument for the existence of cookery classes.

"Unfortunately country evening schools have precarious and almost ephemeral existence, owing, in most part, their origin and continuance to the energy and perseverance of the teacher, seldom to the initiative of the Boards."

Dr. Dunn:—

Evening
schools.

"I am indebted to my assistant, Mr. Smith, for this statement of the work done in evening schools.

"Fifty-one schools were visited during the year, and the numbers present were 2,352 males and 1,741 females. Arithmetic and composition are staple subjects. I regret that too little attention is given to mental arithmetic, and much of the teaching of arithmetic is not sufficiently practical. Questions involving measurements and bills of parcels should be constantly practised. Advanced classes for higher arithmetic, mensuration, Euclid, algebra, science, applied mechanics, and drawing are more largely

attended than formerly, and are doing valuable work. In Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly, and other mining centres the classes are so graded that the more advanced pupils proceed to the Preparatory class for the mining certificate examination. Book-keeping, shorthand, and type-writing have been successfully taught to large classes, male and female, in Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and Pathhead. The classes organised and subsidised by the County Council are doing valuable work. The granting of certificates to all who successfully pass the examination at the close of the session has promoted regularity of attendance. Cookery, laundry, needlework, and dressmaking classes are well attended, and most successfully and intelligently taught."

Mr. King :—

"During the past session 39 evening schools were examined in this district as compared with 45 last year.

"There were present at the inspection of these classes 751 males and 323 females, making a total of 1,074 pupils, as compared with 1,473 last year.

"All the pupils study arithmetic, and 44 per cent. of them take mathematics. Much of the work done under these heads would be more correctly described as mensuration, which is the most popular of all subjects with the young men in the rural schools. "Lands he could measure" was to Goldsmith's villagers the first title of the schoolmaster to intellectual distinction, and country lads seem still to have a great desire to possess this knowledge. Writing, which includes composition, is also very commonly taken. All the girls want to improve in writing, spelling, and composition, with a special view to letter-writing. Reading, book-keeping, shorthand, and drawing rank next in popularity, and then follows a host of other subjects which have been desired by some few of the pupils, or suggested to them by their teachers. Cooking, laundry-work, and dressmaking are on the list, and are very well taught in the schools which profess to teach these subjects, but it is disappointing to find that the pupils are relatively few. In Hawick, the Buccleuch Parish School, and in Selkirk (Landward) Parish School, the instruction in cookery deserves special commendation.

"I visited a number of these schools myself last year, and was well satisfied with the diligence of the pupils, the progress made (when I was able to test it by a second visit), and the general quality of the instruction."

Messrs. Crombie and Gall (Sub-Inspectors) :—

"Forty-five evening schools were inspected during the past session, twenty in the city and twenty-five in the rural parts of the district.

"Nineteen schools were again opened for this work by the Edinburgh School Board, nine for males, nine for females, and one mixed school for those pupils who were still of school age, but who had obtained exemption from attendance at a day school. As the attendance at Milton House Public School had been languishing for some years, the Board this year opened Abbeyhill Public School instead, a substitution which has been justified by a large increase in numbers.

Abbeyhill
Public
School.

"The attendance at these schools shows all over a gratifying expansion, the enrolments being this year 4,111, as compared with 3,450 in the previous year; and the percentage of this number in average attendance, viz., 95.36, exceeds the exceptionally high record of last year. This percentage is much superior to the corresponding one for the day schools. In accordance with the regulation of the Board for returning the fee to those who make 75 per cent. of the possible attendances, 3,621, or nearly nine-tenths of the total number enrolled, were reimbursed at the end of the session, and more than one-half of these secured the extra prize awarded for a 'perfect' attendance.

"There is no doubt that the bursaries known as the 'Miss Burton' Prizes have had an important influence on the attendance, and in particular have helped to bring back many pupils for several sessions. The object of these prizes is to 'encourage diligence, industry, and good conduct,' and one of

"Miss
Burton"
prizes.

the conditions of competition requires candidates to have attended the evening school for three consecutive sessions. In terms of the deed no prize was to be of less value than £1. At the first distribution 661 pupils were eligible by attendance. The number of prizes awarded was 207, and the winners were each presented with a savings bank book showing the sum gained placed to their credit.

(Gratifying
progress in
attendance.

"Whilst there is still a serious amount of 'leakage' between the times of leaving the day school and of commencing attendance at an evening school there is evidence that the problem is being seriously grappled with. Of the 2,160 pupils who were enrolled for the first time this year, 1,173 had joined within a year of leaving the day school and 447 within two years, while the remaining 540 had allowed a longer interval to elapse; in the previous session, of 1,810 pupils who joined for the first time, the corresponding figures were 646, 590, 575. Pamphlets containing abundant information of evening school work are distributed to the ratepayers before the commencement of the session urging the wisdom of early enrolment. Lists of pupils leaving the day school are kept, and opportunities are taken to point out to these the advantage of joining an evening school for continuation work.

Subjects.

"The curriculum, this year, in addition to the elementary branches, included no fewer than twenty-three subjects, the most popular being geography, drawing, book-keeping, vocal music (girls) and English. Very few took up a language, the time at the evening school being found to be too short for satisfactory progress. Euclid and algebra are also not much favoured, but the number taking mensuration is on the increase. Short-hand is still a popular subject, and a fair proportion reach the reporting stage.

For girls.

"In the schools for girls, the classes for needlework, dressmaking, and cookery are very largely attended; and in the boys' schools as many as 225 received instruction in woodwork.

"The choice of subjects, whilst not left altogether to the pupils, is still very largely so, and the success of the instruction is, no doubt, in part owing to the successful supply of the demands of the particular district in which the school is situated.

"The plan adopted a few years ago of opening these schools on three nights of the week for a meeting of two hours' duration appears to work very satisfactorily, and is preferred by both teachers and pupils to the former arrangement of four nights for one and a-half hours. The intermediate free night is much appreciated. The hours of meeting, from eight to ten in the boys' schools, are somewhat late, but owing to exigencies of day employment an earlier hour might interfere with the success of the schools.

Composition.

"The teachers are, with scarcely an exception, skilful, earnest, and faithful, and many of them are enthusiastic. There may be occasionally a tendency to plod along in a groove, but, on the other hand, there are many instances of enlightened modification of methods more in keeping with the advanced age of the pupils. Composition is not now so largely confined to the reproduction of a story or even to the writing of a letter. Descriptions of scientific experiments, subjects arising out of the English lesson, and themes given out to be thought over at home are much more frequent than they used to be. Quantity as well as quality is sought for; in one school pages of manuscript were written during the time assigned to this exercise. Marks are given for such work all through the session, and a strong stimulus to excel is in this way supplied. The slate is not yet banished from the arithmetic lesson, but many teachers are adopting exercise-books. These furnish permanent records of individual progress and tend to foster, under judicious guidance, habits of neatness, of minimum figuring, and of greater reliance on mental calculation. Geography in general receives very effective treatment, and the optical lantern is largely used in illustration. So also are blank maps, which the pupils fill in as the lesson proceeds. There is a noticeable improvement in the manipulation of apparatus used to exemplify the lessons in science, and an occasional excursion on a Saturday afternoon is arranged for the geological class.

"In the rural schools the attendance suffers by comparison. Much honest, good work is, however done, the success of the school being in

many instances in direct proportion to the ability, tact, and zeal of the teacher.

"The number of Roman Catholic schools in the district is very small, there being only one in the city and two in the country. A noticeable feature in the latter is the large proportion of elderly pupils."

NEEDLEWORK.

This branch in Edinburgh has largely profited by the careful superintendence of the lady visitors and lady members of the School Board. The work performed on inspection day, and the specimens of garments cut out, made, and mended during the year, all gave evidence of excellent teaching.

Mr. Whyte is not satisfied with the condition of this subject in his district.

Mr. Whyte:—

"Among the minor wants of this district is a need for better needlework. Needlework. There are individual schools, such as Ardler, Forgandenny, and Meigle, which cannot be too highly complimented on the excellence of the work done. The general level of attainment, however, falls considerably short of what I have seen elsewhere, and might be raised by a very small expenditure of careful effort."

Mr. Gall (Sub-Inspector):—

"This also in city schools is in the hands of specialists; and taking the district as a whole I think it is extremely well taught. A laudable effort has been made to exercise the girls in patching and darning worn garments. There is, however, extreme difficulty in obtaining suitable material, as parents are extremely reluctant to send it, or wish it returned at once when the repair has been effected."

SCIENCE AND ART.

Mr. Blair reports on the period of five years closing in 1898-99, and gives statistics, which show during the past five years a general decrease in the number of inspected Science schools and classes, especially evening classes. There was great fluctuation from session to session, but the figures for the last two sessions point to concentration and stability. He says that the new regulations have placed Science teaching in Day Secondary Schools on a rational basis, regards the names "Organised Science School" and "School of Science" as rather unfortunate, since much the larger share of the week's work is given to mathematical, art, and literary instruction. More stability in attendance.

He presents a "mean" time-table constructed from the time-tables of nine schools, and sketches a four years' scheme in physics and chemistry. In mathematics he says insufficient attention is given to practical applications, and practical geometry is not sufficiently valued by the mathematical staff. He is glad that "free time" is now assigned teachers for the preparation of experiments, and thinks that teachers of experimental Science have yet too much class teaching as a whole. A "mean" time-table. Mathematics.

He speaks of the great advance of methods in Art teaching. A list is given of buildings that have been erected or altered for Science and Art work—"the early indications of educational activity." He disapproves of ordinary school accommodation for technical instruction for adults, and would raise the qualifications of teachers, and have organising secretaries, etc. Art teaching.

- Insufficient staffing in small schools.** In small Art schools he says the higher branches of Art are suffering through insufficient staffing, and that the time has come for a complete reorganisation of Art teaching in Edinburgh.
- Dr. Dunn.** Dr. Dunn, in his remarks on Drawing, says that Freehand is the least successful branch, geometrical almost always very good; and adds some valuable suggestions.
- Manual work.** None of my colleagues deal with Manual work. From the reports which Mr. Wilson, Sub-Inspector, has sent me during the past few months it is evident that this subject is excellently taught in the Edinburgh Schools.

Mr. Blair:—

- Decrease in number of schools.** “The character of the drawing in Elementary Schools has been considerably altered, chiefly with a view to developing its most interesting side: its inspection has been handed over mainly to the general staff. My district has been greatly reduced in area. In a general way it may be said that the changes have all tended towards stability, many having been of the nature of excavation and laying of new foundations.
- “The decrease in the *number* of inspected schools and classes has been general. In Perth and Fife there were in '94-'95 forty-six schools, with 3,700 students; in '95-'96 thirty-nine schools, with 3,700 students; in '96-'97 thirty-six schools, with 3,600 students; to-day there are twenty-seven schools, with over 4,000 students. (The total of students is made up of *individuals* in Science, and *individuals* in Art.) In Midlothian and Linlithgow, exclusive of Edinburgh and Leith, there were eleven schools in '94-'95. Last session there were two, both in Linlithgow. This session there are four, two in Midlothian and two in Linlithgow. Again, in the early part of the period there was much oscillation from session to session. At the close of '93-'94 four schools in Perthshire and nine in Fife disappeared, and in '94-'95 two new ones in Perth, and nine new ones in Fife sprang up. Similar cases occurred in all counties. Gradually a steadier state has been reached; the figures for the last two sessions point to concentration and stability. The decrease occurred chiefly in evening classes. Some were closed by the increasing stringency of the regulations. Others found E.C.S. conditions more suitable. Teachers' Saturday Classes have absorbed a few, which existed mainly for pupil teachers. A few day schools were cut off by Section XVIII.
- Oscillation from session to session.** “The School of Science regulations have placed science teaching in Day Secondary Schools on a rational basis. At the beginning of the period referred to there were in the present district five organised Science Schools, with approximately 350 pupils. To-day there are 1,235 pupils in nine Schools of Science. The curriculum of the O.S.S.'s. was somewhat optional. Practical chemistry (test-tubing) was common; practical physics was almost unknown. Grants depended on results in the May examinations; that necessitated following the directory evening syllabuses. The new regulations abolished payment on examination results in the first and second years of the course, and left the system in a much modified form in the third and fourth. Generally the grants now depend on inspection only. The names 'Organised Science School' and School of Science have been somewhat unfortunate. They suggest a curriculum entirely of experimental Science, whereas much the larger share of a week's work is devoted to mathematics, art, and literary instruction. A mean time-table, constructed from the time-tables of the nine schools, shows that the number of hours per week devoted to the different subjects of the curriculum are [the figures, taken in order, are for first year, second year, third year]: Physics, 3, 3, 3½; chemistry, 3, 3, 3½; practical geometry, 1½, 1½, 1½; drawing (freehand, etc.), 1½, 1½, 1½; mathematics, 6, 6, 6; French, 3, 3, 3; German or Latin, 3, 3, 3; English, 5, 5, 4; manual instruction (cookery and needlework in the case of girls), 2, 2, 2; book-keeping, 1, 1, 1; shorthand, 1, 1, 1. The variations from the mean are not great.
- More stability now.**
- School of Science regulations have done good.**
- Objection to O. S. of S. and S. of S.**
- Reason.**
- A “mean time-table.”**

"In five of the schools girls are included ; three of these have a special girls' course, including biological rather than physical Science.

"As a rule, the School of Science is the modern side of a Secondary School. The qualifications of the staff include one D.Sc., one Ph.D., four M.A. B.Sc.'s, one B.A. B.Sc., six B.Sc.'s, eighteen M.A.'s ; in all thirty-one teachers with degrees. Others have no degree, and there are ten Art Masters. I have counted only those engaged in *teaching* Science and Art, as distinct from literary subjects. Within certain wide limits teachers enjoy considerable freedom in framing the curriculum. The present regulations are now in their fifth session of working, and it is not too much to say that they have produced a revolution in Science and Art instruction in the schools referred to. The need for the constant use of the balance has transformed buildings and methods. There are now nine well-equipped physical laboratories, where formerly there was but one, and that a small one. The course in Physics generally has taken the following form :—

Modern
course of
physics.

"1st Year : Elementary Physical measurements, some of the fundamental principles of Mechanics, and some Heat.

"2nd Year ; More exercises in Heat, some in Light (occasionally some in Sound), and some in Magnetism and Electricity.

"3rd Year : Some special subject—Heat, or Light, or Magnetism and Electricity—treated in much greater detail.

"4th Year : A different Special Subject from that of the third year.

"Experience has shown that specialization in the third year comes too early ; the tendency now is to include more of the fundamental principles of Mechanics in the first three years and to postpone specialization until the fourth. In Chemistry the Courses run as under :—

Chemistry.

"1st Year : Preparation and Properties of some common gaseous elements and compounds with quantitative determinations chiefly directed to collecting evidence of the law of Constant Composition.

"2nd Year : Preparations, etc., continued. Some of the commoner generalizations of Chemical Science.

"3rd Year : Metals and their chief metallic salts, volumetric and gravimetric analysis. Qualitative analysis. General theory.

"4th Year : Continuation of Third Year's Course.

"The methods adopted are a modification of what is usually called the heuristic. The teaching of Mathematics follows the usual methods. Insufficient attention is given to practical applications. Practical Geometry is not sufficiently valued by the Mathematical staff—the result of tradition. Criticisms on teaching of Mathematics.

"Classes have become smaller, the average theoretical class in the elementary course numbers just over thirty pupils. Teachers have had 'free' time assigned in school for preparation of experiments, correction, etc. Laboratory arrangements (courses, experiments, records), have consequently been organised on a sound basis. But teachers of experimental science have yet, as a rule, too much class teaching. One hour 'free' for every five of teaching is essential : the principal science teacher should have one to four. The work necessary for the efficient and economical organization of a laboratory which is kept running five days a week is very great. Too much class teaching.

The 'free' time means material as well as educational gain, for good apparatus can have much greater care bestowed on it. Some of the older Art Masters have experienced much difficulty in shaking off the traditional methods of Art teaching in its elementary stages ; but the younger ones have spared no pains to improve the Art courses, and three of the schools are specially fortunate in possessing Art Masters of great ability. On the whole the progress is satisfactory, but it should have been greater. "Free" time.

"One word more : it is a great misfortune that the Universities keep their doors closed to all these pupils. Progress in art should have been greater, excellent masters are at work. The Universities.

"Some Day Secondary Schools have taken advantage of the privilege of submitting courses other than those in the Directory (see Min., 29th January, 1900). As a rule the courses adopted are like that suggested in circular 234. Other day schools. One Higher Grade School and a few advanced departments have adopted similar courses. Other Higher Grade [Science] Schools are being formed.

The remaining Day Secondary Schools are affected by the 'indispensable condition' of the minute referred to above, and must at an early date make suitable provision for practical work.

"Very few day schools have a biological curriculum; enthusiasm is wanting, and teachers are few.

Buildings.

"Improved buildings are among the early indications of educational activity. During the five sessions new buildings have been erected, or extensive alterations effected at the following places:—At Inverness, the new Academy; at Aberdeen, two physical laboratories (Gordon's College and the Grammar School); at Perth, new laboratories and art rooms at both the Academy and Sharp's Institution; at Dundee, a large new physical laboratory (the High School); at Arbroath, the new High School; at Broughty Ferry, science and art rooms; at Dunfermline, the Lauder Technical School; at Kirkcaldy, the new High School; at Leith, the Technical College; at North Berwick, a Science annexe; at Dumfries, the new Academy. Chemical laboratory accommodation has increased from 744 to 970, Physical Laboratory accommodation from 70 to 414, and workshop accommodation for wood or metal (Elementary Schools not counted) by 263. But we want much more. There are still important towns without satisfactory accommodation for Science and Art instruction. Dundee is a conspicuous example. There, a building to accommodate a Central School of Industrial Art is urgently needed.

Further wants.

Dundee.

Public Schools unsuitable for adult work.

"In small towns the usual accommodation is the Public School classroom. The desks are uncomfortable for adults, the artificial lighting as a rule poor, storage room for examples a minimum, and permission to retain examples or apparatus in position an impossibility. School Boards when building should bear in mind the demand for the technical education of adults.

New syllabuses.

"The new syllabuses in Art have just come into operation. Those in Science have been most useful. Those in Chemistry have abolished useless test-tubing and substituted preparations and simple quantitative exercises. New syllabuses in VII. and XXII. are transforming the character of the instruction in these subjects. But in these, as in all engineering subjects, drawing office work bulks too largely in the class lessons and laboratory practice, except in Edinburgh and Leith, is almost unknown. Biological syllabuses affect my district little. There is not, unfortunately, a single class in general Biology and there are only a very few in Zoology and Botany. Practical Mathematics was successfully taken up in two schools. A good knowledge of pure Mathematics is insufficient: a knowledge of graphical methods *and their applications* is essential.

"The students attending Physiography classes are mostly pupil teachers. Section 1 has done much to redeem the character of the subject. But there is still much feeble class work.

Qualification of teachers should be raised.

"The minimum qualification of teachers should, in my opinion, be raised. Further, in a good many evening institutions, and in groups of classes in a town or country area, headmasters or organising secretaries are urgently required. Many of the syllabuses are compounded of two elements, the technical and the purely science or art. The qualifications of teachers follow similar lines. It is quite unusual, and not to be looked for, to find a teacher well qualified on both sides. Hence the value of a head, whose business it would be to find out the real qualifications of his staff, and use his men accordingly. For example, the mining teacher—usually a practical man—requires specialist assistance in at least chemistry and geology; the teacher of steam needs help in heat; the teacher of building construction, if an art master, should be supported by a practical man, and, if a practical man, should be assisted with graphic statics and the properties of material.

Schools of Art.

"The small Schools of Art are seriously handicapped. Better buildings and a larger staff are wanted. As a rule, one Art Master and one or two pupil teachers are responsible for all subjects of Art, and sometimes machine drawing and building construction are added. This generally means good teaching in the early stages of Art; but, except in the Art Master's own subject, most moderate teaching in the highest. The Art Master has little or no time to study the relation of his subject to local industries. In Edinburgh Art teaching requires reorganisation. During

the ten years 1880-1889 one hundred and two gold medals were awarded in the National Art Competition. Of these seven came to Edinburgh, two went to Glasgow. During the five years 1894-98 sixty-three gold medals were awarded. Nine came to Scotland—eight to Glasgow and one to Aberdeen."

Dr. Dunn :—

"During last session I examined the most of the drawing myself. The Drawing. following points may be noticed :—(1) Freehand is the least successful drawing subject, and is particularly weak in Standards I., II., and to some extent III. This is owing to the fact that these standards have been mainly confined to the drawing of geometrical, and for the most part rectangular, figures. I have, however, introduced the new cards, which more or less contain curves, and I have no doubt that an improvement will take place. (2) Geometrical drawing is almost in every case very good, and gives proof of sound teaching. More neatness and tidiness in making the diagrams is not unfrequently desirable. (3) Model drawing in Standard VI. is usually very satisfactory, in Standard V. not so good, and much improvement need not be expected, till at least two figures or objects are placed in juxtaposition, partly because the subject is thus more attractive and partly because the effect of perspective is more strikingly presented. (4) In most cases there is far too much erasure in doing the freehand drawing, (5) hands and sleeves are frequently by no means as clean as they should be, and the papers are consequently soiled. The rubbed off particles of india-rubber and paper should be flicked off with a handkerchief, not brushed aside with the hand ; but the less rubbing the better."

BLIND AND DEAF MUTE INSTITUTIONS.

I visited the Blind Institution on 29th November, 1899, and was most favourably impressed with all I saw. Every possible device that ingenuity could hit upon, every possible interest that sympathy could arouse, have been called into the service. Hence it is that the inmates bear their deprivation so cheerily, and are quite bright and enthusiastic in the darkness. Literature in Braille type is turned out on a large scale, and I observed a very clever raised map of South Africa, constructed by the Headmaster, which the nimble fingers of the pupils traversed with the keenest pleasure.

Here, as elsewhere, music is the great solace of the blind. Several pieces, with arrangements by some of the older pupils, were sung with great taste and melody, and tunes were played with great precision and spirit on a carillon of bells.

The Deaf-Mute Institution I have not yet visited, but last year's report is before me.

The Headmasters of this Institution and of the Institution for the Blind are brothers, and they seem to be specially endowed for the performance of a work which may be tiresome, depressing, and uninteresting (although they would not agree with me for a moment), but it is a noble work, and the gratitude of the community is due to men who carry it on so well.

From the report on the Deaf-Mute Institution I extract the following :—

"Everywhere is there abundant evidence of systematic, devoted, and painstaking teaching, and the general progress throughout the session can be spoken of only in terms of the highest praise." "Admirable instruction is given in gymnastics and swimming."

I have suggested that a gymnasium should be added to the Blind Institution, and it would be desirable both here and in the Deaf-Mute School that each class should have a separate class-room to study in.

It would be ungrateful if I did not at the close of this report express the pleasure I have already felt in being associated with so capable, so loyal, and so enthusiastic a staff.

To Mr. Crombie in particular I owe special thanks for the invaluable assistance he has rendered me in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' obedient Servant

T. A. STEWART.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee
of Council on Education in Scotland.*

APPENDIX

TABLE OF SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

Name of Subject.	District No. 1. (Dr. Ogilvie.)				District No. 2. (Mr. Scougal.)				District No. 3. (Mr. King.)			
	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Total.	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Total.	Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Total.
1. Mathematics - { No. presented { Percentage passed	946 82.4	349 85.9	71 88.9	1,366 85.5	340 65.8	100 76.0	46 63.0	486 67.2	178 60.9	51 90.2	13 91.6	296 75.4
2. Latin - { No. presented { Percentage passed	623 85.0	300 83.8	60 77.8	940 84.1	164 71.4	76 69.8	38 94.7	267 74.1	109 81.4	54 88.8	9 79.0	172 79.0
3. Greek - { No. presented { Percentage passed	3 33.3	-	-	3 33.3	-	1 100.0	-	1 100.0	-	-	1 100.0	1 100.0
4. French - { No. presented { Percentage passed	309 81.4	396 79.9	181 88.9	1,478 81.9	321 70.4	132 84.0	49 93.8	602 82.0	210 79.0	96 75.7	32 90.9	377 78.9
5. German - { No. presented { Percentage passed	99 92.9	53 84.9	20 100.0	172 91.2	51 93.1	16 100.0	8 100.0	69 94.2	14 95.8	1 100.0	15 98.3	15 98.3
6. Navigation - { No. presented { Percentage passed	-	-	-	-	30 10.0	-	-	30 10.0	-	-	-	-
7. Agriculture - { No. presented { Percentage passed	4 100.0	16 86.6	2 100.0	21 90.5	10 100.0	38 94.7	-	48 94.8	77 86.7	15 96.9	24 93.8	116 87.0
8. Domestic Economy - { No. presented { Percentage passed	209 89.9	441 83.8	237 82.2	1,077 92.2	239 91.6	230 78.2	173 87.8	632 86.7	111 82.8	60 91.8	123 91.8	324 86.2
9. Book-keeping - { No. presented { Percentage passed	217 93.0	68 100.0	10 70.0	295 98.9	91.7 14.2	1 6	1 100.0	93.7 22.2	48 85.6	25 90.0	10 90.0	81 95.7
10. Shorthand - { No. presented { Percentage passed	63 83.7	23 96.9	16 100.0	148 88.0	2 50.0	100.1	2 100.0	102.1 80.0	18 88.3	19 100.0	8 87.5	45 91.1
11. Chemistry - { No. presented { Percentage passed	29 96.5	9 100.0	3 100.0	41 97.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Magnetism and Electricity - { No. presented { Percentage passed	6 66.6	6 100.0	4 100.0	16 87.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Light and Heat - { No. presented { Percentage passed	21 90.5	-	-	21 90.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Botany - { No. presented { Percentage passed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Mensuration - { No. presented { Percentage passed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Wool, etc. - { No. presented { Percentage passed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals -	3,330 84.7	1,688 87.2	610 89.5	5,628 86.9	1,135 76.6	532 79.6	929 85.8	1,980 78.1	758 76.4	360 84.2	209 91.8	1,317 88.1

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EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

WESTERN DIVISION.

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.

BY

T. A. STEWART, Esq M.A., LL.D.,

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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GENERAL REPORT for the year 1899, by T. A. STEWART, Esq.,
M.A., LL.D., *Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools in
Scotland, on the SCHOOLS in the WESTERN DIVISION.*

MY LORDS,—

I have the honour to present a Report on the Schools in the Western Division of Scotland.

Several important changes in the staff have occurred since last year.

In consequence of my transference to Edinburgh, Mr. Scougal, H.M.I., was appointed to succeed me in Glasgow. He in turn was followed by Mr. Barrie, H.M.I. in East Lothian and Mid Lothian, while Mr. Jamieson, H.M.I., my former colleague, has taken charge of Mr. Barrie's former district. Mr. Jamieson's place in the Glasgow staff is now occupied by Mr. J. C. Smith, H.M.I. Mr. Marshall, H.M.I., died in July, after an illness extending over several months. Mr. Lobban, H.M.I., formerly of Banffshire and Orkney, is now Inspector for Northern Ayrshire. Mr. J. M. Wilson, Sub-Inspector of the First Class, has been removed to the Southern Division as a special examiner of drawing and manual work, where he will be available also for the usual details of school inspection. Mr. J. H. Bell succeeds Mr. Wilson in Glasgow.

The state of Mr. Bathgate's health, which has been precarious for some time, has necessitated further leave of absence and a tour abroad, which I trust will be the means of restoring him to his former vigour.

I have naturally received no contributions to my Report from him or from Mr. Marshall.

Perhaps, at this point it may be permitted me to say that I leave Glasgow with much admiration of the work done there, both in Elementary and Secondary Schools, with full appreciation of the broad views, large heartedness and generosity of the School Board and the people, and of the unfailing courtesy that has been extended to me by the teachers.

SCHOOL SUPPLY.

Mr. Alexander, Clerk to the Glasgow School Board, has kindly favoured me with the following notes:—

"Since the date of last Property Committee's report, the additional buildings at the Girls' High School, the enlargement of Abbotsford, Napierhall, and Washington Street School playgrounds, and the drill hall at St. George's Road School have been completed.

"Dunard Street School is expected to be ready for occupation in Spring.

"The addition to John Street School is being rapidly proceeded with; the new school at Willowbank, and large additions to Keppochhill and Wolseley Street Schools are about to be commenced, and the preliminary plans of the school to be erected at Provanside, Stirling Road, have been approved by the Department.

"Proposals are at present before the Board for the erection of a new school on a site acquired some time ago in Ark Lane, and for the acquisition of sites in Springburn, Cumbernauld Road, and on the South Side."

These statements show how fully the Glasgow School Board keep up with the demands of a huge area.

I only wish that other School Boards would attempt to follow them, even at a distance.

Mr. Waddell points out that an additional supply is required in the valley of the Forth and Clyde Canal, between Kilsyth and Grange-mouth.

Mr. Andrew :—

- Govan. "The Govan School Board have erected a new school in the Elder Park district of the parish, on the south side of the Clyde, providing accommodation for 1,300 pupils. It was opened in August last, and is already nearly full. Class-rooms and furnishings are of the most modern and approved type, and rooms for the teaching of cookery, laundry, and manual work are grouped together in a separate building erected in the playground. A school of the same size, and built on very nearly the same plan, is rapidly nearing completion in the district of Thornwood, between Partick and Whiteinch, on the north side of the river.
- Albert Road. "An addition is in process of erection to Albert Road Public School, Pollokshields, providing art rooms and a physical laboratory. Rooms for Pupil-Teachers' Institute. the Pupil Teachers' Institute, which is at present temporarily accommodated in Broomloan School, are being erected within the grounds of Bellahouston Academy. This building also contains provision for a physical laboratory and art rooms.
- St. Peter's R.C. "The Board have purchased a site, and intend to proceed at once with the building of a new school in the Greenfield district, on the south of Langlands Road. They are in this way doing their utmost to keep pace with the requirements of the rapidly increasing population of the parish.
- Crosshill R.C. "Excellent premises have been built by the managers of St. Peter's R.C. Church in Partick for their girls' and infants' schools, and are now occupied. A new school is being built by the managers of Crosshill R.C. Church, to take the place of the present unsatisfactory school chapel buildings. It will be ready for occupation in the course of the ensuing summer. New premises for the practising school in connection with the R.C. Training College at Dowanhill are nearing completion.
- Dowanhill R.C. Practising School. "In Dumbartonshire the School Board of New Kilpatrick are to proceed at once with a new school in the Temple district. The present Netherton School, which affords the only supply at present for this rapidly growing suburb, has been overcrowded for some years, and temporary accommodation has had to be found this autumn in a church hall. The old Kilpatrick Board are erecting a school for 1,000 pupils at Radnor Park, near Clydebank, and are negotiating for a site on which to erect a new school to take the place of the present building at Milton, which has been grossly overcrowded for some time.
- Radnor Park. "A new R.C. school is all but ready for occupancy at Renton."
- Milton.
- Renton R.C.

Mr. Boyd :—

- Shawlands Academy. "A large addition has been made to Shawlands Academy, part of the new accommodation being fitted up for the work of a higher grade science school. In Greenock the handsome new Ardgowan School has taken the place of Ann Street and Duncan Street Schools. The last-named building has been acquired by the managers of St. Mary's R.C. Schools, and, having undergone considerable renovation, is now occupied by their boys' school. A new school near the village of Bridge of Weir is about to be opened by the School Board of Kilbarchan, the Freeland School on the Houston side of the River Gryffe being continued on a smaller scale, and chiefly for the younger children.
- Greenock.

"As regards Paisley, a good deal has been done to make up for former Paisley deficiencies and to cope with the needs of the increasing population. The new school in Carbrook Street was opened upwards of a year ago, and the Oakshaw School, in the premises formerly occupied by the Grammar School, was opened after the last summer holidays. A large building in the north of the town is nearly ready, and the erection of another is to be proceeded with. The Stevenson Street and Stow Schools have now been closed.

"Large new buildings are being added to Queen's Park School (Cathcart Queen's Park School Board) and Holmscroft School, Greenock, for their work as higher School grade science and commercial schools, and important additions are being made to the Grammar Schools of Campbeltown and Dunoon."

Mr. Waddell:—

"A handsome and commodious addition has been made to Bannockburn Bannock-Public School, which, besides providing room for new pupils connected burn with the neighbouring collieries, has concentrated the school buildings of the village. In the parish of Dunblane a new and enlarged building, to Dunblane. replace the old school at Kinbuck, is approaching completion. But the chief necessity for increased supply exists, now as heretofore, in the valley Chief needs. of the Forth and Clyde Canal, between Kilsyth and Grangemouth. At Kilsyth a fine building for the higher department of the academy is in course of construction, while the needs of the Roman Catholic population are being met by building operations in the neighbouring parish. In Larbert Parish the Central School has got a new infant department Larbert with all the latest improvements, and a large new public school replaces the school so long supported by the owners of Carron Ironworks. To meet a great extension of the iron industry both the Boards in Falkirk Parish have decided to add a large school to their respective lists, and work will be begun almost immediately."

Dr. Dey:—

"The prospective immediate addition to school supply is equal to, or rather more than, that of former years in this district. Hamilton Burgh, Hamilton Landward, and Blantyre Boards have each a very large new Hamilton, school well advanced. A new school district has been formed at Douglas etc. Water, where a school is rendered necessary by the opening of coal pits on a pretty large scale.

"In the combined parish of Wiston and Robertson a question arose as to Wiston and whether two small schools some distance apart should not be replaced by one. Robertson. The intention of the Board to do so did not seem to find favour with the parishioners. There is much to be said for concentration and, generally speaking, economy of labour; but in this case the distance of a few homes was an argument against the proposal, and, doubtless, sentiment was a more potent, if less apparent, factor in the dispute."

Dr. Smith:—

"Several large new schools have during the past year been opened in the parishes of Old Monkland, Bothwell, and Dalziel. These new schools are all of a very substantial character, and thoroughly up-to-date in school equipment. They are all provided with a hall, which permits the teaching of drill to each class in succession, and occasionally affords relief to an over-crowded class-room. The parish of Cambusnethan exhibits a case where the too rapid extension of the school supply, shortly after the passing of the Act and before all the requirements of modern education were understood, has proved to have very unsatisfactory results. It is impossible to teach drill in any of their schools except Wishaw Public, and the lack of accommodation for teachers, especially female teachers, is very conspicuous. Sometimes old school premises, instead of being pulled down, are converted into halls for drill."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

SUMMARY OF WESTERN DIVISION, 1899.

No. of District.	Name of District.	Name of Inspector.	No. Present at Inspection	No. in Average Attendance.	No. examined in and under St. III.	No. examined in St. IV.-VI.	No. examined in Ex. VI.
7	Stirling	Mr. Waddell	29,723	27,330	20,919	8,146	532
8	Mid-Lanark	Dr. Stewart	78,447	69,718	57,987	19,221	1,332
9	Mid-Lanark	Mr. Bathgate	84,447	81,248	25,229	8,918	340
10	North East Lanark.	Dr. Smith	36,826	32,538	27,229	9,072	765
11	South Lanark	Dr. Dey	19,807	18,115	12,040	5,281	410
12	North Ayr	Mr. Marshall	28,562	26,054	19,782	8,107	613
13	South Ayr	Mr. Harvey	14,789	13,172	10,077	4,262	450
14	Govan and Dumbarton	Mr. Andrew	42,981	38,439	31,590	10,517	955
15	Renfrew and Argyll	Mr. Boyd	54,615	48,485	38,444	14,861	1,579
1899 Totals - - - - -			340,137	305,044	244,247	87,880	6,976
1896 Totals - - - - -			334,845	308,665	238,547	98,381	7,668
1897 Totals - - - - -			330,379	297,439	235,267	87,879	7,712

The percentages of attendance vary in Glasgow from 74 to 91. "The range," as Mr. Mitchell, vice-chairman of the School Board, says, "is, with some exceptions, a reflex of the social condition of the district in which the schools are situated. The number of schools having an attendance under 80 per cent. is now very small, rarely exceeding two or three—unless some epidemic is prevailing—whereas in former years there might be ten or a dozen schools with only 70 to 80 per cent. in average attendance. In the last monthly report, fifteen Board Schools had over 90 per cent." These figures appear to be very satisfactory when we consider the formidable foes the Glasgow School Board have to face—drink, misery, crime, infirmity, misfortune—not perhaps greater in proportion to the population than in the case of other great cities, but greater because the western capital is greater than these. My colleagues refer, as usual, to the damaging effects of irregular attendance, which simply means a dislocation and wrecking of school work.

Mr. Waddell says that the school-going population in his district is practically stationary; that the numbers presented in the higher classes are too small, and that freedom of classification has retarded the progress of pupils in the higher classes very considerably.

The last is a very important point. We do not wish this freedom or liberty of classification to be parent of either of these evils: that the child should be hurried through school as fast as he can go, and leave for good, or probably evil, at the age of 11 or 12; or that he should

he encouraged or permitted to go dawdling through the classes till he reaches the age of 14 before he has even completed the minimum of Fifth Standard work as his knapsack equipment for the battle of life.

The recent arrangements regarding the Labour and Merit Certificates will secure what every lover of education and of his country desires—a longer stay at school, say till 14.

Most of my colleagues are delighted to report the decreasing demand for Labour Certificates. In Renfrew, however, Mr. Boyd deplores the discouragingly large numbers who wish to be examined. This is the happy hunting ground of half-timers, as Dundee used to be. But Mr. Boyd refers to a much more serious state of matters when he says that children who attend school full time are employed on the streets or elsewhere before or after school hours, and that cases have been known where children were at work for 87 hours a week.

Mr. Whyte, H.M.I., Perthshire, points to a similar disgraceful state of matters in that county. His remarks will be found in my report on the Southern Division. Progress in such cases is scarcely possible. The children are too tired to work in school. Mr. Andrew is of opinion that more drastic steps should be taken to deal with irregularity of attendance.

Mr. Andrew:—

"The bulk of the children of school age attend with reasonable regularity. It is only with a residuum of the children that difficulty is found. This residuum, however, is a very persistent quantity, and notwithstanding meetings with defaulters and prosecutions never seems to diminish. The Govan School Board has a large staff of compulsory officers constantly at work. Lists of absentees are handed in weekly, inquiries are made, parents summoned and dealt with, and occasionally, after repeated warnings, prosecuted, and yet no very tangible improvement seems to result. My own opinion is that the system of dealing with defaulters is too cumbrous and roundabout. If more summary action could be taken and the attention of the officers more concentrated upon the really troublesome section, better results would be secured. The large number of children of 10, 11, and 12 who are found year after year in the First and Second Standards, is proof of how much still remains to be done in a certain stratum of the population of our towns in this matter of attendance. I examined a school within the area of the Govan Board a short time ago. Excluding the infant department, 470 pupils were presented from the First to the Sixth Standards inclusive. Of these, considerably more than the half were presented at the stage of Standards I. and II. Of the pupils in the First Standard 43 per cent. were in their tenth year, and of the pupils in the second 44 per cent. were 11, and a considerable number 12. Inquiry brought out the fact that most of these children had begun to attend school several years ago, but their attendance had been so broken and intermittent that progress and advancement were impossible.

Method too cumbrous.

"The dissociation of the Labour Certificate Examination from the inspection of the schools is already having an appreciable effect in increasing the numbers in the Sixth Standard.

"Both teachers and managers have used their influence with the children to induce them to prolong their stay at school until they either obtain the Merit Certificate or reach the age of 14.

"At a series of collective Labour Certificate Examinations held within the Govan School Board area soon after the resumption of work at the close of the midsummer vacation only 250 candidates presented themselves from the whole of the schools, both public and denominational.

"There are no 'half-timers' in the district, except in the Vale of Leven, under the Bonhill and Renton School Boards. Their number is diminishing, and will, I hope, soon reach the vanishing point."

Mr. Waddell :—

Age of
pupils.

"When the numbers present at examinations come to be analysed they show a discouraging state of affairs. From the infant classes up to Standard III., inclusive, there is an advance in attendance; Standard IV. presents almost no change; above that there is decay, not merely relative but positive, culminating in a loss of more than a hundred—one-sixth of the whole—in the Ex-Sixth Class. How do we account for this? It is no explanation to say that the attendance in the new higher departments has increased; that increase is included in the diminished total of 532 already given. No doubt some of the missing pupils pass to the high schools, but it would be rash to assume that they all go there. Hitherto we have had no means of knowing how many children quit school on obtaining a Labour Certificate. For the future such means will be available, and, so far as one can foresee, the information will be of a disappointing nature. There seems to be universal agreement that freedom of classification has retarded the progress of pupils to the senior classes very considerably. The whole increase is expended by the time Standard III. is reached. It may even be in part an artificial growth, representing children not added to the school roll, but kept back from the senior classes. I have noted 2,950 pupils over seven on the schedules of infant departments, and the list is incomplete. After every reasonable allowance it may be said that this is 1,500 too many. And a number of those over seven are in reality eight, nine, and ten years of age. Here are a few cases taken at random :—

"Total infants -	51	; over seven	28	; of whom over eight	13
	16	"	9	"	6
	58	"	25	"	8
	87	"	45	"	15
	361	"	129	"	48
	204	"	85	"	37"

Dr. Dey :—

Labour
Certificates.

"The past has been a prosperous year, and the attendance has been at least something more than normal. The special examinations for Labour Certificates have already acted as a stimulus, especially to those most in need of it, and their effect will be still greater in the future. Parents will soon discover that without regular attendance there is small hope of being able to obtain a pass. In cases of indifference and not of necessity the prominence given to the examinations gives an opportunity to teachers and others of making comments which brings the force of public opinion against the application, and only in urgent cases will application be made.

"Many teachers have already used their influence so effectually that few children presented themselves, and these few were well known to the teachers to be really necessitous cases, and were accordingly treated with the consideration and sympathy due to the circumstances. It follows that Standard V. goes on solid for another year to the great advantage of the children.

"While teachers have been very successful in discouraging applicants and thereby retaining children at school, I have not noticed that Board members have given much attention to the matter. They have been a little inclined to request an examination, advertise it among the parents, and let all and sundry come forward without any discrimination."

Mr. Boyd :—

Abolition of
fees has not
improved
attendance.

"The abolition of school fees has not materially promoted regularity of attendance. In the larger towns and more populous localities praiseworthy vigilance is exercised, but the evil of frequent absences of days and half-days, so annoying to teachers, seems difficult to deal with. The beneficial results of the personal interest and influence of teachers and managers are not infrequently seen, but these results are not always obtained by the wisest dealing, and it is evident that in a good many instances the strict application of the law is the only resort.

"Occasionally complaints are made that though cases of serious default are reported by teachers and by the compulsory officer, no effective action is taken by the School Board and the law becomes a dead letter. In the Highland counties the risk of losing the special grant operates to some extent as a corrective in this matter, but some mode of dealing with such cases elsewhere seems desirable. In Argyll the geographical character and climatic conditions of some parishes make regularity undoubtedly difficult, especially during the winter months, yet one repeatedly finds instances which show that where parents are thoroughly alive to its importance, the difficulties can be largely overcome.

"Somewhat closely allied in certain of its causes to irregularity is the Age of leaving school. It is true that scholars who attend irregularly are not so likely as others to pass the exemption test at an early age; but it is the same thoughtless indifference to the true interests of their children which causes parents to keep them irregularly at school, and to take them away at the earliest possible time—to run idle on the streets or to pick up such casual employment as they may be thought fit for.

"There are grounds for the hope that the dissociation of the Labour Certificate Examination from the inspection of the schools will do something to abate this serious evil, but the new arrangement has scarcely been long enough in operation to permit of a definite judgment being formed regarding it. At present, as regards Renfrewshire at least, the numbers coming forward for examination are discouragingly large, and in some places the permission to have an examination every six months seems in the meantime to increase the numbers. No doubt many come forward prematurely and fail to pass, but the more frequent opportunities for examination than formerly, and the thoughtless desire of freedom from school restraints, unsettle the minds of scholars whose parents have no special desire or need to remove them from school. It is sincerely to be hoped that a healthier state of opinion will by and by be secured, and to this the Merit Certificate, if its possession can be made an object of general desire to scholars and their parents, may be expected to contribute effectively.

Members
large at
Labour Certi-
ficate Exami-
nations.

"The half-time system still prevails in Paisley, where there are two half-time schools, and exists also in Johnstone, Barrhead, Neilston, and a few other places. In the school in connection with the works of J. and P. Coats, Limited, first-rate accommodation, an ample staff of certificated teachers, and careful control of the attendance secure excellent results; but, speaking generally, satisfaction with the educational aspects of the system cannot be expressed. Most school managers would be glad to have the most recent Act on the subject applied to Scotland, as it would greatly modify the system, or go far to remove it altogether.

Half-time
system
unsatisfac-
tory.

"One form of the employment of children does not appear to have received the attention it deserves. Many boys and girls who are in full employment time attendance are engaged before and after school hours in going round with milk, selling or distributing newspapers, and similar employments to such an extent that it is impossible for them to take up their school work heartily, or to profit much by it. Teachers say that it is quite a common thing for such children to fall asleep during a lesson; and little wonder. In a case to which my attention was recently called it was found that, including his school attendance, a boy was employed for eighty-seven hours a week."

Double
employment
of children.

Mr. Harvey :—

"Irregularity of attendance is a special drawback in many parts of South Ayr and Wigtownshire.

"An average attendance ranging from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. is quite common in country districts. In mining parishes, on the other hand, 90 per cent. is not unusual. One Board, however, in a mining district has

become very lax in enforcing attendance. The compulsory officer is not backed up by the members; he is met with remarks such as 'So-and-so is allowed to keep his children from school, and I don't see why I should send mine.'

"Of course the officer need not complain to the Board when a leading member is conniving at the weakness or greed of some of his workmen. The attendance of the girls in one standard was simply disgraceful; there seemed to have been a conspiracy among the mothers to find the services of their daughters indispensable on three days of the week."

Mr. Jamieson :—

School age
and over-
pressure.

"A good deal has been written and spoken in recent years about the age at which children should leave school, and this discussion naturally connects itself with the question of over-pressure, about which remarks are still sometimes heard. If children are expected to remain at school till the age of fourteen, or even thirteen, there need now be no over-pressure. There is nothing to hinder any child of good abilities, with regular attendance, from fulfilling the requirements for the Merit Certificate by the age of thirteen or fourteen, and for those whose abilities or circumstances are less satisfactory there is the refuge of the Labour Certificate—surely not a severe test at the age of thirteen.

"Even before the appearance of the latest code the temptation to over-drive immature children was for several years very slight. Headmasters had perfect liberty, so far as State interference was concerned, to classify as they pleased. They did not always seem to be fully aware of their liberty, but they were seldom found to foster undue precocity."

Dr. Smith :—

"In a region so closely peopled as North Lanarkshire distance from the school does not operate as it does in more rural localities to cause irregularity of attendance; but in times of prosperity, such as the district is enjoying at present, the general carelessness and extravagance of living among the working classes is more or less marked by an indifference to the education of their children. In some cases, however, the demand for labour here operates in an opposite way. In some industries a boy can, especially if he works in conjunction with a man, earn a surprisingly large wage, a wage much greater, I believe, than he could earn in one of our cities. For this reason parents are anxious to get their children through the Fifth Standard, and keep them steadily at school till they pass the Labour Certificate. Thus the attendance in the primary department of the various schools is well maintained; but in prosperous times the secondary departments of the central schools suffer considerably. When a boy fails to pass the Labour Certificate Examination his parents often leave the district, and endeavour in a new place to get him set to work. The constant migration that goes on all through the black country renders it possible for this policy to be successful in many instances."

SCHOOL STAFF.

The staff in Glasgow is generally both sufficient and efficient. It is to be regretted that the Article 32 (c) 3, teacher, is still to be met with in some country Board Schools. The Catholic Schools, which are less favourably circumstanced as regards finance, have a better case. Also both in Catholic Schools and in the Rutherglen Schools far too many teachers under Article 79 are employed for economy's sake. Many of these never qualify any further. They should be compelled to take the Certificate Examination after a certain period of service.

It has often struck me as somewhat of a hardship that many teachers have to spend almost all their time in schools in the slums—in buildings which, though excellently equipped, are in depressing surroundings, while the children require special care and effort. Would it be a Utopian idea to suggest that they might change places for a year or two with their colleagues in other schools? The change would probably be of benefit on both sides. I question, however, if the teachers would care to leave the children, however poor and backward. Perhaps the Board might reward extra and specially hard work by some additional pay.

While the central system of training pupil-teachers has greatly improved the intellectual side of their education—a desirable end promoted also by the Leaving Certificate—it is to be feared that there has been a loss in the practical work of teaching. A capable infant mistress with her staff and classes well in hand, impresses on them all her own personal energy and enthusiasm, but there are cases where the pupil-teachers go wandering aimlessly about the room like ghosts on the banks of the Styx. There is no use asking them what subjects or classes they teach. They do not know. When the case is complicated by one or two boys moving about in the infant room and shutting or opening doors or windows one is driven to despair.

Mr. Harvey complains of the insufficient preparation of candidates for apprenticeship. Mr. Waddell and Mr. Andrew suggest that pupil-teachers should not be tied down to one class, but have more general experience of the work of teaching.

Mr. Boyd refers to the scarcity of teachers, especially males.

Mr. Andrew finds the work of those pupil-teachers who have spent two or three years in a secondary department much superior to that of others.

Mr. Andrew :—

"The Govan School Board have not for a long time taken any step more likely to tell beneficially upon the work of their schools than the starting of their Pupil-Teachers' Institute. It has now been in session for a year. Many of the girls prior to being apprenticed have had two—in some cases three—years' tuition in secondary schools. These girls stand out markedly from the others in respect of the excellence of their work; and in view of the large number of girls at the secondary centres under the Board, who would gladly take pupil-teacherships, it is to be hoped that only candidates of this kind will in future be selected. As matters now are there is no reason why there should be a single inefficient pupil-teacher in the service of the Board.

"While, however, the instruction of the pupil-teachers in their studies is being thus carefully seen to, there is some danger that their training on the practical side may not receive the same attention. They are mainly employed in the infant department of the schools to which they are attached, and unless the head-master makes it a matter of duty to see that they have some practice in the upper standards in the course of their apprenticeship, they may pass through their whole course without ever having taught any class above the infant stage."

Mr. Waddell :—

"There is a slight falling off in the number of pupil-teachers of both Ex-pupil-sexes, and a corresponding increase in the number of female ex-pupil-teachers. In other respects the teaching staff remains very much as it was. While I sympathise fully with the difficulty which ex-pupil-

teachers must have in preparing for their examination as acting teachers after working all day in school, I cannot but feel that stringent regulations in connection with the granting of certificates to such candidates are necessary. There must be a large proportion of certificated teachers now at work who have never been trained, who have never gone outside of their own locality, and who all the while have never ceased to earn an income. No one would think of undervaluing the practical 'gift' which many acting teachers have; but still the question may be asked, why they do not strive to add to their gift the graces that may come from change of scene, from association with others of their own age, and from the discipline of guided and graduated study. Even the training college, however, cannot do everything for a teacher, and the points in which many of our younger teachers are deficient are variety of practical experience and growth in responsibility. This seems to me to arise from the size and minute sub-division of our best modern schools. Many brilliant and highly equipped students may, after leaving the training college, be found engaged for years in teaching—let us say—'the junior division of Standard IV,' or 'the upper class of infants.' It is quite possible that as pupil-teachers they had been affiliated to these very classes. They may in consequence acquire great thoroughness of qualification for the post of a class teacher; but does such experience represent the best preparation for the charge of a separate school?

"Has not specialisation begun too early, and been too minute? After all, the compound rules and the parts of speech endlessly repeated form a rather meagre diet for a vigorous youth of five-and-twenty. I am always glad when I observe that the pupil-teachers in a school have been shifted from one class to another; similar changes would be beneficial to older members of the staff. When, as sometimes happens, a brilliant class teacher fails to distinguish himself as head of the school, I feel inclined to blame the system rather than the individual. On paper he was an excellent candidate, but his practical experience had been quite inadequate."

Mr. Boyd:—

Increase in
number of
graduates.

"It is gratifying to find a steady increase in the number of university graduates employed in State-aided schools. This has been caused not only by the higher estimation of the importance of the work done in the ordinary public schools which now obtains, but also by the stimulus given to higher education by the county committees, and (as in Argyll) by the Department's special recognition of central schools.

"The proportion of women engaged in school work seems to be increasing, and it is much to be regretted that so many of them have no opportunity of receiving a regular course of training. A few are graduates and others are specially qualified in modern languages or other subjects, and the employment of these in secondary departments, where there are a good many girls, has been found of great value both educationally and in other respects.

"Not a few School Boards, especially in Argyll, have had no little difficulty during the past year in filling up vacancies, even when reasonably good salaries were offered. This seems to show that, as regards men specially, and trained teachers generally, the supply is not equal to the demand.

"The number of pupil-teachers, after showing a great decrease, has remained comparatively stationary during the last few years. There is a distinct rise in their attainments, owing largely no doubt to the correlation of their studies to the requirements of the Leaving Certificate. Candidates are, as a rule, now better qualified, and very few have to be rejected at the end of the second year. Where this has to be done, unless the shortcoming is due to illness, there must have been idleness or neglect somewhere. It has become somewhat common to bring forward candidates of sixteen or seventeen years of age for a two years' engagement, and though this is not favoured by some teachers, it seems to work well in a number of schools."

Dr. Smith :—

"The difficulty of obtaining certificated teachers, especially male teachers, is on the increase. With our present system of large schools the prospects of a young man, however industrious he may be, and even though he possesses a University degree, obtaining a head-mastership are exceedingly uncertain ; and this is exercising an injurious influence on the supply of trained teachers.

"The pupil-teacher question has always been a difficult one, and it is becoming more so. This is due to the antagonism between the duties and the interests of the pupil-teachers. Their interests, as represented by their chances of obtaining an entrance into the training colleges, require that they be instructed in a more thorough way than of old. This has necessitated in many cases the institution of pupil-teachers' classes in the central schools of the parish. Many of those taught at such classes have obtained high Leaving Certificates ; but their success has been obtained at the cost of their duties in their own schools. Head-masters have frequently informed me that on some days of the week they have no pupil-teachers, and on others they have only two or three. No school can be conducted satisfactorily under such conditions."

Mr. Harvey :—

"Pupil-teachers are much less in evidence now than formerly. There are fewer of them and the restrictions on their hours of teaching make them of less importance on the school staff. So far as their own studies are concerned, they are certainly on a higher level than before the institution of Leaving Certificates. The great difficulty that head-teachers have to contend with is insufficient preparation of candidates before apprenticeship. In centres such as Girvan the higher departments give a good choice of candidates, but in smaller rural schools thorough preparation is almost impossible ; the pupil-teacher is handicapped during his whole course, and has the almost certain prospect of failing to gain admission to the Training College. Of course the 'acting teacher' back door is still open, but even it is guarded with increased vigilance."

STANDARD SUBJECTS.

There is not much fresh comment on the teaching of these subjects. The importance of wide and varied reading as a help to intelligence, spelling, and composition, the acquisition of a good legible style in writing, and the working of sums by common-sense processes are urged as vital points. There seems to be an extraordinary horror of cards with sums on them. Why a sum dictated or written on the blackboard should be so very different an exercise, and why the methods of working should be so laudable in the latter case and so reprehensible in the former are insoluble mysteries. Perhaps the critics have found that the card sums and answers were got by heart : if so, this was their own fault for lack of device and variety. The usual complaints regarding composition with the appropriate remedies are again referred to.

Mr. Waddell complains of the slowness of paper exercises in the higher standards.

Mr. Andrew urges the desirability of home study in reading ; finds that this subject has gained in breadth and power among candidates for the Merit Certificate ; says that spelling should be rigorously taught in all the classes, that there are too many styles in writing, and that

mechanical methods of working prevail in the solution of easy sums in arithmetic.

Mr. Jamieson says that deterioration in reading after school is left must be caused by carelessness, not ignorance; that spelling would be improved by wider reading rather than by learning of lists.

Mr. Boyd says that reading is improving, and that enunciation is often defective; that the examination papers of scholars in the secondary departments seldom show neatness or care; that composition improves slowly; that in arithmetic the children should be taught first *how* to do the work, the *why* will come in good time.

Mr. Andrew :—

- Reading. "Reading in the higher classes, through the use of a greater variety of matter, has undoubtedly within the last few years gained in breadth and power. Candidates for the Merit Certificate can generally read from a newspaper or previously unseen book of average difficulty with very creditable fluency and intelligence. With pupils who have reached this stage one would like to see a little more done to foster a love of reading for its own sake. A school library is, under judicious management, a great help towards this. Even where this is wanting something might be done by an enthusiastic master in the way of inducing his pupils to undertake a little systematic home reading.
- Spelling. "In my examination of candidates for Merit Certificates I always give a test in spelling, taken generally from a newspaper or from some advanced reading-book, and my experience is that this exercise is frequently very unsatisfactorily done. A great deal of time is spent on dictation in the lower standards, but after that stage is passed teachers are apt in the multiplicity of subjects demanding attention to let spelling look after itself. I have recommended that a little drill in oral spelling should be given in the higher classes daily, frequent errors being carefully noted by the teachers.
- Writing. "Ever since the 'Civil Service' style displaced the old round hand penmanship has been more or less in a condition of flux, and in my district cannot, as a whole, be said to be very satisfactory. Even in the same school different styles are met with in different classes, indicating a lack of supervision on the part of the head-master. In the multiplicity of subjects for which room has to be found in the time-table copy writing in the higher classes is often dropped out, and the pupils practise writing only in their exercise-books. There can never be well-formed handwriting under such conditions. In stating, however, that handwriting, as a whole, is not very satisfactory, it is but fair to mention at the same time that there are some very honourable exceptions.
- Arithmetic. "The discontinuance of individual examination gives more time for inquiry into the methods of instruction employed. In the case of arithmetic this is not infrequently bringing into light the use of very clumsy and mechanical methods of working. Even in a highest class one often observes that pupils cannot work a simple multiplication sum without writing down the carrying figure as they go along. The lack of intelligent readiness in applying rules to the solution of easy everyday problems is also disappointing."
- Clumsy methods.

Mr. Waddell :—

- Standard subjects. "While it cannot be doubted that much zealous and intelligent labour is devoted to the standard subjects, the difficulty which I have always found in connection with them remains exactly where it was. How is it that the number of senior departments securing the highest merit grant is only one-third of the number of junior departments occupying the same position? Composition is a subject for which hitherto previous prepara-
- Composition.

tion has been rather neglected. Latterly I have exacted simple composition tests from Standard III. upwards ; but nothing avails to counteract the slowness and the defects of the paper exercises in the senior classes. In times gone by speed tests of a very decided kind were often resorted to by energetic masters in the course of daily work ; I do not know whether nowadays such expedients would not be described as over-pressure.

"During the latter half of the year the new system of inspection has been in operation. It is too soon to judge of its probable effects ; but it is evident that unannounced visits paid during the year give valuable opportunities for seeing a school in its ordinary working guise. Generally I endeavour, by previous use of the time-table supplied by the teacher, to plan a course of inspection which will disturb the day's routine as little as possible, holding myself free, however, to sample the written subjects by tests which I revise at home. It is pleasant to find that in many schools the work is conducted with great evenness and efficiency throughout the year, and that back exercises are carefully corrected and filed."

New system.

Mr. Harvey :—

"Little need be said about arithmetic and reading ; both are taught on approved methods, and with success."

Dr. Smith :—

"The Labour Certificate is benefiting the reading considerably, for I allow no child to pass who is not free from the staccato style of getting through a sentence, and who does not show some intelligence in his reading. In no subject do the differences between one teacher and another appear more distinctly than in the reading of their pupils. For the Merit Certificate I generally use the current number of some good magazine."

Reading.

"In the case of writing, I am glad to say that the style, after wandering through countless varieties, seems to be settling down to the old round style, which seems to me to be the most beautiful, and is, to me at least, the most legible of all."

Writing

"Great improvement has been effected in arithmetic by the Merit Certificate, the beneficial influence of which is perhaps more apparent in this subject than in any other. I have never considered that the mechanical execution of any of the rules of arithmetic was sufficient to ensure a pass in the Merit Certificate."

Arithmetic.

Mr. Jamieson :—

"In most towns and parishes in Scotland and England some marked mode of expression prevails, differing considerably from standard English. It is seldom that this speciality is obtruded on the day of inspection. If children, therefore, read and speak incorrectly after they leave school they do not do so from ignorance. It is done on the principle of *video meliora proboque ; Deteriora sequor*. In most cases they certainly are taught to read and speak with considerable accuracy, if they care to keep it up. In most schools phrasing and modulation are understood and practised, so that it is possible for the listener to follow the meaning of what is being read without seeing the book."

Reading.

"The various styles of writing practised are usually some modification of the Civil Service system, and this system has for so many years received the official imprimatur of all the public departments that it is needless now to criticise or analyse it. The chief merit of writing is that it should be perfectly legible, and that the eye of the reader should be distracted by as few exaggerations and flourishes as possible. It is also important that the page of MS. should have a neat and artistic appearance. People who read much seldom spell badly, and more extensive reading would probably be as effective as the learning of lists from the spelling-book. At any rate, the eye would come to the aid of the memory, and the mechanical drudgery of learning lists would be lessened."

Writing.

Composition. "The more subtle qualities of style, of course, cannot be taught, and are not expected. We should be content with correct grammar and spelling, reasonably correct punctuation, the proper use of capitals, sentences that will stand analysis, and plain sense.

"In the majority of schools the elements of the art are fairly well taught, and in many cases composition exercises are of high merit. But there are still several schools in which the neglect of this subject renders the recommendation of Merit Certificates impossible. From the fact that it is not an exact science like arithmetic, there is apt to be inadequate provision made for it in time-tables. Pupils are rather expected to pick it up by the way (and they often do).

Arithmetic. "A strong prejudice against arithmetical test cards seems to have set in, the belief apparently being that cards and principles are mutually exclusive. No doubt test cards lent themselves to abuse; but surely the evil has been exaggerated. It is more a matter of printing than of principle. It was never the case that cards entirely did away with *vis à vis* exposition; and if the scholar must work examples, it does not seem to matter seriously whether he finds his examples on a detached slip of paper or on the page of a text-book. It would be well to impress upon pupils, especially when they reach the higher classes, that all arithmetical rules, after the four simple rules, are merely convenient methods of applying these simple rules, and that any sum may be worked by any rule which the worker finds handiest—by a rule made up for the occasion if he chooses. The false notion is too prevalent that a compound proportion problem has been a compound proportion problem from all eternity."

Mr Boyd :—

Reading. 'As regards what have hitherto been known as 'Standard' subjects—there is reason to believe that although no great difference can be noticed from year to year, a general rise in proficiency has been taking place. This is certainly true of reading, which has within my experience greatly advanced in clearness of utterance, expression, and intelligence generally. The improvement in reading-books has had its part in this advance, but undoubtedly teachers have been giving more attention to the subject.

"A fault still not uncommon is the want of attention to distinct enunciation. The children do not seem to open their mouths properly, and the reading is slovenly and disagreeable. It is no doubt difficult to eradicate an objectionable style from a school or a locality. The younger scholars go on imitating the older, and the best efforts of teachers cannot speedily effect a change.

"The use of the phonic method, to which I formerly referred, has not extended, being carried out only in two Renfrewshire schools.

Writing. "Writing is usually good, and it is quite exceptional to find copy-books or exercises which are not written with considerable neatness and care. The examination papers of scholars in secondary departments not seldom, however, offend in this respect. A good deal of writing and the desire to get rapidly through with it are apt, and more among boys than among girls, to lead to a careless style. I have never indicated any preference for a particular style, but it is very desirable that the one adopted should be systematically carried out. The peculiarities of the 'Civil Service' style are sometimes so exaggerated that the writing is not easily read. The round upright hand is preferred in a number of schools.

Composition. "Composition improves but slowly, and it is no doubt a subject which demands skill and patience from the teacher. Probably in many cases too many exercises are given, and too little time taken to correct them before the class, when mistakes and defects, and the way in which they are to be overcome, could be pointed out, and the exercises afterwards carefully re-written. Letters often show stereotyped forms of expression and a poverty of language, one of the causes of which is probably the restriction of their subjects to matters in which the scholars are not much interested. When visiting recently without notice a country school in Argyllshire I was shown some letters neatly written on ordinary notepaper and enclosed in

envelopes properly addressed to a gentleman in the neighbourhood who had given the boys and girls a Hallow-e'en treat. They were, of course, not free from errors, but they showed a pleasing spontaneity and individuality, and were quite interesting productions. The writing of similar letters on subjects which come home to the children, with a careful correction, forms part of the training given to the highest class, and the practice is one to be heartily commended.

"The teaching of composition in an easy and natural way should begin early, and I have seen quite young children keenly interested in simple exercises which would not fail to be a valuable introduction to the more formal and systematic treatment of the subject.

"Of arithmetic there is not much to be said without repeating what has been so often said before. In some lessons to which I have listened it seemed to me that a detailed explanation of processes to young children, before they had had any practice to speak of in the processes themselves, was confusing to the children and a waste of time and energy on the part of the teacher. It is freely admitted that children should have an understanding of what they are about, but at this stage they are unable to follow reasoned explanations, and should be first shown *how* to do the work, and the *why* will come in good time. On the same ground I am of opinion that they should be well drilled in the primary processes before being troubled much with problems, however simple. At a later stage, on the other hand, there is generally too little application of simple arithmetic to everyday matters. Scholars will make their way successfully through puzzles in vulgar fractions, which may have their value, but will fail hopelessly in a practical question involving only the simple rules. I cannot help thinking that older scholars might with advantage be left more to their own resources. So much is shown and explained to them that they do not acquire as they might habits of perseverance and self-reliance.

CLASS SUBJECTS.

General satisfaction is expressed with the success that has been secured in the teaching of class subjects. If unsuitable passages continue to be selected for the purpose of recitation it is not the fault of the publishers, who have filled the market with an admirable supply of attractive literature. The recitation of the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice" at Glasgow Woodside Public School was of exceptional merit.

Mr. Andrew says he finds intelligent grammar in almost all his schools, and recommends a small text-book for the upper classes, without which the instruction is apt to be of a "flimsy texture." Mr. Jamieson speaks of the value of analysis, and doubts the value of synonyms without the use of definition. Mr. Harvey commends grammar generally.

In geography and history gratifying progress has been made in the way of breadth, interest, and intelligence. The best way of teaching these subjects so as not to run the risk of surfeit or repletion is to give a general outline as a sort of skeleton, and then to take up some one period, or some one country, and make a special study of it. British history and the British possessions will naturally attract chief interest, and provide valuable material for thought and action.

Science teaching—Art. 19 A. 5.—is remarkable for the stimulative effect it has on the intelligence and the observing powers of the pupils. In several cases the apparatus was somewhat meagre, and a greater variety of experiments should have been aimed at.

Mr. Andrew says that in Govan science has been crushed out of the curriculum by the large number of subjects now necessary.

Mr. Andrew : —

- Grammar. "In the case of large and well-staffed schools I have refused to approve of any scheme which does not include some period of history in the three higher standards. I get, almost without exception, intelligent grammar, especially on the side of analysis, in the highest class. Ability to pick out the clauses in a sentence of average complexity and to explain their interrelation is a valuable evidence of intellectual training. A small manual of grammar should be used in the higher sections. Where grammar is taught without recourse to a text-book the instruction is generally of very flimsy texture.
- Geography. "Geography is, as a rule, very intelligently taught on the side of topography, and in the Sixth Standard is very often made to bear upon events of current importance. All the schools are at present furnished with war maps, and the boys are following with eager and intelligent interest the progress of operations in South Africa. More use should be made of the globe.
- History. "The history professed is almost invariably the periods prescribed in former codes, beginning with the union of the crowns and coming down to the present reign. I hope, however, that in future candidates for Merit Certificates will be able to show some acquaintance with the main broad outlines of English history as a whole. The difficulty is a suitable text-book. Most of the manuals are either too long and detailed or give merely a bald outline of reigns and dates. A good deal might be done by a teacher who has an intelligent interest in the subject in the way of oral lessons.
- Text-Books. "Elementary science is not professed as a class subject in any of the schools in the district, but in all the large schools in Dumbartonshire the grant under Act 19 A (5) is claimed. I have no faith in science being taught by means of what are called 'Science Readers.' The object of science teaching in an elementary school is to rouse curiosity and foster habits of observation, and this cannot be done unless the pupils are brought into contact with actual objects."
- Science.
- Science. Readers.

Mr. Waddell :—

- Text-Books. "The three subjects are all creditably taught, the number of schools which secure the highest grant being practically unchanged. What I chiefly regret in this connection is that, while the form of the examination is expressly designed to leave room for elasticity, the type of instruction should be so rigidly tied down to the material supplied in particular text-books.
- Poetry. "I have always felt that very difficult poetry, or poetry in rapid dialogue, seldom yields a favourable result.
- Geography. "A most useful exercise is the drawing of maps ; and one might fancy that it would be comparatively easy, when a locality has special dealings with given regions—with the ports on the North Sea, for instance—to take a tracing of the required area from a wall map, reduce it, and make it a copy for pupils to reproduce. Such a course is never taken. The profession is 'France, Spain, Italy,' because these are the woodcuts in the text-book."

Dr. Dey :—

- English. "English, geography and history are universal as class subjects in this district. Grammar, as a rule, is very good indeed. The same pieces of poetry recur year after year, but as they are carefully selected I see no objection to this as far as the interests of the children are concerned. If the poetry is uniform the learners are a variable quantity. Generally speaking, the recitation is mechanically accurate, but there are differences as to expression and comprehension. In some cases the performance is such as to indicate very clearly that the pupil has no comprehension whatever of the meaning of what he is reciting.
- Geography. "I notice with pleasure a steady increase in map drawing. The walls are often covered with excellent maps drawn by the pupils, and a pretty and

interesting sight they make. Geography generally is about as full and accurate as we can hope for."

Mr. Harvey :—

"Grammar has always been a bone of contention. Many experts sneer at the formal teaching of Grammar and contend that a fine style, both of writing and speaking, can be acquired by imitation of good models and by reading well-written books. A good deal can be done and should, as much as possible, be done in this way. But, looking at the matter from a purely practical point of view, no scholar can acquire a thorough mastery of any subject without formal and possibly tedious drill in the theory of the subject."

Mr. Boyd :—

"During the year ending 30th September Mr. Binnie and I examined 2,132 candidates for Merit Certificates, of whom 1,505 were successful. The number of failures appears large, but sometimes candidates were presented under an imperfect understanding of the nature of the examination. Spelling and arithmetic were the subjects in which failures chiefly occurred, but occasionally a pass had to be denied for bad or careless penmanship, or for stumbling, unintelligent reading.

"English has been invariably taken during the past year. The use of English. the poetical passages committed to memory by the children is still sometimes disappointing in intellectual result, the meaning of the words and phrases being carefully combed, while but little had been caught of the scope and spirit of the whole. In some schools, in addition to the passages taken up in the class, the scholars have been encouraged to commit to memory others of their own choosing. With much to commend in this, there is need of careful discrimination.

"Geography continues to be taught on the whole in an interesting and sensible way. History which had been dropped in a number of schools is now being properly restored. Elementary science was taken instead as a class subject in several schools, and in 128 cases was taught to the boys under Art. 19 A (5). The success was, of course, of varying character, but the teaching was frequently quite satisfactory."

Mr. Jamieson :—

"It is noticeable that in schools where reading and grammar are well taught the meaning of reading lessons is well explained. These three things naturally hang together. The common idea that the meaning of a difficult word is fully explained when a synonym is given is to be deprecated, and the majority of good teachers try to combat the notion. The possession of a stock of synonyms is often useful and its acquisition is to be encouraged ; but the quotation of synonyms must not be confused with definition. Synonyms.

"There is little to be said about recitation, except that the passages chosen are often too hackneyed, and have too little body in them. There is little need or setting children to learn such passages as, for instance, 'Horatius at the Bridge.' Passages of this kind are almost certain to occur in ordinary reading-books, and fairly bright children will remember them, though they are not told to do so. Recitation.

"A good deal has been written in past years about needless refinements in the teaching of grammar. There is not much ground now for such a complaint. To separate a simple sentence into its essential component parts, to break a complex sentence into its clauses, and to show the relations existing among those clauses, can hardly be called excess of subtlety. This is generally all that is now attempted in grammatical analysis. Every teacher who professes to teach English should attempt to teach his class as much as this : and he generally does. Grammar.

- Analysis** "Grammatical analysis, properly taught, is, as far as it goes, as good a training as logic or mathematics. It fosters clearness of writing and thinking, more perhaps than any other subject in the Elementary School curriculum. It may be quite true that people can think and speak correctly who never heard of grammatical analysis; but the same argument may be used against logic or any other subject of which the practical art is in use before the science is formulated.
- Geography.** "No class subject is so well taught as geography in any district which I have assisted in inspecting. As showing the intelligent interest with which school children now follow public events, it may be interesting to mention that three years ago senior classes were exceedingly well up in in China and the Far East; last year they knew all about Egypt and the Soudan, and this year their familiarity with South Africa is bewildering to one who has not time to study every war map which the newspapers publish."

SECTION GRANTS AND THE NEW CODE.

- Discrepancies.** A perusal of Table V. will show that great discrepancies still occur in the award of Section grants, notably in the upper departments of the schools. Last year the variation was from 30·8 to 63 in the lower section, with an average of 50 per cent.; this year it ranges from 27·6 to 79·3, with an average of 56. In the upper section last year it varied from 13 to 49 per cent., with an average of 32; this year, from 12·5 to 59 per cent., with an average of 31·5.

Mr. Waddell complains that only a small proportion of the senior departments gain this grant as compared with the junior sections.

- Lessons as regards Merit Certificate.** It is extremely satisfactory to find when we turn to the percentage of pass in the Merit Certificate Examination that a much more level estimate has been formed. Here the average is 70·1, the highest percentage 79, and the lowest 59. In view of the fact that this examination will provide a Leaving Certificate for the Elementary School, and that the manner in which it is faced will greatly affect our estimate of school work, it is most desirable that similarity of method in conducting it should be secured. My colleagues do not say much about the New Code. Perhaps they do not feel inclined to set foot on the perilous path of prophecy. Mr. Andrew sees roseate hues in the clouds of the future. We all wish to work it loyally, and to gain some respite or release from the drudgery of the daily grind. One thing is certain that if the expectations of its enthusiastic admirers are to be realised, there will, more than ever, be a need for a mutual confidence between teachers, managers, and H.M. inspectors, and if the motto is "Honour and Trust" on all sides there is no cause for fear.

Mr. Andrew, while welcoming the reforms the New Code will bring, fears that experience will demand a lightening of the ship of some of its cargo. I quite agree with him. I have again and again referred to the "overburdened and congested curriculum." The subjects are all excellent in themselves, but that they should all, or portions of them all, be crowded into the tiny brain pans of children between the ages of say, 6 and 13, is a very different matter.

Mr. Andrew :—

"The New Code is already influencing the classification and organisation of the schools. The altered conditions throw a much heavier responsibility

upon head-masters. Under former codes a school practically organised itself, but in future skilful classification, judicious promotion, a well-constructed time-table, and the use of the most intelligent methods of instruction in all the subjects professed, and systematic revisal of past work will be essential to success.

"In all the schools throughout the district the classes have now been arranged so as to admit of the working year ending at the midsummer vacation. The standards of the code are taken as a rough basis for the classification, and each of the three lower is sub-divided into two, or in large schools three sections, each doing work somewhat in advance of the other. Removes are made upwards, and sometimes downwards, among these sections several times in the course of the year, as progress warrants. Grouped in this way the different divisions work out to a highest class at the top under direct preparation for the Merit Certificate, and to another treading closely on its heels, but with attainments hardly so well matured.

"The great difficulty is to find adequate time for all the subjects demanding attention. Boys, in addition to the ordinary elementary branches and class subjects, must give part of their energy not only to drawing but also to manual work, while girls have sewing, cookery, and laundry work, and now, drawing in addition. Further, Nature-knowledge must now be taught in all schools, and some time has to be allotted to drill, and, in many schools, to swimming.

"All these branches are useful and desirable in themselves, but how to find time for them all between the ages of five and fourteen is the problem. I am afraid experience will by-and-bye prove that there must be a lightening of the ship."

LABOUR AND MERIT CERTIFICATES.

The demand for the Labour Certificate, which appears to have been in most cases simply a bad habit, is on the wane, while the Merit Certificate increases in popularity every day. Were the latter granted to no pupil under 13 years of age, the perilous period between leaving school and beginning work outside would be beneficially reduced. The new regulations regarding both these certificates have already begun to produce a most salutary influence on the duration of school life.

Mr. Andrew says the Merit Certificate Examination is giving "a definite aim and goal to the elementary work and is having a most wholesome and stimulating influence upon the teaching." Mr. Harvey complains that parents often insist on having their children examined for Labour Certificates when in Standard V., and that even when certificates are not asked for, the children when fit for work are kept from school. Mr. Waddell says that the percentage of pupils who gain Merit Certificates is rather disappointing at first. This feature, however, will doubtless largely disappear when the teachers know better what the requirements are and when they present only those who are likely to attain them.

Mr. Andrew :—

"During the past year 1,348 candidates for the certificate were presented. Of these 885 made a satisfactory appearance. There will be a large increase in the number both of presentations and passes in the course of the present year. The examination was new to the schools, and in a good many cases teachers had formed too low an estimate of the standard

required, with the result that many pupils were presented with very inadequate preparation. This, however, was only what might have been looked for, and the schools are now rapidly adjusting themselves to meet the altered conditions. In fact, the examination, by giving a definite aim and goal to the elementary work, is having a most wholesome and stimulating influence upon the teaching."

Mr. Waddell :—

Merit
Certificate.

"The numbers attempting the examination for the Merit Certificate have gone up with a bound. Schools=71 (38), presented=890 (259), pass=522 (153). This shows the operation both of the recent code and of the schemes of the county committees. Hitherto the subject has been rather played with, and it was natural that the results should not be very brilliant. Now the importance of the examination is realised, and the very magnitude of the growth may account for the fact that the percentage of success 58 (59) has not risen.

Labour
Certificate.

"As regards the Labour Certificate, it would be a gain if we had exact information of the numbers who have hitherto been in the habit of leaving school for labour. I do not feel at all sure that the new system is reducing that number. From imperfect data I calculate that about 600 candidates came forward last year, of whom some 350 passed. The new session gives every promise of a great increase. Boards are bound to advertise each examination, a course which gives the subject greater prominence; and I rather fear that in some cases neither Board nor teacher really discourages the rush of applicants."

Mr. Harvey :—

"The intention of 'My Lords' to raise the exemption standard has been to some extent frustrated by many parents insisting on their right to claim Labour Certificates for their children in Standard V. This is specially the case in mining and trade centres in Ayrshire.

"Some parents, even in fairly good circumstances, seem to feel no shame in exploiting their children's labour. In one case School Board members tried all their persuasive powers to prevail on tradesmen in receipt of good wages to let their children attend Standard VI., but their efforts were in vain, the parents enforced their rights, and a wholesale depletion of the higher division took place. In Wigtownshire and in rural districts in Ayrshire Labour Certificates are not asked for, but many of the children, when fit for work, are kept from school for weeks or months without compunction by their parents. Something more than a mere recommendation is required to make VI. or ex-VI. the standard of exemption.

Merit
Certificates.

"Large numbers are presented for this certificate in schools which are provided with secondary departments, but in purely elementary departments only a few apply. Absolute inability to dispense with the aid of their children as wage earners should be the only plea allowed for the withdrawal of pupils before gaining a Merit Certificate."

Dr. Dey :—

"Even already the influence of the Merit Certificate has begun to be felt. Whole classes of Standard VI. that in former times would have dwindled away during the year, have been kept together by the prospect of a Merit Certificate. Here again as in the case of the Labour Certificate, the influence of the teacher counts for much. He has had something definite to lay before his pupils, and they are generally willing to respond, so much so, that in some cases he has kept his Standard VI. entire. A very fair proportion of pupils in Standard VI. have been successful during the past year. There has been a slight tendency to leniency in the examination just for this year as an encouragement and reward to pupils and teachers alike. But a year's study after completing Standard VI. will be necessary for attaining to that thorough grounding and efficiency which a Merit Certificate

should imply. The certificate should be a real thing, indicative of a thorough elementary education, and based upon that alone. This is what we all hope to see it, and when it gets rooted in the public mind as a definite goal to be reached its influence will be greater than any change in recent times. An additional year at school after passing the standards, when the time was spent floundering among specific subjects, failed to commend itself to the practical shrewdness of parents. It will be altogether different when they come to discover that this last year is by far the most valuable of school life, inasmuch as it will secure to the pupils facility, readiness, accuracy, and a permanent mastery over all that they have learned."

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS AND SECONDARY WORK.

The most striking feature in Table VI. is the very large decrease in the presentations in specific subjects. In only two subjects is there any increase, viz., Shorthand (19) and Chemistry (6), while French shows a falling away of 2,065, Domestic Economy of 624, and Latin of 443. The grand total of decrease is 3,705.

The probable causes are:—

- (1) The pressure of other subjects crowds them out.
- (2) Teachers have come to realise the folly of presenting large numbers of good, bad, and indifferent pupils and letting them take their chance of sinking or swimming.
- (3) Although the New Code is not yet in full operation, it is having a sort of retrospective influence, and its principles are already working their way into schools.

No one can be sorry to see specific subjects decently buried. They have been the bane of many a school, and every inspector knows how often he has urged that they should cease to be taught till deficiencies in the teaching of the essential branches should disappear. I remember an amusing illustration of this well-known fact. In earlier days a teacher who anticipated disaster and who was not disappointed, bethought himself of an arch stratagem. He put every child in IV., V., and VI. into two specific subjects. After hopeless efforts to extract any knowledge I made some investigation and discovered that the children had not received a single lesson in either subject. The teacher was not aware that I had found this out, and he remarked as I was leaving:—"I have made a great mistake, Mr. Stewart; I have attempted too much in specific subjects."

The fact also that these subjects were taught in many cases simply for the purpose of increasing the grant—hence the large percentage in the first stage, and a falling off in the second and third—will remove the last scrap of regret we feel in saying farewell to them. In Glasgow in several cases a collapse occurred, chiefly in Standard V., where there was too little time to do justice even to a first year's course. Here not the teaching but the organisation was to blame.

It will be some time before secondary departments settle down to smooth work, because questions, such as the number of hours to be given to each subject, the number of subjects to be taught, and so on, have to be dealt with. Mr. Andrew thinks that pupils who intend to attend a secondary school should be drafted into it even before they obtain the Merit Certificate. There is something in what he says, but this is not the present intention.

Mr. Waddell gives a number of reasons for the decrease of presentations in specific subjects, and Dr. Dey speaks in high terms of the work that has been done in his district.

As regards secondary schools, the following were visited by me by instructions of your Lordships:—

Glasgow High School (Languages, Ancient and Modern including English)		
,	Academy	"
"	Keivinside Academy	"
"	Allan Glen School	"
"	Hutchesons' Boys' Grammar School	"
"	Hutchesons' Girls' Grammar School	"
"	Park High School for Girls (all subjects).	"
Helensburgh High School for Girls		

In the case of all the above schools I was able to report very favourably to your Lordships as regards organisation, method, attainments, and discipline.

The secondary departments of elementary schools are doing very good work. Occasionally the programme was too ambitious, and in some cases, as in the higher class schools, fault had to be found with the penmanship. The schemes of the Burgh and County Committees are working satisfactorily.

Mr. Andrew:—

Decrease
explained.

"The decrease of presentations in specific subjects in my district does not indicate any falling off in the quality of the instruction given; it rather points to a judicious withholding of pupils not likely to profit by the study of higher subjects.

Disappearance
of
specifics not
to be
regretted.

"With the New Code specific subjects will disappear. So far as the majority of the pupils in the large town elementary schools are concerned this need not be regretted. Children were huddled into French, Domestic Economy, etc., not from the point of view of their educational benefit, but simply that larger grants might be secured, and valuable time, which would have been more profitably devoted to securing a firmer hold of essential subjects, was wasted in cramming into them the slight smattering required to secure the extra money.

Suggestions.

"The case, however, of bright and talented boys and girls who are likely by means of bursaries and scholarships to pass on from the purely elementary to secondary schools or departments is different, and it is to be hoped that in their case some instruction in a language or mathematics will be given during at least the last year of their stay at the elementary school.

"My own opinion is that any bright pupil who is likely to go through a complete course of secondary instruction should be drafted into a secondary school at an earlier stage than the attainment of the Merit Certificate, and carry on there *pari passu* with his elementary subjects that preliminary grounding in languages, mathematics and science which will fit him for entering at a later stage upon genuine secondary work. There is no straight line of section separating elementary from secondary education. The one gradually coalesces with the other.

"My inspection of the classes in the different centres and the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination enable me to say that sound work and a high level of attainment are being generally reached.

"In future the Hermitage School, Helensburgh; Dumbarton Burgh Academy in Dumbartonshire; Hamilton Crescent Public School, Partick; and Bellahouston Academy, Govan, are to be formed into Higher Grade Commercial Schools; and Strathbungo Public School is to be carried on as a Higher Grade Science School. The other secondary centres in the district will in the meantime be carried on as advanced departments under Article 21."

Mr. Waddell:—

"The numbers taking specific subjects show a considerable decrease, a fact which may be explained in various ways. Part of the falling off is undoubtedly due to the reduction, already noted, of more than 100 in the number of ex VIth. pupils. Again, the minds of teachers appear to be somewhat troubled by the demands of the Merit Certificate Examination, and the conditions laid down in the New Code generally, while any special inducement to present higher branches has been removed in the case of the smaller schools by the regulation against the payment of claims under £10 by County Committees. On the other hand, creditable attempts are made in some grant-earning schools to prepare pupils for the Leaving Certificate, and this as the major aim takes precedence of any inferior one. In point of popularity the specific subjects rank this year as follows:—French, Domestic Economy, Mathematics, Latin, Book-keeping, Agriculture. The presentations in these range from 568 to 107, any other subjects being represented in considerably smaller numbers. In any comparative estimate of higher instruction as between one region and another it must not be forgotten that the ordinary schools in this district are well supplemented by secondary ones. Without reckoning Dollar Institution, which accounts for many pupils, there are three High Schools, representing collectively a large attendance. It is likewise easy to reach Edinburgh on the one side, or Glasgow on the other."

Reasons for it.

Dr. Dey:—

"Considerable progress continues to be made in facilities for secondary work all over South Lanarkshire. Without wishing to make invidious comparisons, I must say that Lanark Grammar School leads the way. Very superior work has been regularly produced there for many years, and now a large technical department has been added. Reorganisation of an important character has also been made in Hamilton and Biggar. In the former place St. John's Grammar School has at last passed under the management of the Board, and thus a long, honourable, and, in its day, beneficial rivalry comes to an end. Concentration is better suited to the times and to the influences now at work, and the Hamilton Board can direct their whole attention to organising the academy and making it a thoroughly efficient secondary school. This is no more than the locality and the circumstances justify us in expecting it to be. The classes are to be taught for a time in the new elementary school buildings.

"The two schools at Biggar have been combined, and here again two honourable and successful rivals have buried the hatchet and rendered a better organisation and a better division of labour possible.

"There are also excellent and progressive secondary departments at other convenient centres all over outlying districts—Larkhall, Strathaven, Lesmahagow, Douglas, Carnwarth. So great are the facilities and material inducements supplied that one would hardly care to see them multiplied.

"It is a poor ambition that fails now, and the splendid discipline acquired by overcoming difficulties is hardly attainable, as no difficulties are left to overcome. The ambition that once scorned five miles of a mountain path will now hardly get out of its slippers."

Mr. Boyd:—

"On the general question of Specific Subjects and Secondary Education I can add nothing to what was said last year by H.M. Chief Inspector (Dr. Stewart), who had charge of my district for six months. It is too soon to say anything of higher grade schools or of advanced departments as they are now being constituted.

"Compared with the previous year there has been a decrease of 902 presentations in specific subjects. The decrease affects mathematics and all the languages. Domestic economy and shorthand remain nearly stationary, but the number examined in book-keeping has risen from 536 to 633. The decrease does not seem to have taken place to any extent in

Reason. secondary departments or central schools, and as the fall in passes is much smaller in proportion it is probably due to fewer unprepared scholars being presented. The number of scholars over the Sixth Standard, though still large compared with some other districts, shows a slight diminution.

An experiment. "Some of the methods used to give a practical and living interest to the study of modern languages are worthy of notice. The following portion of an extract from a statement furnished to me by the Rector of Dunoon Grammar School, gives a specially good example—

"I think it was early in 1897 that I sent to Mr. A. a list of the Grammar School pupils who were willing and, in my opinion, fit to carry on a correspondence with French boys or girls. In this list I included all the pupils who had been studying French for more than three years (twenty or so), and about twelve of our best pupils in Stage III. These names were sent by Mr. A. to the French Society, and from March onwards letters addressed to the school began to arrive from all parts of France, it being a feature of the system that the correspondents of one school should live in districts as far apart as possible."

"In Oban High School two French magazines, 'Mon Journal' and 'Petit Français Illustré,' and two German, 'Daheim' and 'Für unsere Kleinen,' are taken in, the simpler one in each case for the less advanced classes. The Rector states:—'Our general method is something as follows: (1) We encourage the pupil to take a general interest in the contents of the magazines, so as to be able to talk about them. (2) We particularly select one article, which has to be read in the first instance without the aid of a dictionary. (3) This selection is at a convenient time made the subject of a class lesson, the outline being given in English, either orally or on paper. (4) The same selection is again gone over at home, but this time with the aid of a dictionary. (5) In class a conversation in French or German (as the case may be) upon this selection takes place, and the article is reproduced in the pupil's own words in the foreign language.'"

Mr. Jamieson:—

"In the purely elementary schools of Glasgow relatively little is done in specific subjects. The explanation is easy. There are several great secondary schools in the city to which the majority of those who wish to carry their education beyond the elementary stage can usually gain admission by one means or another. But still in many of the larger elementary schools there is a remnant of pupils who do not mean to proceed to a secondary school, but who are nevertheless likely to remain at school for a year after passing Standard VI., and who desire some initiation into higher subjects. The most popular subjects are mathematics and French. Even a slight knowledge of mathematics is no doubt useful, if it were only for the sake of the terminology."

Ayrshire. "In the country districts of Ayrshire the absence of juvenile employment often insures a longer attendance at school, and the number of those who study specific subjects is in consequence relatively larger. Here again mathematics and French are often professed, of which mathematics is usually the best taught. In a few schools a class made a very satisfactory appearance in Latin of the third stage. The subjects, however, which are most frequently taken up are agriculture and domestic economy, though the educative effect and practical utility of both subjects may be doubted."

Secondary departments. "I have inspected fewer secondary departments than in former years. Of those in Ayrshire on which I reported the most important were Beith Academy and Largs Public School. At Beith Academy admirable work is done. At Largs the appearance made was decidedly good, very much better than could reasonably have been expected, for the department was very seriously understaffed."

"Those on which I reported in the Glasgow district were Albany Academy and Whitehill Public School, on both of which it was possible to write very favourable reports."

Dr. Smith :—

"The recent scheme for secondary education in this country has tended still further to centralise it.

"With regard to the success of our central schools, one may draw a gratifying inference from the number of university bursaries obtained by pupils from them. If, however, these successes have been obtained by devoting too exclusive and special attention to one or two pupils I think they are in some respects to be regretted. There is much danger of secondary education becoming, to use a logical phrase, intensive rather than extensive, its main endeavour being not to advance the interests of the community in general, who have built and who support the school, so much as to benefit a few individuals. This special teaching belongs, however, to the sphere of the secondary school, and not to that of the secondary department of a primary school, and should not be undertaken by the latter in districts where secondary schools are available."

INFANT DEPARTMENTS.

One can speak with whole-hearted admiration of the manner in which infant departments are conducted.

I extract from my reporting notes :—

"Endless variety of kindergarten work."—(Newlands P.S.)

"Kindergarten work of marvellous variety and excellence."—(Rosemount P.S.)

"An amount of progressive and suggestive educational work on scientific lines which at once stamps Miss Campbell as a pioneer in the field."—(Dunard Street P.S.)

I may add that several of the remarkable "speech and intelligence drawings" thrown off by this lady are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition.

Two suggestions may be made regarding kindergarten work.

- (1) It should not be meagre and scanty, nor should it be excessive. In the former case interest is lacking; in the latter time is wasted.
- (2) It should be conducted as far as possible on scientific principles. I asked Mr. Grigor to look into this matter some time ago, and in his report to me reference will be found to it under the head of "Science and Drawing."

Dr. Smith :—

"The tendency of the more elastic organisation now permitted is to keep the children longer in the infant classes. This seems to me to be a good thing, especially with regard to the teaching of elementary arithmetic, a subject in which formerly the pupils had often not had sufficient oral drill before they were set to the formal slate work of the sums in Standard I. The new provisions of the Code have, however, affected the organisation of the Infant Department less than that of any other part of the school, as great latitude of organisation has always been permitted in it."

DISCIPLINE, DRILL, AND ORGANISATION.

The awards for excellence reach an average of 79·4 per cent., and are more uniform than I remember to have seen them. It is rare now to find cases of children whispering, shouting answers promiscuously whether spoken to or not, or of copying; but these, with some other weaknesses, such as indistinct answering, restlessness, talkativeness, and fingering, can scarcely yet be consigned to a glass-case in a museum.

Drill.

Drill has greatly contributed to instantaneous obedience to the word of command—one of the finest lessons any pupil can learn; and the Glasgow School Board deserves the warmest acknowledgment of the great impulse they have given to this branch by the admirable drill halls and gymnasia they have generously erected.

Tone

In addition, however, to the visible forms of order and drill that can be seen, there is a still more delicate attainment which can only be felt—the tone and attitude of the children towards their teachers, their superiors, the stranger, and each other. It is a common experience to find charming manners and deeds of gentle courtesy in Catholic schools—but not there only. In my notes the following have been taken as shining examples:—Kent Road P., Woodside P., Rothesay P., and Rothesay Academy.

As regards drill, the most remarkable cases of taste and precision were noted in these Glasgow Schools, Washington Street P., in Kent Road P., and in the infant departments of North Kelvinside P., Campbellfield P., and Newlands P.

Drill in one or other of its different forms finds a place in the ordinary routine of all the schools. Its beneficial effect is beyond question. It not only braces the pupils physically, but reacts morally on the whole tone and discipline of the school.

Hillhead Public School under Mr. Walker, the different Govan schools under the instruction of Mr. Batchelor, and the Dumbarton Burgh Schools merit special mention in connection with this admirable feature of school work.

Mr. Jamieson:—

Drill.

“During the last three years the teaching of drill has advanced very rapidly. In nearly all schools it is now professed. The great majority of the teachers, especially those of the younger generation, are now able to teach it; and, though in large schools the assistance of a special instructor is desirable, there can be little doubt that the subject is better taught where each teacher is capable of drilling his own class. The species of drill which consists of a few languid movements and some aimless waving of the arms is fast disappearing. Most classes now go through their exercises with energy and zest.”

Dr. Smith:—

A fresh cause of disturbance in organisation is making itself felt. I refer to the Labour Certificate Examinations. Formerly the Labour Certificate Examination was held on the day of inspection of the school, and took place only once a year. Now, however, these examinations may be obtained from the inspector at the request of the Board in whose school the pupils are being taught, and in some cases the Boards would like to have these examinations several times a year. The granting of such a concession is most injurious to the school. In several cases I have found in addition to the ordinary Fifth Standard an extra

class, which I was informed was the Labour Certificate class. Such a practice completely disorganises the upper standards. As yet I have made the Labour Certificate examination in each place on a fixed day of the year, and have conceded as little as possible to the desire for frequent examinations at irregular intervals."

Mr. Boyd :—

"The changed conditions of work introduced by the most recent Code Organisation will materially affect the organisation of all but the small schools, and in the case of many large schools will tax the skill of the head-masters to the utmost. One practical difficulty in many schools quite recently built on New regulations approved by the Department will be caused by the regulation as to the size of classes. Size of classes.

"Discipline in the majority of schools is very satisfactory. Sometimes on Discipline. an inspection day one has an uneasy feeling of something superficial, or rather perhaps artificial, in the quietness and perfect order which prevail ; but usually the work proceeds in a pleasant and natural way without strain of any kind.

"Drill exercises, which in addition to other advantages have a healthy Drill. influence on discipline, are now almost universal. They have ceased to a great extent to be regarded as a sort of extra, or as something used merely for purposes of display, and have become a recognised part of the school curriculum."

SINGING.

The following schools have been noted for rare and exceptional excellence in this branch :—St. Aloysius R.C., Lenzie Academy, Henderson Street P., Oakbank P., St. Patrick's R.C. (girls), F.C. Normal Pract. School, Napiershall Street P. (These are not arranged in any particular order.) Scotch songs were exquisitely rendered by Standard VI. in Kennedy Street P. School.

While it is always desirable that an expert in music should visit the schools, it is quite unsatisfactory that he should conduct all the singing, or be responsible for all the work done in this subject. A great deal of valuable musical power is lost when advantage is not taken of the capabilities of class teachers. As in the case of drill, singing should be taught by the class teacher under the superintendence of the visiting master.

The attempt to graft on the Old Notation to the Sol-fa system is very successful in many schools. The question is sometimes put : "Should a pupil with a hopelessly raucous and discordant voice be allowed to sing with the rest, and to ruin the melody ?" My answer would be "Certainly not ;" and I should be glad if such people could with equal ease be suppressed elsewhere.

Mr. Andrew :—

"Singing continues to be very successfully taught by note in all the schools. In all the Govan Board Schools, and in several of the larger R.C. Schools, the teaching is under the guidance and supervision of skilled visiting masters, and the very high efficiency reached forms one of the most delightful features of school work."

SEWING AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Industrial work is generally of excellent quality in the Glasgow Board Schools, where the lady members take care to see that it reaches a satisfactory level. Elsewhere it varies, and greatly depends on the personal interest the teacher takes in the subject. It is often difficult

to detach oneself from the entreaties of the sewing mistress, who fears that the beauty of her specimens has not been sufficiently admired. In the Roman Catholic Schools also this branch receives great attention. The importance of cutting out and fixing has been emphasised, and commendation has been bestowed where the children have been taught to darn their own stockings and to mend their own garments.

Mr. Andrew :—

"Industrial work receives very careful attention in all the schools under the Govan Board, and also, with one or two exceptions, in the Dumbartonshire public schools. In Govan this branch owes much of the success with which it is taught to the intelligent and practical interest taken in it by the two lady members of the Board.

"Except in the case of the Practising school of the Training College at Dowanhill, where the needlework is excellent, sewing is of rather poor quality in the R.C. Schools."

COOKERY AND LAUNDRY WORK.

The rooms in which cookery is taught are not always large enough, and it has been urged that the spent gas should be carried away by flues that go directly outside. The work done in both day and evening schools in these branches appears to be of commendable quality.

Mr. Andrew :—

"Cookery continues to be taught in nearly all the larger public schools throughout the district, and in the schools under the Govan Board the girls in the two higher standards receive a course of instruction in laundry work. The arrangements for the teaching are generally satisfactory, and in several of the schools specially furnished cookery rooms have been provided. The instruction is generally given by specially trained visiting teachers. Weak points hitherto have been the tendency to hustle through the course of lessons as quickly as possible, so as not to let them interfere with the ordinary school work ; to give all the demonstration lessons on end before beginning the practice lessons ; to keep the girls during the demonstration lesson scribbling down recipes on note-books, instead of having their attention fixed on what the teacher is doing."

Weak points.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Decrease in most districts.

These show an increase of about 800 enrolments in Glasgow, but there is a considerable decrease in most of the districts. If this means that they are becoming less necessary as a supplement to, or substitute for, the day school, their diminution or disappearance need not be deplored.

Reason in Govan.

Mr. Andrew points out that one reason for the decrease in his district is that the Govan School Board no longer grants exemption from attending the day school by attendance at the evening one. This is a step in the right direction, and I hope this enlightened move of the Govan Board will be generally followed.

Mr. Harvey says the schools are more useful for pupils between seventeen and twenty than for younger people, and refers to the

willingness to work, especially in mining districts, with a view to promotion.

Mr. Wilson (Sub-Inspector, Glasgow) points out that the favourite subjects are shorthand, book-keeping, and dressmaking. He says that only a fraction of those who might have become pupils have been induced to attend; recommends special attractions and rewards such as London and Manchester employ to increase and regulate the attendance, and refers to the decline of the R.C. schools in Glasgow owing to the difficulty of securing regular attendance.

Mr. Wilson (Sub-Inspector, Stirling) says the subjects generally are well-taught; states that only a half have been in attendance the previous session, and that few enter for two or more consecutive years. Perhaps they have got all they want in one session. The evening school can never be regarded as a distinct entity, but merely as a supplement, complement, or makeshift, except for older pupils who attend for instruction in technical subjects, such as book-keeping and shorthand, and, in the case of women, cooking and dressmaking.

Mr. Andrew :—

" Fifty evening schools are being carried on over the district.

" The numbers in the elementary schools show a considerable falling away from those enrolled in the previous year. This, so far at least as the Govan schools are concerned, is mainly due to the Board having ceased granting exemption to pupils to leave the day-school, even although they had not reached the legal age or got the requisite certificate, on condition of their attending an evening school. It is very satisfactory that this practice has come to an end. Special classes for women, in which dress-making and cutting-out are taught, are the most popular. Cooking and laundry work classes, although fairly successful, do not, for the present at least, seem to have the same attraction. At one or two centres classes in manual work and in wood-carving have been opened this year for the first time with fair success.

" Classes for advanced subjects, including French, German, and Spanish, book-keeping, shorthand, and typewriting have been established, and are at most of the centres steadily growing. The instruction in these branches is given by special teachers, and is thoroughly sound.

" I should like to be allowed to state how deeply I am indebted to Mr. McVie, Sub-Inspector, who works as my colleague in the district, for his cordial co-operation and valuable help. The interest which he has shown in the musical culture of the schools, and in every detail connected with the work of the pupil teachers, merits very special mention at my hands."

Mr. Harvey :—

" Evening schools are not quite so numerous or prosperous as last year. A large number of the pupils are very young, having left the day school only quite recently. Such pupils do not, as a rule, make good material, as they have been generally forced by their parents to attend, and resent interference with their leisure hours. The best age seems to be from seventeen to twenty.

" At that age the scholars begin to feel the want of more advanced education, and are willing to work hard to acquire the requisite knowledge. More especially is this the case in mining districts, where the coveted post of sub-manager forms a direct incentive to study. Many of these pupils reach a fairly good ex-VI. Standard. One surprising fact is that hands roughened by daily toil can produce such really good penmanship. Civil Service style has evidently been productive of lasting benefit in

Composition, Science and Art classes. elementary schools. Composition is the chief stumbling-block ; it is the exception to meet with a thoroughly well-written essay or story. The very elastic curriculum allowed to evening schools has certainly added to their efficiency, and while some effort is wasted, really good work is, on the whole, accomplished. The Science and Art Classes are a great boon to engineers and miners."

Mr. Boyd :—

Decrease. "The number of evening schools opened in my district this season is seventy-five, of which forty-seven are in Renfrewshire and twenty-eight in Argyllshire. This shows a decrease of ten from the previous season. The only noteworthy addition is the central school in Paisley, held in the Oakshaw buildings, for more advanced work than is taken up in the four district schools of the town. The result promises fully to justify the new step. This case, with several others which could be mentioned, shows that it is advantageous to separate as much as possible classes for older scholars and advanced work from those for boys and girls who have not very long left the day school."

Classes for old and young should be separate.

Mr. Wilson (Sub-Inspector, Glasgow) :—

"The following figures show the position of evening continuation schools in Glasgow :—

ENROLMENTS.

	Year.	
	1898.	1899.
1. Public Board Schools, Ordinary Classes	7,314	6,809
2. " " " Advanced Classes	8,502	9,488
3. Higher Class Educational Institutions	15,816	16,297
4. Roman Catholic Schools	7,972	8,840
	916	376
Totals	24,704	25,513

Police constables. "In Glasgow the Evening Schools arrangements remain practically the same. A special class for police constables who aspired to become sergeants by examination was almost the only new feature.

English. "In elementary subjects the great majority of the scholars were found at the stage of Standard VI. and ex.-VI. Generally, however, the first part of the session was devoted to a revisal of rules of arithmetic already gone through in the day-school, but the instruction in this subject was, as a rule, both as regards method and examples, on sound lines, and the practical side was kept in the foreground. Mental arithmetic made little headway. In composition the letter or essay commonly formed the starting point, and the progress shown in some schools was most marked and well repaid the extra pains necessary for success.

Shorthand Dress-making. "In English, especially in ex. VI. classes, the study of a play of Shakespeare or a poem or a novel by Scott was attended with most gratifying results.

"In the advanced classes shorthand and book-keeping had most students of both sexes, and the teaching of these subjects in the hands of specialists has always in Glasgow been of the highest quality. Dressmaking and

millinery were naturally very popular with the female pupils. Cookery seems rather to be going back in estimation, and laundry work has largely lost any support it ever had. Singing, which one would expect to find very popular, was taught in only one or two evening schools.

"In advanced classes the pupils always change from one class to another at the end of each period. The variety of teacher has been found highly stimulative. It cannot be doubted that a similar plan would be welcome in the elementary classes. Variety of teacher.

"In the country parts attached to the Glasgow district, and in Mull, diminished attendance was the rule. In the programme of work there was no change. At Lennoxtown science and art classes, under the auspices of the County Council, made a very creditable start. In Mull a new school was opened at Salen, but the attendance was exceedingly small. Science and art. Mull.

"The table of statistics quoted above shows a slightly increased enrolment; in reality, in Board Schools there is no increase in the number of individual students. Yet it is quite certain that a mere fraction only of those who would, with very great advantage in many ways, have attended evening classes have been induced to do so. The Board's arrangements have become stereotyped, and the lessons of London and the great English centres have been without profit. There it has been the general experience that a low fee, which is always returned for reasonable regularity of attendance, and a liberal prize scheme have proved most successful. In free schools the attendance is generally found to fall rapidly at the beginning; but as most parents allow the scholars to retain as pocket-money the returned fee, it acts as an inducement to hang on. Besides, teachers know that many parents, thoroughly alive to the critical nature of the period through which boys pass for two or three years after leaving the day school, gladly promise a watch or similar bribe if a school prize for regular attendance is obtained. In Glasgow the fee for the elementary classes is too high, especially so for advanced classes. London.

"It is noteworthy, too, that in London in particular almost all the evening schools add as attractions to their curricula social meetings, football, cricket or swimming clubs, newspaper-rooms, libraries, etc., and in these the teachers take the keenest personal interest. In Glasgow in the first year of the new Code there were, at frequent regular intervals, lectures with limelight views, concerts, etc.; now a few schools only have one concert or one social meeting in the course of the whole session. Attractions.

"The practical disappearance of the Roman Catholic evening schools is to be regretted. Under the stimulus of the New Code many large schools were started, and work of the highest merit was done, not the least praiseworthy being the provision of classes for unlettered adults. But the acting manager, the priest as a rule, found the task of attendance officer too heavy to be borne, and so the schools dwindled till now only one or two remain. Yet there can be no doubt as to the pressing need for such schools when it is remembered that a very large proportion of the children in R.C. schools never reach Standard V., and comparatively few ever pass through Standard VI. Roman Catholic schools.

Mr. Calder (Sub-Inspector, Glasgow) :—

"The city evening schools, whether giving merely elementary education or a more advanced course of instruction, are successfully conducted, well attended, and much appreciated. From year to year the average attendance in these schools varies little, even though a perceptible dwindling in the elementary classes is nearly everywhere observable.

"As regards the country evening schools, their number is decreasing, the attendance is neither large nor regular, and the session is necessarily shortened to about its minimum limits. The School Board that I mentioned in your last report as having to close one of their five schools met with so

little encouragement during the remainder of last session that they were unwilling to open any of their evening schools this year at all.

"The town schools were equipped with very effective and modern apparatus, and each had an ample and specially qualified staff. The elementary work was diligently and successfully prosecuted, and the instruction given in the higher branches was genuinely sound and much esteemed by the pupils. Shorthand and book-keeping, dressmaking and millinery classes still prove to be very attractive, and are in very competent hands. The woodwork classes receive adequate recognition, and deftness in handling tools and in making simple, useful, and ornamental objects was rapidly acquired. Classes that used to be more of an aid to registration and recreation than to real improvement have happily disappeared."

Mr. Macleod (Sub-Inspector, Glasgow) :—

"The most noteworthy feature of the evening school is the marked increase in the number of pupils taking advanced subjects, and the gradual falling off in the number taking purely elementary subjects. This hopeful change is more apparent in the city schools, though distinctly appreciable in the country ones.

Improve-
ment.

"There is a promising and welcome change in the character of the instruction given in evening classes. Teachers are beginning to realise and utilise their freedom of action in the choice and treatment of subjects. The artificial monotony that not so very long ago characterised the teaching in many schools is being replaced by individuality and intelligence. Composition is taught by conversational lessons, and by the writing of letters on the common events and topics of the day.

"In a certain Glasgow school a young teacher of a large and appreciative Ex.-VI. Class devotes several hours a week to teaching matters bearing on civic life, such as the Glasgow Corporation, the Tramway System, the Subway, the Underground Railway, etc. He first gives a short but concise outline of the subject for the evening with special instructions as to methods of arrangement and treatment, and afterwards each pupil writes an essay on the subject. Arithmetic no longer consists of a formidable array of vulgar and decimal fractions, in the mastering of which some pupils wasted a whole session, but of such useful rules as practice, bills of parcels, profit and loss, and percentages. There is also more attention given to individual requirements. Young joiners, bricklayers, and miners are guided through the elements of mensuration. Dickens, Goldsmith, Fenimore Cooper, and the 'penny poets' have superseded the 'standard' book of the day-school. Scott, strange to say, does not seem as popular as one would like to see."

Mr. Wilson (Sub-Inspector, Stirling) :—

"Fifty-six schools were opened this year as compared with fifty-eight last year. The average attendance was 43, being a slight improvement upon that of last year. Fewer pupils came forward under thirteen years of age.

Reading.

"Reading would be even more popular than it is if only the unwillingness of the pupils could be overcome. This is due to bashfulness, and to some extent to the lack of suitable reading-books. Teachers are becoming more and more careful in the selection of books, but their best efforts frequently fail to secure works at once readable and encouraging. Such a work as 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' excellent in itself, can hardly be read through in one session, and few pupils would care to take up the reading of it in the following one. The school newspaper, the monthly magazine, and the limp periodical occur most frequently.

Writing.

"Penmanship is undoubtedly improving, as the result of more methodical teaching. Some teachers try to change a hand already formed. It is better to endeavour to improve such a hand than to alter it.

"Composition shows signs of improvement; but the reproduction of a Composition story read appears to be overdone. Teachers have been repeatedly urged to abandon this form of exercise as soon as possible, but they are slow to part with what saves them trouble and pleases the pupil. Letter and theme writing should be practised in every school, and regular lessons in syntax ought not to be omitted.

"Dictation exercises appear to have improved the spelling, which has hitherto been notoriously backward.

"Arithmetic is still the mainstay of the evening school curriculum. The very elementary rules are becoming less and less frequent. In most instances the session is opened with a revision of the work of the Fifth and Sixth Standards of the day-school, till both teacher and pupils find their bearings. Rather much time, however, is apt to be spent at this work.

"Higher arithmetic, which is invariably well taught, has a special attraction for the older pupils, whose perseverance no doubt stimulates the arithmetic teacher.

"Nearly one half of the schools offer shorthand and book-keeping, and the pupils have increased by more than 100 in each case. The script system of shorthand occurs but rarely. Pitman's system is almost universal.

"Typewriting has found a place in three schools. The limited supply of machines is, and will be, a drawback; but practice on dummy key-boards, alternated with instrumental manipulator, has produced very satisfactory results.

"The number of schools taking drawing has been nearly doubled. Free-hand and geometrical drawing are most common as yet, and the results have as a rule been very satisfactory.

"Cookery and laundry work occur only in the largest schools. The latter branch is making progress, and being generally in the hands of specialists is remarkably well taught.

"Music has never been viewed with much favour either by teachers or pupils. In the few schools in which it occurs it is well taught.

"There is little demand for modern languages, and still less for ancient. In Alloa Academy a foreign specialist teaches modern languages; but only a few pupils to whom a colloquial knowledge would be of value came forward.

Mr. Shanks (Sub-Inspector, Lanark):—

"The number of pupils attending the evening schools has considerably fallen off compared with previous years. Perhaps this is not to be regretted, as it has resulted in a much better, if more select, class of pupils. Even more so than last year, there is less revision work, and I have observed that, where the work was beyond the Sixth Standard, the pupils attended more regularly, and were more thoroughly in earnest. This leads me to think that it would not be unwise to confine the evening school curriculum entirely to work of an advanced character, or at least to work beyond the Fifth Standard requirements. It is gratifying to see in several schools classes in tailoring, building construction, machine construction, and kindred subjects attended by apprentices in these trades. More of this is what is needed in a large industrial county like Lanarkshire."

SCIENCE, ART, HAND-AND-EYE TRAINING, AND MANUAL WORK.

Dr. Macnair's report is concerned chiefly with building accommodation, especially class-rooms. He reports that the Governors of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College intend to erect a

Dr. Macnair.

college at a cost of £150,000. He laments the apathy of Glasgow towards Technical Education, and points to Paisley as an *exemplar imitabile*.

The evening classes, which do good work, are much hampered by unsuitable buildings.

Mr. Grigor. Mr. Grigor, whom I asked some time ago to take special notice of kindergarten work in infant departments on the art side, favours me with some useful suggestions. It is time that those grotesque kindergarten figures of animals made of squares and cubes should cease and determine.

Mr. Hood. Mr. Hood also has been devoting special attention to infant-room drawing, and says it is now being taught on much more satisfactory lines. He complains of badly-equipped rooms and ascribes the general success of the work to the energy and care of the teachers.

Hand-and-eye training. As regards hand-and-eye training and manual work Mr. Grigor reports favourably, but says there is a tendency to confine the work to the lower classes except where there are workshops for practice in manual woodworking. In Govan, he says, and in Mr. Bathgate's portion of the Glasgow area, the centres are well equipped, and the instructors competent. Mr. Hood says that manual occupations are attempted in few schools, and are as yet in an experimental state. Manual wood-work is gaining in popularity.

Manual work

Dr. Macnair :—

Progress in buildings. "The past year has seen few changes in the teaching of science and art under the Department in this division. Some little progress has been made in the provision of special buildings, a large and well-equipped technical school having been opened at Paisley, while the Glasgow School of Art has been removed to a new and admirably planned building, and new laboratories have been provided at Greenock Academy and Wishaw Public School.

Paisley. Glasgow School of Art.

Glasgow Technical College.

Apathy in Glasgow.

"I am glad to say that the governors of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, realising that it is impossible to carry on the work of the College satisfactorily in the present antiquated and altogether unsuitable buildings, have issued a public appeal for subscriptions towards the sum of £150,000 which will be required to provide a modern building fairly adequate to the needs of the city. Even this sum is short of what would be required to place Glasgow on a level with Manchester and other English towns. In proportion to population it is even much less than has been spent by Paisley and Motherwell in building their new technical schools. But in the face of the unfortunate apathy with which the question of technical education seems to be regarded in Glasgow, it is not surprising that the governors have been content to ask for a sum that represents almost the minimum required for an efficient and well-equipped building. For the credit of the city, and for the sake of the future prosperity of the enormously important industries which draw a large proportion of their foremen and managers from the students of this school, it is to be hoped that a liberal response will be made to the appeal of the Governors.

Schools of Science.

"There is no increase to be recorded either in the number of secondary schools which make science or art a part of their curriculum, or in the scope of their schemes of work. The schools of science in the division have now been reduced to three, of which one has so few pupils that it can hardly survive beyond the present session.

Evening classes. Unsuitable buildings.

"The evening classes continue to do much useful work on the old lines. Much of it is hampered by the want of really suitable buildings, for the great majority of these classes meet in the ordinary class-rooms of the

elementary schools, where the desks and lighting are often very ill adapted to the needs of the students. The want of specially-designed class-rooms is particularly noticeable in the case of art classes, and of those in machine and building construction where drawing forms an important part of the work. It is to be hoped that many other towns will follow the excellent Paisley an example of Paisley by building specially-designed technical schools, properly equipped for their work and staffed by competent experts." be imitated.

Mr. Grigor:—

"The many varied and interesting experiments being made in the infant Drawing department are of first importance. On slates and paper *free drawing* with pencil or chalk occupies to a large extent the time previously devoted to what has been named kindergarten drawing, a form of work which violates many of Fröbel's principles. Brush work has also taken a large hold on infant classes, and in one school the children were found practising ambidextrous work.

"It is unfortunate that much of the artistic and interesting work begun in the infant department ends there. The child passes to Standard I. and often loses all the freedom obtained in its previous instruction. This want of connection between the work of the infant department and the standards is engaging the attention of teachers.

"The ruler work of the lower standards is generally admirably done, and ought to be of great assistance in training to habits of accuracy and neatness. Ruler work.

"In freehand drawing in Standard III. and upwards, while methods of construction and *setting out* appear to receive greater attention than before and to be considerably improved, children still seem to have great difficulty in determining proper simple proportions. Memory tests, and test examples drawn on new lines, bring this out sometimes in a most startling manner. In a few cases memory exercises have shown the power of observation to be almost absent in whole classes of children. Freehand.

"Model drawing is seriously affected by this lack of the power of observation, and it also suffers from a want of variety in the objects drawn, and in the position in which objects are placed. A rectangular drawing-board 18 inches from the floor is not the only possible position in which an object can be placed to make a good example for a class lesson. Plans for simplifying this work, and aids to enable children to reconcile apparent with real form, while permissible in the early stages of the subject, should gradually be eliminated as the scholars advance, and it should be clearly shown how rules are subordinate to observation. Model drawing.

"A few schools now use leaves, flowers, fruit, shells, and other natural objects as copies and models, and the results obtained in improved work and increased interest rapidly repay any trouble involved in procuring specimens for use.

"In scale drawing the use of the ruler as a *measuring* instrument is often entirely ignored. Another common defect in this subject is the want of introductory lessons. There is very little building up of the children's knowledge in simple progressions. In beginning they should be taught to measure and draw the simplest objects in their immediate environment, such as books, slates, set squares, etc., and should pass from these to more difficult objects, such as doors, windows, desks, and fireplaces. Scale

"Geometrical problems are carefully and accurately worked in the great majority of the schools, but it is often difficult to get precise answering to oral questions. Geometry.

"It may be taken as a fair estimate that one-third of the class-rooms of our schools are badly lighted. The principal defect lies in placing windows behind where the scholars have to sit.

"Hitherto very few schools have professed simple manual occupations. In those doing so I have carefully examined the work in its relation to the drawing, and can speak confidently of its beneficial reaction on the subject. Manual

The occupations are numerous and varied, the best to my mind being

brush work, clay modelling, and cardboard modelling. Meantime the tendency seems to be to confine this work to the lower divisions of a school, except in cases where workshops are convenient in which the boys of the highest classes can take woodwork.

"In the more advanced manual work my observation has been mainly confined to the centres in Mr. Andrew's and Mr. Bathgate's districts under the Govan and Glasgow School Boards. Both Boards are fortunate in possessing thoroughly competent and thoughtful instructors, and the centres are well equipped."

Mr. Hood :—

Drawing in infant departments.	"In infant departments generally, drawing is in a transition stage, but in some visited recently, the work is now taught on much more satisfactory lines, and is likely to prove useful in the standards.
Scale drawing.	"The upper class of infants is, in most schools, introduced to drawing on paper, thus paving the way for abolishing the slate from use in Standard I. In many schools, slate drawing has disappeared. In Standard II. curves are being freely practised, and with a considerable degree of success. This course should lighten the work of Standard III.
Freehand.	"Scale drawing, although not generally taught from actual measurements, is gradually tending that way, and promises to be much more interesting and practical.
Model.	"Freehand drawing is assuming more accurate form and is slowly gaining in freedom and style of execution.
Results on whole satisfactory.	"For many reasons model drawing is by far the most troublesome of the various branches. For thorough and effective teaching it requires almost individual instruction, yet the classes are large and the time limited. In addition it demands special seating and lighting, and ordinary class-rooms are seldom suitable. In spite of all this the results are upon the whole satisfactory—a state of affairs largely due to an infinite capacity for taking pains on the part of the teachers. Common objects are gradually being introduced, but are still far from being in general use.
Geometry.	"The teaching of geometrical drawing is now gone about in a more systematic fashion, and this ought to lead to a thoroughly intelligent knowledge of the principles of the subject.
Manual work.	"Manual occupations have been attempted in few schools in this division, and as yet in a somewhat experimental fashion. Many of the exercises are excellent in themselves, but do not seem to be sufficiently allied to drawing.
	"Manual woodwork is taught at a considerable number of centres, and seems to be gaining in popularity. The boys appear to find great pleasure in the work, and the results are, upon the whole, encouraging."

DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND.

The institutions for the education of these have again been visited. It is difficult to imagine how more could be done to develop the possibilities, to increase the comforts, and to add to the simple pleasures of the inmates than has been done in these very admirably conducted schools. The great personal interest taken in both of them by the managers compels admiration.

I cannot close this report without expressing my great regret in parting with my colleagues, both in the district and division in the West, and with the teachers of the schools, for whom I entertain the greatest respect as honourable, courteous, and capable workers in a great cause.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. Wilson (formerly of Glasgow) for his very useful help in arranging the materials for this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' Obedient Servant,

T. A. STEWART.

To the Right Honourable

The Lords of the Committee of Council

on Education in Scotland.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

WESTERN DIVISION.

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

Subject.	Presented.			Passed.			Approximate Per-centage Passed.		
	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.
1. Mathematics .	4,704	1,778	516	3,373	1,580	449	82·3	86·	87·
2. Latin . . .	2,530	1,069	453	2,144	980	392	83·	87·	86·5
3. Greek . . .	42	30	21	41	30	21	97·6	100·	100·
4. French . . .	6,837	2,908	1,218	5,717	2,573	1,124	83·	85·9	92·
5. German . . .	925	461	168	816	452	163	88·	93·7	97·
6. Agriculture .	645	326	323	581	297	314	90·	91·	95·7
7. Domestic Economy	3,499	2,957	1,582	3,112	2,702	1,497	88·9	94·7	94·6
8. Book-keeping .	718	222	68	619	202	61	86·	90·9	82·7
9. Shorthand . .	824	162	33	734	166	33	89·	96·	100·
10. Chemistry . .	30	15	—	30	15	—	100·	100·	—
11. Magnetism and Electricity	17	25	—	15	24	—	88·	96·	—
12. Physiology . .	30	—	7	30	—	7	100·	—	100·
13. Botany . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	100·	—	—
14. Navigation . .	24	11	6	22	11	6	91·6	100·	100·
15. Mechanics . .	84	15	9	18	14	4	52·9	98·4	44·4
16. Gaelic . . .	104	69	26	95	67	24	91·3	97·	92·3
Totals . . .	21,064	10,133	4,440	17,848	8,968	4,100	84·7	88·6	92·3

ABLE II.—WESTERN DIVISION.
SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

No. of District	Name of Subject.	No. 7. Mr. Waddell.		No. 8. Dr. Stewart.		No. 9. Mr. Bathgate.		No. 10. Dr. Smith.		No. 11. Dr. Dey.		No. 12. Mr. Marshall.		No. 13. Mr. Harvey.		No. 14. Mr. Andrew.		No. 15. Mr. Boyd.	
		Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.	Pre- sented.	Passed.
1	Mathematics . .	424	347	1,767	1,419	715	570	904	872	338	823	697	465	334	275	508	464	1,311	1,117
2	Latin	296	201	689	546	77	41	564	532	433	396	342	295	276	288	414	372	1,014	845
3	Greek	—	—	25	25	—	—	5	5	15	14	1	1	—	—	18	18	29	29
4	French	563	471	2,612	2,216	545	405	1,267	1,226	706	635	573	354	355	323	1,731	1,491	2,606	2,296
5	German	59	54	379	311	94	72	133	183	75	74	5	5	42	37	343	337	374	338
6	Agriculture . .	107	81	67	64	177	174	51	51	243	242	85	78	268	219	5	5	296	278
7	Domestic Economy .	522	431	761	639	437	418	1,130	1,106	853	850	338	238	405	502	1,198	1,095	2,180	1,982
8	Book keeping . .	130	108	33	33	92	92	13	13	2	2	49	45	56	44	—	—	633	545
9	Shorthand . . .	80	83	119	107	110	91	67	67	27	26	102	79	12	12	171	161	327	297
10	Chemistry . . .	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—
11	Magnetism & Elec- tricity	42	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Physiology . . .	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Botany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
14	Navigation . . .	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	82
15	Mechanics . . .	—	—	53	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
16	Gaelic	—	—	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	172
Totals		2,261	1,874	6,527	5,412	2,247	1,963	4,184	4,055	2,710	2,575	2,192	1,610	1,904	1,666	4,465	3,943	9,062	7,988

TABLE III.—WESTERN DIVISION.
SPECIFIC SUBJECTS IN STAGES.

No. of Subject.	No. 7. Mr. Waddell.						No. 8. Dr. Stewart.						No. 9. Mr. Bathgate.						No. 10. Dr. Smith.						No. 11. Dr. Day.					
	Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1	297	100	17	243	81	23	1,210	455	93	943	358	38	489	176	50	399	143	28	578	212	82	240	75	23	226	75	22			
2	144	90	32	108	66	27	468	147	74	359	117	70	50	26	1	23	17	1	352	135	45	277	90	57	255	96	45			
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	2	12	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	9	3	3	8	3	3			
4	352	150	61	253	129	59	1,709	650	253	1,426	554	236	403	12	17	319	74	12	678	359	189	397	238	71	337	218	60			
5	34	12	6	29	19	6	228	108	43	175	93	43	59	31	4	4	25	2	95	70	13	87	30	8	37	20	8			
6	61	27	16	48	18	15	40	27	-	38	20	-	50	43	45	87	42	45	34	15	2	124	65	54	134	64	54			
7	272	107	143	210	87	134	323	280	158	227	259	153	225	174	33	219	161	38	490	180	47	234	430	194	284	423	191			
8	71	39	20	55	36	17	30	3	-	30	3	-	53	33	6	53	33	6	11	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-			
9	58	23	8	57	23	8	108	11	-	96	11	-	103	7	-	85	6	-	53	10	4	15	8	4	15	7	4			
10	17	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	-			
11	17	25	-	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	80	-	7	80	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	9	14	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total.	1,356	580	325	1,095	483	296	4,172	1,717	683	3,827	1,476	599	1,476	610	161	1,230	501	132	2,337	1,311	536	2,263	1,278	619	1,346	948	414	1,271	917	387

TABLE III.—WESTERN DIVISION—continued.
SPECIFIC SUBJECTS IN STAGES—continued.

No. of Sub-ject.	No. of District.	No. 12. Mr. Marshall.						No. 13. Mr. Harvey.						No. 14. Mr. Andrew.						No. 15. Mr. Boyd.					
		Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.			Presented.			Passed.		
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1	Mathematics	406	170	31	322	115	98	235	78	21	192	65	18	348	124	36	310	118	36	770	396	140	690	333	194
2	Latin	228	86	29	199	81	28	181	61	31	159	65	25	265	122	34	233	106	33	678	295	138	469	258	118
3	Greek	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	6	7	6	6	12	6	11	12	6	11
4	French	435	109	26	243	87	24	211	84	48	216	68	39	1081	520	240	816	440	235	1,664	757	305	1,879	949	270
5	German	5	—	—	—	—	—	128	19	9	24	11	2	219	94	30	218	92	29	260	97	57	190	93	75
6	Agriculture	135	—	73	12	—	66	130	91	67	98	74	52	424	432	842	308	387	5	163	53	81	145	53	80
7	Domestic Economy	135	163	35	130	134	34	346	213	61	94	182	55	424	432	842	308	387	310	1,103	658	431	984	596	462
8	Book-keeping	24	8	7	20	8	7	22	23	1	24	19	1	158	11	2	145	11	2	482	114	34	414	191	39
9	Shorthand	94	6	2	71	6	2	9	2	1	9	2	1	158	11	2	145	11	2	26	84	17	20	80	17
10	Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Magnetism and Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Physiology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Botany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Navigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Mechanics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Gaelic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1,443	545	203	900	431	189	1,183	589	322	982	490	104	2,462	1,314	689	2,128	1,165	650	5,987	2,523	1,252	4,567	2,237	1,184

TABLE IV.—WESTERN DIVISION.
SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

Year.	Gaelic.																
	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Agriculture.	Domestic Economy.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.	Chemistry.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Physiology.	Botany.	Navigation.	Mechanics.	Gaelic.	
1899	6,998	4,102	93	11,108	1,554	1,339	8,038	1,008	1,024	45	42	37	1	41	53	199	
1898	7,083	4,545	146	13,168	1,735	1,438	8,662	1,050	1,005	39	56	58	6	51	64	232	
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Decrease	35	443	53	2,065	181	199	624	42	19	6	14	21	4	10	6	33	

TABLE V.—WESTERN DIVISION.
Grants under Arts. 19 A (2), (3), and (5) ; B 1 (a) and (b) ; and E, with Approximate Percentages. Also Statistics with regard to Merit Certificates.

District.	Total No. of Departments.	Numbers and Approximate Percentages.	Organisation and Discipline.			Singing.			Children in and under Standard III.			Children above Standard III.			Elementary Science.	Merit Certificates.			
			No. of Departments paid at			No. of Departments paid at			No. of Departments Classed as			No. of Departments Classed as				No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Pass.		
			1s. 6d.	1s.	0.	1s. 6d.	1s.	0.	Ex.	Good.	Fair.	0.	Ex.	Good.				Fair.	0.
7. Mr. Waddell	102	Numbers 99 Percentages 97.0	63	88.9	—	161	93.2	—	59	95	7	—	20	78	28	—	890	522	58.6
8 Dr. Stewart	140	Numbers 138 Percentages 98.6	10	6.7	—	138	92.6	—	82	59	4.4	—	15.9	61.9	22.2	—	2407	1902	79.0
9. Mr. Bathgate	61	Numbers 61 Percentages 100	10	16.4	—	57	93.4	—	27	34	1.7	—	59	39.6	1.4	—	953	560	58.7
10. Dr. Smith	108	Numbers 95 Percentages 87.9	13	12.1	—	108	93.4	—	41.2	56.8	—	—	20.8	62.5	10.7	—	163	137	84.0
11. Dr. Dey	97	Numbers 91 Percentages 93.8	6	6.2	—	91	94.7	—	77	38	—	—	11	77	—	—	553	432	78.0
12. Mr. Marshall	111	Numbers 63 Percentages 56.7	42	37.9	—	98.9	88.2	—	79.3	19.6	1.1	—	51.1	45.5	3.4	—	632	407	64.0
13. Mr. Harvey	123	Numbers 88 Percentages 71.5	35	28.5	—	88	71.5	—	48.6	50.4	—	—	23.4	65.2	6.3	—	496	363	73.0
14. Mr. Andrew	86	Numbers 67 Percentages 77.9	15	17.3	—	84	97.6	—	27.6	70.7	1.6	—	19.4	68.6	12.0	—	1348	885	65.6
15 Mr. Boyd	312	Numbers 283 Percentages 90.7	49	15.7	—	289	92.6	—	67.4	31.4	1.1	—	45.3	52.0	2.6	—	2132	1505	70.5
Totals	1,209	Numbers 900 Percentages 79.4	246	20.3	—	1085	89.7	—	635	52.0	22	1	328	645	68	—	9,574	6,713	70.1

TABLE VI.—WESTERN DIVISION.
CLASS SUBJECTS, WITH APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES.

District.	No. of Departments.	Subjects.				Number of Departments selecting					Number of Departments paid at				Approximate Percentage at				
		English. Geography. History. Elementary Science.				One Subject.	Two Subjects.		Three Subjects.		6a.	5a.	4a.	0	6a.	5a.	4a.	0	
							English and Geography.	English and History.	Geography and History.	English, Geography, and History.									English, Geography, and Science.
7. Mr. Waddell	146	146	146	64	1	—	81	—	—	64	1	61	77	8	—	41·8	52·7	5·5	—
8. Dr. Stewart	140	140	140	65	1	—	74	—	—	65	1	89	43	3	—	63·5	34·3	2·2	—
9. Mr. Rathgate	56	56	56	41	—	—	15	—	—	41	—	19	22	5	—	33·9	57·1	9·	—
10. Dr. Smith	89	89	89	89	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	39	50	—	—	43·8	56·2	—	—
11. Dr. Dey	88	88	88	83	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	52	32	4	—	59·	36·4	4·6	—
12. Mr. Marshall	98	98	98	25	—	—	73	—	—	25	—	29	62	7	—	29·6	63·2	7·2	—
13. Mr. Harvey	113	113	113	27	—	—	86	—	—	27	—	28	67	17	1	24·7	50·3	15·1	9
14. Mr. Andrew	75	75	75	48	—	—	27	—	—	48	—	35	36	4	—	46·7	48·	5·3	—
15. Mr. Boyd	247	242	247	116	—	—	126	—	5	116	—	125	107	15	—	50·6	43·3	6·1	—
Total	1052	1047	1052	563	2	—	482	—	5	563	2	477	511	63	1	45·3	49·6	6·	102
Total for 1898	1086	1045	1051	421	1	3	630	1	3	413	1	402	559	88	7	38·	52·9	8·3	6
Increase	—	2	1	142	1	—	—	—	—	150	1	75	—	—	—	7·3	—	—	—
Decrease	4	—	—	—	—	3	148	1	3	—	—	—	48	25	6	—	4·3	2·3	5

SCOTCH EDUCATION. DEPARTMENT.

TRAINING COLLEGES

OF

SCOTLAND.

REPORTS AND PAPERS,
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TRAINING COLLEGES.

*Report for the Year 1899, by T. A. STEWART, ESQ., M.A., LL.D.,
Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of SCHOOLS, and Inspector of TRAINING
COLLEGES in SCOTLAND, on the TRAINING COLLEGES of SCOTLAND.*

MY LORDS,—

I have the honour to present a report on the Training Colleges of Scotland for the year 1899.

Although this is the first report I have been called upon to write, Former my experience, such as it is, dates as far back as 1874, in which year I experience. accompanied the late Dr. Charles E. Wilson to all the Scotch Training Colleges then in existence. (The Aberdeen Training Colleges and the Glasgow Dowanhill Roman Catholic Training College had not then been opened.)

Since 1888 I have been associated with Dr. Kerr and the late Dr. Ogilvie in their visits to assist them in hearing the students read and teach.

Also, during the illness of the late Dr. Ogilvie, I met the Committee of Managers of the Glasgow Roman Catholic Training College, and heard a Model lesson given by one of the lecturers, and an admirable lesson it was.

Hence, while a good deal has been learned regarding the practical skill of the students, it was not in my power to become acquainted with the inner working and general organisation of a Training College, points which it is the special province of the Inspector of Training Colleges to investigate and report on.

It seems in these circumstances preferable that I should confine my remarks chiefly to impressions which may be modified or corrected by further knowledge, availing myself, however, of the short acquaintance I have formed with several of the colleges since they were placed under my charge in October, 1899.

What strikes one at the outset is the vicissitudes through which the "Normal," term "Normal" has passed. I presume that the original idea was its applica- that of *typical, regular*, as in the expression "*Normal temperature*." tion. Now, although the buildings were no doubt regarded as very fine erections in their day, I fear it would only be by a stretch of imagination that we should think of regarding them as *Normal* now. Moreover, the term some years ago was slightly contemptuous when Normal students and University students were referred to in contrast.

This has all passed away since the far-seeing wisdom of the Department brought about the association—almost the affiliation—of the Normal Colleges with the Universities, and all that is wanted now

College buildings should be modernised.

is, that in order that the designation "Normal" may continue to be used in its legitimate meaning, the College buildings should be modernised as regards internal arrangements generally. Large rooms should be broken up by the use of glass partitions, better furniture and appliances should be provided, and a general brightening and freshening up of the buildings internally would be desirable. Of course, the new Roman Catholic College of Notre Dame in Glasgow is excluded entirely from these suggestions, because the accommodation, equipment, and furnishings there are of exceptional excellence, and the Edinburgh Free Church Training College, although only partly a modern building, disarms adverse criticism.

Practising Schools.

The accommodation in the practising schools must be referred to in similar terms and with similar exceptions. In Aberdeen it is particularly bad. No doubt vigorous efforts have been made, both spontaneously and under pressure, to remedy deficiencies, and there is no lack of desire on the part of the Managers to take every possible step to improve matters. New sites and new buildings would, perhaps, be the solution in regard to Aberdeen, but there are, of course, grave difficulties in the way of a permanent, satisfactory settlement of the question.

Suggested combination of Presbyterian Colleges.

Another impression that has been formed by me is that, in view of the fact that denominationalism has practically disappeared in the Presbyterian Training Colleges—half or so of the students attending either the Church of Scotland or the Free Church Colleges indiscriminately—and in view of the increasingly close connection with the Universities, involving some complication in the adjustment of timetables, it may in the near future be possible, if there is no Departmental objection, to place the Presbyterian Colleges under a joint Board of Managers consisting of representatives of the University and of the Presbyterian Churches. In this case, the male and female students could be taught in separate Training Colleges, which would probably be an advantage, from more than one point of view.

Staff.

Few changes of importance have occurred with the exception of that caused by the death of Dr. David Ross, the esteemed and able Principal of Glasgow Church of Scotland Training College, whose activity in the cause of education was unwearied.

Attendance.

The following table shows the distribution of the students among the various colleges, and the average annual salary after two years' training :—

Name of College.	Males.		Females.		Average Annual Salary After Two Years' Training.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Males.	Females.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Edinburgh, Church of Scotland	22	16	46	61	33 10 0	61 10 0
" Free Church	23	30	68	50	37 17 0	60 12 0
" Episcopal Church	—	—	28	30	—	64 5 2
Glasgow, Church of Scotland	25	34	61	44	80 0 0	60 0 0
" Free Church	30	31	68	63	85 0 0	60 0 0
" Roman Catholic	—	—	40	28	—	55 0 0
Aberdeen, Church of Scotland	9	11	43	37	26 0 0	58 12 0
" Free Church	12	14	38	36	78 6 8	57 12 0
	151	136	387	348	In some cases there is a house in addition.	

As regards the general management of the Training Colleges, so far as one can judge from occasional visits, from Blue Book reports, and from conversations with the Principals (the last of which I consider the most valuable of all), I have no hesitation in saying that administrative capacity is everywhere evident. The becoming and courteous manners of the students form another very pleasant feature, and the intelligent interest taken in all the work shows that the students have come to the Colleges with the honest purpose of doing their very best to profit by the training afforded them there. General management.

As for the oral work of the students, their reading has been steadily improving during the last decade. Exaggerated modulation, misplaced emphasis, chirpiness and jerkiness on the one hand, and bombastic intonation on the other, are all pretty much things of the past. A quiet, natural style of modulation and expression, based on a due perception of the drift and character of the passage, has been aimed at. Unseen extracts, if they bristle with sesquipedalian vocables, do not afford a fair test, and, in any case, time should be given to the student to get at the meaning of the passage before it is read aloud. This, I presume, is the reason why certain books are prescribed. Great improvement has also been secured in the pronunciation of French and German, especially in the case of the former, which presents more difficulties to the natives of Great Britain. Beyond the occasional neglect to observe the *liaison*, and some ignorance of the correct pronunciation of words like *faisait*, *œufs*, and *condamné*, there was seldom any serious inaccuracy; but not, in many cases, had the marvellous fluency of the foreigner and the nasal intonation been acquired. Where these were observed, enquiry revealed the fact that they had been gained either from a foreign teacher in this country or from residence abroad. Reading
Improvement in French reading.

As regards Teaching, I speak with some hesitation, and confine myself to general impressions. Many defects that were prominent before have either greatly diminished or entirely disappeared in consequence of the careful supervision and training given in the Colleges, and, doubtless also, largely as the result of the criticisms and suggestions of my predecessors. Teaching.

The teaching lesson is in the circumstances rather an artificial performance because the *milia corpora experimenti* are a handful of children who are very good at first, but get terribly bored by the succession of diverse subjects on which they are questioned. Still, it is possible even under these difficult conditions to detect the main points in the teacher's language, manner, skill, and temper. The Notes of Lessons enable us to judge of the methods the student proposes to adopt in dealing with a particular subject, and these should not be too short or meagre. It is seldom possible to spare more than 15 minutes for any lesson, especially as a variety of apparatus has to be mobilised, but although the lesson is not completed in the time, it is well to know the lines on which the Notes indicate that it will proceed till the finish. Notes of Lessons.

It is desirable, also, that the student should not waste too much time in the preliminaries, but after a brief introduction go right to the heart of the subject, and proportion the time given to each branch of it according to its importance in relation to the other branches.

No less than 222 male and 156 female Queen's Scholars have been in attendance at the Universities— an increase of 61 since last year. University attendance.

**Reports of
Professors.**

I have perused the reports of the Professors and their correspondence with my predecessor. These reports are mainly concerned with marks and percentages, with an occasional expression of opinion as to the quality of the work. It would be most desirable that the Professors should be requested to favour My Lords, in all cases, with remarks regarding the attainments of the students, and with any suggestions which, coming from such a quarter, would be of especial service to Education.

The general impression formed from reading the documents referred to was that the greater portion of the Queen's Scholars had done satisfactory, or very satisfactory, work ; that several had specially distinguished themselves, while a few might have done better. The conduct of the Queen's Scholars was the subject of favourable comment.

ADMISSION EXAMINATION.

The following is a summary of the revisers' reports on the papers worked by candidates for admission in December, 1898.

**School
manage-
ment.**

In the opinion of one examiner the explanation of a passage of Poetry, and the Notes of a Lesson were the least satisfactory parts of the paper, which was otherwise good, though somewhat redolent of the text book. A second examiner also complains of slavish adherence to text-books, of the confusing of explanation with verbal substitutes, of the evasion of grammatical difficulties, and of the stereotyped nature of the object lessons. A third reports that the papers are of fair quality. The explanation of the poetical passage is poorly given. Irrelevancy and undue detail are also commented on adversely. The question on the teaching of Geography was admirably answered. Misspellings were not uncommon. A fourth examiner says that a satisfactory level of attainment was reached in most cases.

English.

Of the four examiners in this subject the first says that composition is very fair, but no marked advance is shown in this branch. Analysis is very good, parsing very fair, and derivation unusually accurate. The second examiner says that the average is good but the general impression is one of "colourless mediocrity." Composition shows lack of ideas. Analysis and parsing are disappointing. Derivation is well done. The third examiner states that essays show improvement, that parsing and the formation of verbs from nouns were the least successful part, and that English is evidently receiving more attention than it used to get. The fourth examiner reports that composition is of varied quality, and that there is no evidence of systematic training. Derivation is creditable, paraphrasing not sufficiently attended to, and parsing disappointing.

Mathematics

Here there is a gratifying number of very good papers, an increase in good papers from the female students, with some very inferior ones from others. The chief faults are, wrongly given definitions and misquoted propositions. Algebra is very well known. A few attempted the paper who knew practically nothing of the subject.

Arithmetic.

The papers are exceedingly good. The sums were set down with great neatness and in quite sufficient detail. "Aliquot" parts are very imperfectly defined in some of the papers of the female candidates. Algebra shows improvement.

**Latin and
Greek.**

In Latin there is an improvement on former years. Pupil teachers, especially those taught at Centres, surpass non-pupil teachers. The

number of female candidates has increased. Their papers are not very much inferior to those of the males, but a good deal of discursiveness was noted. In Greek, Homer was translated better than Xenophon. Grammatical knowledge is good, and retranslation has improved.

The average mark of the males, although still below that of the French females, has risen. Pupil teachers taught in towns still show superiority, but not so markedly as formerly. The translation is creditably accurate, but is slavishly literal and occasionally marred by alternative renderings. Grammar is well known. Retranslation into French, although still the weaker part of the paper, shows improvement.

The teaching and acquisition of German show a progressive tendency. German Translation was very creditably done; retranslation was often very good.

The translation was generally well done. The examiner thinks that Gaelic the alternative passage for translation should cease to be set. Spelling is neglected in many cases. Every-day idioms should be more used.

Two examiners state that the papers were remarkably well done Geography. except the maps. The third, while bearing testimony to the good general knowledge shown, thinks that too many papers are distinctly weak, proving lack of systematic training; and says that the map of Scotland is lacking in detail.

Of the three examiners of the papers on this subject, the first says it History. is gradually improving and that there are fewer absurd answers, although he quotes a few. The second examiner, in view of the fact that the subject embraces the whole range of British History, regards the results of examination as very creditable. The third examiner says there is an increase of poor papers, and of those who know next to nothing of the subject; that facts have been got hurriedly up, and although remembered, have not been assimilated. Most of the papers from pupil-teacher centres are of high merit, and the papers of many pupil-teachers in isolated districts are excellent. The papers of the better candidates deserve emphatic praise for the knowledge they show.

The examiners report favourably, on the whole.

Domestic
Economy.
Music.

The new notation was most frequently taken. The defects in the papers in which the old notation was taken were:—(a) Imperfect acquaintance with the minor scale, its forms and intervals; (b) mistakes in scales and signatures; (c) a tendency to undue brevity in the explanation of musical terms. In the new notation the defects were:—(a) Transitions were not well understood; (b) a tendency to undue brevity in explaining musical terms; (c) crowding and bad spacing. With these exceptions, the questions were carefully and accurately answered, especially in the sol-fa paper.

The drawing inspectors come down heavily on the penmanship. Penmanship One says that size, proportion, slope, spacing, light and shade, and and Dicta-joinings require attention; that pens are badly held, and that dictation tion. is much superior to penmanship: the other says that there are too many styles in handwriting, and complains of the small size of the "large headline," and of improper spacing in the "small hand." The dictation exercise is often better written than the writing test, but there are numerous omissions and substitutions.

Mr. Whyte :—

School
management.
Females.

"415 papers on School Management were sent me for revision. As in former years, the first two questions were very poorly, and the others, on the whole, well answered. The few lines from the 'Prisoner of Chillon,' given for explanation, seem, on the face of them, incapable of being misinterpreted; but the most perverse ingenuity was shown in going wrong. 'The Cow' was the favourite subject for Notes of Lesson. The subject was treated in the usual stereotyped three-column fashion, and the information which was to be imparted was confined in most cases to outstanding facts which ought to have been assumed, as no child could be ignorant of them. That the cow has four legs, two eyes, two ears, etc., was the backbone of the lesson as drawn out, while the peculiarities of structure were seldom even hinted at, and still seldomer explained. The rest of the paper was, as already indicated, much more intelligently handled, though the answers smelt too strongly of the text-book, the same illustrations being given from one end of the country to the other. It does not follow that the matter had not been thoroughly assimilated; but when, as an example of slurring in reading, 'fixtar' for 'fixed star' was repeated by candidate after candidate *ad nauseam*, one did wish that they had at least exercised their wits to the extent of giving illustrations from their own experience."

Mr. Murray (Sub-Inspector) :—

"The 426 papers entrusted to me for revision were written by female candidates at the Established Church Colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

"The first two questions were compulsory, and included the explanation of a piece of poetry to a fifth standard, and an object lesson. Other five questions of a more technical character were selected by the candidate from the rest of the paper. These two sections were of nearly equal value as regards marks.

"The latter section of the paper, judged merely by what the answers contained, was very well done by a large majority of the candidates. But the answers cannot be regarded, except in rare instances, as bearing witness to anything beyond mere memory knowledge of a text book. In fact it was evident that very many of the candidates had used the *same* text book, for the illustrations and examples given in it, and even certain exact quotations from it, occurred again and again with wearisome iteration.

"The passage set for explanation was an extract from 'The Prisoner of Chillon.' Comparatively few candidates knew either the source of the quotation or its author. A good many, however, who did not know, guessed, with disastrous results. A chance coincidence of sound ('We were seven') in the first line of the piece led to its being identified with 'We are seven,' and this latter poem was attributed not only to Wordsworth, but to Cowper, Mrs. Hemans, and Tennyson.

"Over elaborate and unnecessary explanation was a rather more common fault than merely giving a bare list of more or less appropriate synonym but, in the case of country pupil teachers, too many were content with verbal substitution for explanation, as in the case where 'Proud of Persecution's rage' was explained as 'haughty of persecution's anger.' The candidates were asked to note the grammatical difficulties in the passage. About half ignored this part of the question entirely, and the majority of those who attempted it evaded the difficulties by a quite unnecessary number of words 'understood.' By the insertion of these, the passage, which is almost prose in its simplicity and directness, was often distorted beyond recognition.

"The 'Notes of Lessons' were of the usual stereotyped kind in most cases. Many candidates thought it right to teach an infant class that a cow (the favourite subject) is a 'ruminant mammal' and an 'herbivorous quadruped,' that a school slate is 'opaque,' and that a shower of rain is the result of 'evaporation' and 'condensation.' In some cases the lesson was anything but an object lesson, for no *object* was used or referred to throughout. In others, again, a mere string of questions was given, and these were frequently either ambiguous or defective, as when children are asked

What have you in your mouth?' 'Is a cow's tail long?' Hardly any of the candidates observed that the notes were to be written for the purpose of *illustrating* the uses of object lessons as given in the first part of their answer.

"The handwriting and general style of the papers were usually very good, but composition was often poor and spelling careless."

Mr. Calder:—

"The papers on the whole are of very fair quality. A fair proportion of the candidates gain over 80 per cent. of the possible marks, with a few reaching 90 or 91 per cent., and there is about a similar proportion at the other end of the scale with less than 30 per cent. The latter have in many cases been pupil teachers, and three schools, with several candidates from each, contribute a large share of them.

"The first question asking an explanation of an extract from Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon' was very poorly answered by a large number, giving evidence of a very narrow range of reading and reflection. The frequency of the statement that it was an extract from Wordsworth's 'We are Seven' is rather surprising.

"As usual many of the candidates lose marks by not attending to what is specially asked in the question, and giving irrelevant and rambling answers, instead of keeping to the point or points put before them. Others waste time by enlarging too much on a subsidiary detail to the exclusion often of the main point altogether. This was a very frequent mistake in the answering of the second question where the 'short notes' asked for in illustration of the candidate's answer on the 'Use of Object Lessons' often filled three or four pages of the book, and the answer which these notes were to illustrate was not given at all.

"Very few of the candidates attempted the ninth question about 'giving young children the power of adding by steps and not by units.'

"The question about beginning the teaching of geography was one that was taken by a large proportion of the candidates, and in many cases admirably answered, but a good many who started well with plans of books, school, etc., failed to connect these in any way with the map which they then proceeded to take the class over.

"Only a few showed clearly the distinction between Transitive and Intransitive verbs, although a large number attempted the question.

"Misspellings are rather more numerous than they have been in papers on this subject of late years."

Mr. Lobban:—

"The papers written by the male candidates showed very fair knowledge of the text-book and a creditable degree of facility in applying that knowledge to particular cases. A satisfactory level of attainment was reached in most cases, and while there were very few papers of outstanding merit, there were also very few that were positively bad. In answering the second question some of the candidates made the lesson too long—40 minutes in sundry cases; others crowded far too much matter into their notes, and several failed to get down to the level of the children for whom the lesson was intended." Males.

Mr. Barrie:—

"The Composition was very fair, but showed no marked advance that of previous years. There were, however, some remarkably good essays on all the subjects prescribed. Many of the candidates who selected the first subject lost marks by giving merely a historical sketch of magazine literature. The paraphrase was, generally, fairly well done, and in a considerable number of papers it was very good. Analysis was, on the whole, very good, and parsing was very fair. Questions 4 and 5 were seldom successfully treated, but Question 6—on derivation—was English.

answered with unusual accuracy. The only notable error was—'Currant, from curro, I run.' This was repeatedly given, currant apparently being considered the same as current. Question 7, on the classical element in our language, was very fully and satisfactorily answered, and most of the candidates appeared to know as much as could be reasonably expected of the authors named in the last question."

Mr. Wattie :—

English.
Female
candidates.

"The number of papers entrusted to me for revision was 391, worked by female candidates at the three Edinburgh Colleges and at the Glasgow Roman Catholic College.

"The general impression left on the mind after reading through the papers is one of colourless mediocrity. Very few of the papers were hopelessly bad, and equally few were of outstanding excellence, only one being awarded 70 out of the 80 possible marks. The general level of merit, however, is distinctly good, less than one-third of the papers falling below 50 per cent.

"The chief fault of the Composition exercises is the common lack of ideas, a fault which cannot be summarily cured by any formal instruction in essay-writing of the usual type, but must in the main be left to remedy itself with the growing ripeness of general education. Still, greater clearness, both of conception and of arrangement, would unquestionably be secured if more stress were laid in the teaching of this subject on the paragraph structure. The sentences are but seldom incorrect in form, and gross grammatical mistakes very rarely obtrude themselves. No marked preference was shown for any one of the three prescribed subjects, but it may be noted that, where the first subject—'The Magazine in Modern Literature'—was chosen, most of the candidates, instead of estimating its position in the literature of the day, contented themselves with giving an account of the various types and contents of the modern magazine.

"To my mind the most disappointing part of the whole paper is the treatment of the questions on analysis and parsing. In the case of the former, a considerable proportion of the candidates do not discuss the character of the sentence as a whole at all, and the account given of the dependence of the several clauses is very frequently exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory; while in the parsing, although much that was given regarding each word is undoubtedly true, still the essential point or difficulty in each case was in a large majority of the exercises either omitted or wrongly explained.

"The rest of the questions, dealing with derivation and the history of the language and literature, were as a rule well done, and many of the answers were remarkably full and precise."

Mr. Munro (Sub-Inspector) :—

English.

"The essays were very much better than any I have previously read from similar examinations. It is true that positive merit was not so common as it might be, but absence of faults, even though the matter were common-place, could not be refused a fair award of marks.

"The rest of the paper was also better than similar papers I have revised. The least successful parts were the 'parsing' and the 'formation of verbs from nouns.' Several of the questions seemed to have been anticipated by a text-book. The answers were, on the whole, accurate, but so nearly identical as to suggest a common source. There were the usual instances of guessing in giving derivations and in identifying authors with works, but these absurdities were much fewer than usual.

"On the whole, the subject of English would seem from these papers to be getting more attention than it used to."

Mr. Thompson (Sub-Inspector) :—

English.
Female
candidates.

"The average percentage of marks gained (60·5) is so substantial that there is cause for satisfaction rather than for much adverse criticism

While papers of superior quality are not very numerous, the proportion of thoroughly weak ones is not, perhaps, larger than might be expected in such an examination.

"There is considerable variety in the quality of the Composition. The best of these exercises are of distinct merit as regards both matter and form. Facts are judiciously selected and arranged, while the language shows clearness, precision, and facility of expression. On the other hand, looseness in the structure of sentences and the want of terseness are the chief faults of style noticeable in the inferior papers. The mediocrity of some of the essays clearly shows that systematic practice in English Composition does not always receive the attention its importance demands.

"Question 2 was, on the whole, intelligently answered. The third line of the passage presented difficulty, and the elliptical clauses were sometimes overlooked.

"The general quality of the paraphrases clearly showed that sufficient attention had not been given to this part of the work. There were, it is true, some good versions; but few of the candidates had been trained to approach this exercise in an intelligent way. Too often the reproduction was a mere verbal substitution. In some cases the full import of the passage was not clearly grasped; in others more than the author's meaning was read into the lines. There was either too much condensation or too much expansion. The force of these phrases in particular—'strenuous life,' 'sordid care,' and 'blighting prejudice'—was very rarely brought out with adequate expressiveness.

"Question 3.—Parsing was, on the whole, disappointing, and the marks for the answers to this question were low. *Else* (second sentence), *shilling* (case of), *a* and *any* proved stumbling blocks. Ambiguous contractions should be carefully avoided—'dist.' may stand for both 'distinguishing' and 'distributive.'"

"For Question 4 the candidates were generally well prepared, though some were more successful in naming the letters referred to than in accounting for their existence.

"Question 5 was not well handled. Many had evidently failed to read the second part of the question with sufficient care, for they derived nouns from verbs. Some knew the modes of formation, but could not illustrate them.

"Question 6 was attempted with, on the whole, creditable results. The derivation of *garden*, *joyial* and *wiseacre* was not well known. The last-mentioned gave rise to guessing and consequently to ludicrous blunders. The meanings of the roots were sometimes omitted and sometimes made to do duty for the derivations: thus 'nostril' from 'nose' and 'hole'; 'nostril' from 'nostryl.'

"The answers to Question 7 were in most cases very full and accurate.

"The first part of Question 8 was in the main very satisfactorily met. The knowledge of the dates, however, was very incorrect, and glaring instances of anachronism occurred, Langland, Chaucer and Sidney appearing as eighteenth century writers. Neither the centuries in which the authors lived nor the periods of English Literature to which they belonged could be accepted as substitutes for the approximate dates.

Mr. Macleod :—

"A gratifying number of very good papers was worked by the candidates, Mathematics, and there was an increase in the number of good papers given in by female candidates. The time spent, however, by several female candidates on the subject had been merely wasted; and it was the reverse of pleasant to see the misdirected courage which led them to attack everything and accomplish nothing. The wise course, it appears to me, would be to advise girls who showed no aptitude for mathematical studies after a few months' devotion to them, to give their attention to a more congenial substitute.

"The chief faults in the papers, some of which existed in fairly good ones, were the following:—Faulty definitions, erring almost always by redundancy, and misquoted propositions were numerous, the latter being generally the result of confounding a theorem with its converse. It was

sometimes merely assumed that the parallelograms about the diagonal of a square are squares, and the second part of Question 2 was proved by means of the Sixth Book, while its truth was manifestly meant to be deduced from the theorem to which it was a rider. A few tried to prove Euc. II., 4, without using the diagonal of the square. It is quite possible so to prove the theorem, but every candidate who made the attempt failed through the omission of some important element of the proof. The proof of the second part of Question 3 was frequently made prolix by demonstrating, what should be taken for granted, that the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal. Such proofs mark the untrained and not the careful pupil.

"The great majority of those attempting Question 4 solved it correctly, but a few erred by making a wrong section of their line. The evidence to their sight to the contrary, some candidates concluded that the triangles involved in Question 5 were entirely equal as well as similar; and others, not guilty of that elementary blunder, were ignorant of what is meant by 'continued proportion.' This showed merely forgetfulness of a definition; but a more serious fault consisted in giving false proportions, showing thereby that the candidates were ignorant of the order in which the sides of similar triangles should be taken in proportion, and are consequently unacquainted with the real use of the doctrine. Happily, their number was few. Several correct solutions of Question 6 were given, while there were not a few simple-minded failures. A point was taken in the given line from which lines were drawn on either side, making equal angles with it. Through the given points lines were drawn parallel to those so drawn which were assumed to intersect on the given line. If the assumption were correct, what was required evidently followed; but alas for the assumption! Three or four quite original proofs of Question 7 were given; and some other correct, though less ingenious, demonstrations were among the exercises. Several proofs, on the other hand, failed through virtually showing only that the circle passed through a point on the given line. The angle at that point subtended by the diameter would, of course, be a right angle if the circle cut the line orthogonally instead of touching it, but the existence of the right angle at the point was all that was given for proof of the tangential property.

"The Algebra papers were, on the whole, most creditable, and showed that a large proportion of the pupil-teachers received sound instruction in the subject. In solving Question 9, however, some candidates seemed to forget that it was to be done by factorising and not by the formal process of finding H.C.F. Probably owing to the hurry of examination or its excitement, several candidates, in working out the mensuration, used the diameter instead of the radius of the circle.

"In contrast to what has been said of good work, I have to point out that a few pupil-teachers and a larger number of those who had not been apprenticed attended the examination knowing practically nothing of either Euclid or Algebra."

Mr. Black (Sub-Inspector):—

Arithmetic.
Males.

"The Arithmetic of the male candidates was exceedingly well done.

"Ten per cent. of the candidates gained full marks; only 5 out of a total of over 300 fell below 50 per cent.; and over 80 per cent. was the very satisfactory average.

"Marks were most frequently lost in Question 4, the half-mile race, where a good many merely subtracted 210 yards from 880 yards; Question 5, where a large number calculated the proportionate rent for 18½ months; and Question 14, where the four men occupying the corners of the square were counted twice.

"A number also went wrong with Question 10, forgetting that a fixed expenditure of £10, unlike a fractional part, could not represent the same *proportion* of any two sums.

"In most cases the sums were set down with great neatness and in quite sufficient detail.

Females.

"The Arithmetic and Algebra papers worked by the female candidates

who sat at the Aberdeen Free Church College were remarkably well done. Nearly a fifth of them got full marks, and the average was the very high one of 85 per cent.

"Both the Arithmetic and the Algebra questions were well within the powers of the candidates, and marks were lost more from imperfect reading of the questions than from ignorance of the principles involved.

"The finish of the setting down again merits very high praise."

Mr. Galloway (Sub-Inspector) :—

"The paper has been cleared by a considerable percentage of candidates. Arithmetic. The work of the others was more or less marred by the inevitable fallacies Females. and blunders.

"It was somewhat striking that very few had anything but the haziest conception of *Aliquot Parts*, and that a good many resolved $\frac{1}{2}$ into $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$. It was astounding that a few who had completed a pupil teacher apprenticeship should have failed utterly in such a paper.

"As a whole, the results are highly creditable to the candidates."

Mr. Johnston (Sub-Inspector) :—

"390 papers on Arithmetic and Algebra (worked by Female Candidates) were sent me for revision—206 written at Glasgow Free Church Training College, and 184 at eight centres. Only 26 of the candidates have not been pupil-teachers. They obtain for average percentage of marks 73·2, while the pupil-teachers reach 81·1. This indicates a rise in both classes upon the figures of two years ago, and also a good reduction of the inequality existing between them. Arithmetic and Algebra. Females.

"The best results have been obtained in the Kirkwall Centre, where the average percentage is 87·9, while the lowest (55·1) is reached at Lerwick. The Roman Catholic Schools' pupil-teachers who sat at the Glasgow Free Church Training College, however, make the still lower record of 51·7.

"Candidates are recommended to read more carefully each question, to note accurately its terms, and to realise what is exactly wanted. Non-attention to these points is an important cause of loss of marks on this occasion—e.g., *A* is joined in partnership by *B* in two months, and six months later *C* enters. . . . *C* is credited with six months of the year again and again!

"A further recommendation is to view the answer when on scroll in the light of the question, once more read over, and see if it is at all likely to be what is wanted. Surely, if this advice be taken, such an answer as £1,512,049 5s. 6d., or £363,907 15s., or £154 5s. 6d., or even £1 4s. 9d., not to speak of many a sum intermediate between these two latter, will never again be given in reply to the query :—'What is the largest sum of money contained an exact number of times in these sums : 16s. 6d., £1 2s. 8½d., £1 15s. 0½d.?' Under this same heading comes £1,145 18s. as the present value of £143 4s. 3d. due in one-fifth of a year at 2½ per cent.; and also 13½ guineas as the sum to give a difference of 11 guineas of income, derived from investing it in the 5 per cents. at 125, or in the 6½ per cents. at 135.

"But withal there appears to be a more widespread grasp of the several rules involved than formerly, and more especially in the case of Vulgar Fractions. Compound Practice seems largely to have fallen into disuse, and *aliquot parts* are very badly defined."

Mr. Pennycook (Sub-Inspector) :—

"I had the honour of having 408 papers entrusted to me for revision. Arithmetic. These were from the Edinburgh Church of Scotland, Edinburgh Free Church, Females. and Aberdeen Church of Scotland Training Colleges.

"The full value of the paper was 90, and 70 candidates (17·2 per cent.) gained this mark; 260 (63·7 per cent.) obtained 75 per cent. or over; and 78 (19·1 per cent.) got less than 75 per cent. of marks.

"The papers generally appeared to be better done than those of last

year. While many were models of neatness, a considerable number were sadly lacking in this respect and little attention was shown to the arrangement of answers. This was specially noticeable in Question 1—the simplification of a complex fraction. A curious mistake made by many here was to take $\cdot 3$ as $\cdot 3$. Probably this was caused through their taking the period after the sum as marking a recurring decimal.

"In Question 2, the difference between the G.C.M. and the L.C.M. was not properly understood. The definition of *aliquot parts* in Question 4 was not fully given by any one.

"A distinct improvement has taken place in the Algebra, which was usually well done. In the subtraction part of Question 12, marks were frequently lost by what almost seemed pure carelessness or forgetfulness to change the $-$ into a $+$.

"One girl repeated her Algebra, writing the identical solutions in two succeeding pages."

Mr. Harvey :—

Latin and
Greek.

"The papers are, on the whole, more satisfactory than those written in former years. Pupil Teachers excel non-pupil teachers, and those who have been trained in large centres generally gain a high percentage of marks ; one from a Glasgow Board School wrote an almost faultless paper. On the other hand a few pupil teachers from large schools made a very poor appearance—so poor, indeed, that the discretion of leaving the questions unanswered would have been the better part of valour. There were a larger number than formerly of female candidates. They fall short but not very far short, of the mark reached by the male candidates. They are apt to be discursive and inaccurate and to indulge in irrelevant remarks, such as—'but when the *ne* (in *mene*) is added, the sentence is changed wonderfully'; and '*potiundi oppidi*—the phrase is one of Caesar's free ones.'

"In Greek, Homer was, as a rule, better done than Xenophon, and the answers show more interest in the subject. The grammar questions were generally well answered, and composition (English into Greek) is more satisfactory than last year. The scansion was correct in only a few cases.

'Some Hibernianisms were noticeable. *ἴσασιν*, 'to make assurance doubly sure, was translated 'a square with all its sides equal,' and 'an equal sided rectangle'; *ἔλθο* translated 'came,' and parsed as an adverb of place. One pupil teacher in rendering Iliad I. 292-296, gave a fairly correct paraphrase of Iliad I. 419-427."

Mr. Scougal :—

French.

"I had for revision 688 papers—518 done by female candidates sitting at Edinburgh and Glasgow Training Colleges ; 170 done by male candidates, of whom 139 sat at Edinburgh Training College, and 31 at seven other 'centres.'

"In the average mark attained the men's papers still fell behind the women's, but this year not so much as in former years. When it is borne in mind that practically *all* the female pupil teachers take this paper—some of them with evidently the scantiest of preparation for it—the general average of marks gained is distinctly creditable. Pupil Teachers from the smaller country schools and from the denominational schools still fall behind those who are trained and taught in the large towns, but this year the difference is not so marked as in former years. Several of the best papers were sent in by candidates who had not been pupil teachers.

"As before, the translation from French into English—which, it should be noted, carries one-half of the total value of the paper—is, while creditably accurate, far too slavishly literal. The great majority of the papers give one the impression that the writers simply begin, pen in hand, and put down English word for French word, word for word, as closely as possible. A mechanical process of that sort can never result in what deserves to be marked as good 'translation.' The first of the passages set this year was evidently meant to test power of real translation rather than mere dictionary knowledge of French vocables ; and, consequently, there were very few of the candidates who did not lose an appreciable number of marks simply

because they took no care to express very easy matter in a form that could be accepted as at least something like ordinary idiomatic English. Another hint seems to be called for; a good translation should not be interspersed with alternative renderings. It is the business of the translator to make up his own mind as to what is the best rendering he can give.

"The three book questions on grammar were generally well answered. In the answers on idiomatic uses of *faire* many candidates lost marks through giving two examples of practically one and the same use, instead of giving examples of different uses.

"As usual, the section requiring French equivalents for short conversational English sentences was the worst done part of the paper; but here improvement is noticeable, gross grammatical blunders being less frequent than in former years.

"On the whole, the results this year give encouraging signs of progress in the efficiency with which French is being taught to the pupil teachers."

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

"I received in all 702 French papers for revision. The average quality of French the papers was considerably better than has been the case since I had the revision of French papers assigned to me, but this is, I think, mainly due to the fact that the examination was on the whole not so difficult as on previous occasions. Two passages were set for translation into English. The first was well done; the second, fairly well done. I should strongly advise candidates to read over their translation carefully after it is completed. This may appear very simple advice, but I am persuaded that if it were adopted more generally, candidates would be able to eliminate French idioms and un-English expressions from their translations and so earn higher marks. The grammatical part of the paper was pretty successfully tackled. As usual, most marks were lost in translating the French sentences into English. It was disappointing to find so many candidates ignorant of the French words for 'Scotland' and for 'London.'"

Dr. Dunn :—

"As a rule the translation of the German passage was very creditably German. done and showed a solid ground of preparation. Very few, however, appeared to have detected the antique and almost Biblical character of the style. Had this been the case the candidates would not so frequently have translated *denn er fürchtete den Herrn* by 'Then he frightened the gentleman'! Similarly, *es war solches ein Greuel in seinen Augen* was almost always rendered 'it was such an abomination in his eyes.' The expressive word *lustwandelte* was also seldom adequately translated, 'wandered' being the usual equivalent. Knowledge of verbal flexion was good. The sentences illustrative of the use of *allerlei*, *daran*, etc., were as a rule exceedingly jejune and even childish, and *allerlei* was often 'confused with *einerlei*. *Knechte* was frequently by a false connotation rendered 'knights.'

"The translation into German was often very good. In many cases the use of the auxiliary verbs (an all important subject) has been very imperfectly apprehended. Neglect of inversion of the subject after an adverbial expression was a common mistake. The rules for the gender of German nouns were often as satisfactorily given as the capricious nature of the subject allows.

"On the whole I am convinced that the teaching and acquisition of German show a progressive tendency."

Mr. Munro Fraser :—

"Fifty-four candidates attempted the Gaelic paper. Some of them went no further than the translation into English, and some were poor at that. By the great majority, however, this part of the paper was well done. Only about a fourth of the candidates chose the Scriptural passage for translation instead of the extract from the *Teachdaire Gaidhealach*, and I think the

Department would now do well to abolish this alternative translation in future examinations. The grammatical questions were such as could easily have been answered by candidates who had given a moderate amount of time to the study of an ordinary Gaelic Grammar. The spelling of words, however, in many cases showed that a good proportion had neglected this part of the prescribed work. Apart from spelling, the chief complaint I have to make of the translation from English into Gaelic is the avoidance by so many of the candidates of the idioms of every-day speech. What is the use, for example, of translating 'suddenly' by a phrase that occurs only in the Scriptures, and that is totally out of place in a story such as the one which was set for translation?"

Mr. Bathgate :—

Geography.

"I have examined 519 papers done by female candidates. Of these, 81 fail to reach the pass-mark of 40 per cent. The papers are of all degrees of merit and efficiency. Too many of them are distinctly weak, and show a want of systematic training in this important subject, but no doubt the precarious circumstances of pupil-teacher instruction account for much of this. Many of those who reach the pass-mark cannot be considered well grounded in Geography, and when it is remembered that this mark may be further reduced by the combination with History, the guarantee for sound geographical attainments is feeble. The unlimited choice of questions would allow a candidate to pass by answering correctly nothing but the two questions on land and sea breezes and definitions, both of which might be contained in a few prefatory pages of a geographical text-book. I cannot say that any candidates have followed this perverse course, but many have made most of their marks by such questions, and shown by the maps attempted a great deficiency of geographical information. The map of Scotland is frequently done in much less detail than might have been expected. In the map of Africa the physical features are often well given, while the political 'spheres of influence' are almost unknown. Marks are often lost by a neglect of the precise terms of the questions. Thus in Scotland six of the largest towns are given instead of 'the six largest.' Exact position' of the towns is too often not secured. As might be expected from girls, the question on Coaling Stations is not answered in a very business-like way.

"But the papers show a good deal of general information, and a good many are quite satisfactory. Locality has little to do with excellence. There is a larger proportion of weak papers at the Edinburgh Episcopal College, but they are mostly written by candidates from Board Schools.

"The candidates are not deficient in a certain ingenuity or audacity. Thus, one says that an 'isobar' is not what we term an 'icicle.' Another that Reading 'has a trade in books.' Another thus explains hoar-frost: 'When the dew is warmed by the moon at night, it is turned into hoar-frost.' It requires some acquaintance with the history of the Reformation to appreciate (in a good paper) the statement: 'Prague is the capital of Bohemia, on the Moldau. Jerome K. Jerome was born there.'"

Mr. Shanks (Sub-Inspector) :—

Geography.

"The 511 papers on Geography revised by me were, on the whole, remarkably well done, and gave unmistakable evidence that the teaching had been both intelligent and comprehensive. The candidates seemed to have no difficulty in going into details on most of the questions asked.

"Map drawing was hardly so satisfactory as the written work. The instructions regarding the size of maps were either not noticed or disregarded, as in this respect the maps were invariably too small."

Mr. W. Calder (Sub-Inspector) :—

Geography.

"The Geography papers revised by me were written by female candidates at the following centres: Glasgow Church of Scotland Training College

Glasgow Roman Catholic Training College, and small centres held at Oban, Inverness, Dingwall, and Dundee.

"Their revision gave me the impression that if they were not superior to those I corrected last year, they were, at any rate, only inferior in map-drawing—a subject that is susceptible of much improvement, for it was frequently defective in delineation and erroneous in detail.

"Though not many of the papers were of any great merit, there were only a few that showed an utter lack of knowledge of the subject. The best paper was written by a pupil teacher from the shores of Loch Shin in Sutherlandshire. This paper received 96 per cent.

Mr. Muir :—

"The History papers seem to show a gradual improvement. Many of the answers are intelligent, full, and well arranged. A few come to such utter wreck that one wonders whether it is a case of examination fever or whether the unhappy candidates have mistaken their profession.

"Question 1. St. Patrick has been too often confounded with St. Columba. One pupil teacher asserts that 'Ethelbert of Kent had married a Protestant lady and also a great Christian.'

"Question 4. The causes of the Great Civil War are often very fairly stated. It seems to be pretty generally understood now that Charles I. was *not* a Roman Catholic.

Question 6. The question as to the Irish Rebellion of '96 leaves the *century* implied, and some give accounts of the events which occurred *circa* 1689. For these answers I have allowed marks, but when Mr. Parnell and 1898 are brought together on the scene no marks are due.

"Question 7. The accounts of Free Trade are too often vague.

"Question 8. Some papers show a tendency to gush about the Duke of Wellington instead of giving a business-like account of his career.

"Question 9. The Constitutions of Clarendon are sometimes confounded with the Clarendon Code—not unnaturally. In answering the question about Freedom of the Press there is sometimes not much more than the story of John Wilkes.

"There do not seem to be so many gems in the shape of highly ridiculous answers as in previous years. It is to be noted that an absurd answer may occur in a really good paper. For instance, a paper which secures 37 marks out of 50 mentions Adam Bede as author of 'The Wealth of Nations.' A paper which earns 44 marks out of 50 mentions among the leaders of the Parliamentary troops in the Civil War—'Sir Samuel Weller.'"

Mr. Andrew :—

"I revised 520 papers written by female candidates.

"The field to be prepared includes the whole range of British history, and it would be unreasonable to expect that it could be mastered except in more or less broad and general way. The candidates have no time to read exhaustive histories, and have to get up the facts from a manual. Bearing this in mind then, and taking into account the number of the subjects that have to be professed, I am of opinion that the papers, viewed as a whole, are of very creditable quality, and afford ample evidence that the subject has been carefully studied, and, in its main outlines, intelligently grasped."

Mr. Jamieson :—

"In 1896 and 1897, while few papers were in every respect excellent, very few were worthless. This year the papers are much more uneven. The proportion of excellent papers has not increased, though some are distinctly excellent; but the number of answers which are either poor or quite valueless has increased enormously. In the two former years the work was either good or very good. A majority of candidates reach this standard

again ; but the number of unquestionable failures in this subject is larger than it has been in recent years. This is not due to greater difficulty in the questions asked : the questions seem quite fair, and a wide freedom of choice is allowed. It is not due to stricter marking, but whatever may be the reason it is certainly the case that the percentage of candidates who know practically nothing of history is very much higher than it was on the former occasions on which history papers were revised by me.

"The chaotic character of many of the papers leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the modicum of knowledge shown has been acquired solely by the hasty perusal of a text-book immediately before the examination. The confusion of historical persons, facts, and dates which frequently occurs could hardly have been so great if the candidates had gone through anything like a systematic course of study for a few years or even for a few months. When Edward I., John Hampden, and Richard Cobden are made contemporaries, and yet are credited with reforms in which each of the three really did bear a part, the character of each being also correctly sketched, one infers that the writer is struggling with an unmanageable mass of undigested material. A good many facts are remembered, but they have not been assimilated and do not constitute knowledge.

"The examination is not, however, badly done by candidates as a whole. Most of the papers from the larger centres in Scotland, where the collective instruction of pupil teachers is possible and has been adopted, are of high merit. Many papers written by pupil teachers in isolated districts are excellent ; and several candidates, who have not been pupil teachers, write admirable papers, in which width of reading and vigour of style are shown on every page.

"The mistakes that most commonly occur do not call for much comment : —Nearly everyone answers Question 1, which deals with the introduction of Christianity into Britain, and many show that they know the substance of all that is really known about the matter. But many limit Christianity to Protestantism, and write about a period on which the question does not touch. A good many able candidates are under a misapprehension as to the Declaration of Breda (Question 4), representing it as an Act of Parliament, though they state its terms correctly. By the Irish Rebellion of '98 (Question 6) many understand the war in Ireland in the time of William III., transposing the figures apparently.

"Warren Hastings and Wellington (Question 8) are the favourite subjects for biographical sketches, which are usually well written. But several, though they give the main facts of Warren Hastings' life fairly well, yet put him forward nearly a century and make him quell the Mutiny. Very few take up Palmerston, and some of those who do seem to know little about him, except that he once said—'*Civis Romanus sum*.' One candidate doubts whether Palmerston ever really did say this, and believes that it is more likely to have been said by Disraeli, 'who was much better acquainted with the writings of St. Paul.'

"There is the usual confusion between the constitutions of Clarendon and the Clarendon Code (Question 9). The account of the Cabinet is frequently nebulous, though a few candidates give an exceedingly clear explanation, both of the origin and of the usual composition of this body. The Berlin Decrees are, not unnaturally, associated by many with Bismarck and with 'Peace with Honour.' As an example of historical accuracy and literary perspicuity, the following may be quoted : 'The letters of Junius were letters written by a soldier in the reign of Queen Victoria connected with John Wilkes.'

"But all the better candidates—and they are many—deserve emphatic praise for the knowledge which they show, and almost all the papers are neatly and clearly written."

Dr. Dey :—

Domestic
Economy.

"In each of the six sections an option between two questions is allowed. No question has been omitted by every candidate, but I notice that what might be called the text-book questions are the more popular. Perhaps

the candidates acted wisely, but one would like to see occasionally the result of their being thrown on their own resources in a novel combination of circumstances.

"The directions of the text-book are certainly well known, and I have no reason to doubt that their practical application would be made with intelligence and success. The candidates possess a large and valuable supply of latent knowledge on which they can draw some future day.

"Marks ranged pretty high, and were well earned by the amount of valuable knowledge that the candidates as a whole undoubtedly possessed. There were occasional slips, but, as they were very evidently slips, I did not visit them with serious penalty.

"In a few cases one of the six questions was omitted, and, generally where one was imperfectly answered, it was very imperfectly answered. There could be no ambiguity about the value.

"There are still a good many instances of lack of judgment in the distribution of the time at disposal of candidates, the earlier questions being much too elaborately answered, and consequently too little time and space left for the later."

Mr. Binnie (Sub-Inspector) :—

"About 400 papers on Domestic Economy were entrusted to me for Domestic revision. Economy.

"I have not kept a tabulated result of the answering, but I know that some of the papers came up to 80 per cent. of the full value, and the majority, I should say, would be over 50 per cent., whilst only a few were quite worthless.

"Sections A and B (Composition, functions, and preparation of food) were not, as a rule, so carefully and exactly answered as the other sections were, perhaps because the knowledge required was of a more exact and definite character.

"Taken as a whole the papers gave evidence of careful study and of a very fair knowledge of the subject."

Mr. J. Wilson (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Of 515 papers entrusted to me for revision 392 were on the Staff Music. Notation, and 123 on the Tonic Sol-fa. All were worked by female candidates.

"*Staff Notation* : Although the number of examinees earning very high marks was comparatively small, over 73 per cent. of them received more than 50 per cent. of the full marks allowed. The first two questions dealt with minor scales. It was here that the chief breakdown occurred. The second half of Question 1 was better answered than the first, and key signatures were as a rule correctly placed where the scales were omitted, or incompletely written. Much weakness was manifested in dealing with Question 2. A creditable attempt was generally made to answer the first two items ; but the detection of the 'diminished fourth' in the scale of D minor baffled most of the candidates. Question 3 was as a rule correctly answered, but oddly enough papers occurred in which the bars were completed by notes instead of rests, thus entailing loss of marks. In Question 4 it was by no means uncommon to find E flat taking the place of A flat, and the major keys were sometimes sharpened. The last question, which was the same in both notations, was as usual answered best. There is, however, still a tendency towards excessive brevity. For instance, the word 'slowly' was not infrequently given, on the same paper as the interpretation of the terms *Retard* and *Largo*. Utter ignorance of the all important musical terms did not occur, and guessing was on this occasion conspicuous by its absence.

"*Sol-fa Notation* : This paper was answered much more successfully than the other one, 85 per cent. of the candidates gaining more than 50 per cent. of full marks, and a large number above 90 per cent. In Question 1 it was apparent that much greater attention had been given to the regular spacing

of the measures before inserting the notes. To this is no doubt to be attributed the praiseworthy accuracy which prevailed in the answers. The chief error was the omission of note extensions. Both portions of Question 2 were pretty well answered. It was observable that if the first item was correct the second was seldom wrong. It is surprising that pupil teachers have not a more thorough acquaintance with the modulator, which is before their eyes almost every week-day of the year. The Question on the highest and lowest notes in a selection of scales was on the whole well answered, and it was gratifying to find a marked absence of the subsidiary scribbling which usually accompanies this type of question."

Mr. Topping (Sub-Inspector) :—

Music.

"I revised 513 Music papers of candidates from Glasgow Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen Free Church Training College, and Lerwick, Kirkwall, Wick, Inverness, Elgin, Dundee, and Oban Centres. Old Notation was selected in 239 cases, and New Notation in 274.

"*Old Notation* : The average mark was only 11 out of 20. Most of the candidates showed little acquaintance with the different forms of the minor scales, and necessarily still less with the chromatic intervals found in these. Only 53 got full marks for Question 1, and only 10 for Question 2, in which 166 earned no marks. Question 3 on Time, and Question 4 on the explanation of the meaning of certain musical terms were well answered, though many candidates lost marks by giving notes instead of rests, and meanings of words rather than explanations of what the terms meant. 'Retarding,' to the sign,' 'marked,' 'as you please,' are not satisfactory answers. In Question 4 those who found three-fourths of the keys failed to distinguish D minor from F major.

"*New Notation* : The average mark was fully 14. The highest values were got for Question 1 on Time ; the lowest for Question 2 on Transition, in which 83 of the candidates failed to add anything to their totals. Many also lost marks by failing to place the bridge note and the first note of the new key in their proper positions. The questions on intervals and pitch were usually well answered, the most common mistake, arising doubtless from confusion of s in Key A and f_1 in B \flat with the same notes an octave lower, was the selection of d in key D as highest and f_1 in B \flat as lowest in pitch. Question 5 on Musical Terms was the same in both papers and the same unsatisfactory brevity appeared."

Mr. Leishman (Sub-Inspector) :—

Music.

"The majority of the 508 candidates whose Music papers were revised by me, professed the Sol-fa Notation. Probably it is preferable that this should be so in view of its almost universal adoption in Elementary Schools.

"With regard to the Staff Notation papers, many showed a lamentable ignorance of scales and key signatures. Chiefly in the questions of this type did those who failed to obtain full marks come to grief. In the Sol-fa papers more accurate knowledge was shown. In the passage written in four-pulse measure, notes and symbols in too many cases were crowded together with no proper spacing, the chief offenders in this respect being female candidates. Question 2, containing two passages for transition from Key C to Key G and Key F, was omitted by several, and the answers of many others were valueless. After such strictures have been made, it may further be remarked that the papers otherwise were neatly and accurately answered."

Mr. Grigor (Sub-Inspector) :—

Penmanship.

"The Penmanship of the 775 papers sent to me for revision was very disappointing. Many of the candidates seemed to pay no attention to proper size, relative proportion of letters, suitable slope, equal spacing, light and shade, and neat joinings ; and there were several papers showing two and even three styles of writing by the same candidate.

"There were ample evidences in the writing to show, what had been previously observed in the examination room, that at least 50 per cent. of the candidates hold their pens in a cramped and awkward manner.

"The Dictation was, on the whole, much superior to the Penmanship. Errors with such words as 'aggrandisement,' 'militate,' and 'venality,' may be partly explained by the fact that the ordinary pupil-teacher has very little time for wide and varied reading, but there were a number of mistakes in sense, and with more common words, the majority of which might have been avoided by careful attention to the preliminary reading of the passage by the examiner."

Mr. Hood (Sub-Inspector) :—

"774 papers on Penmanship and Dictation, worked by female candidates, Penmanship were sent to me for revision. In the exercise on Penmanship a number of and Dicta- styles were adopted, thus causing the work of revision to be a somewhat tion. difficult task. The specimen of large handwriting was in many cases no larger than the small, and the small hand was frequently too large and very badly spaced, and in many instances the writing of the Dictation paper was superior to that of the test exercise. On the other hand, a number of the specimens were very good.

"The Dictation was not, as a whole, well done, although there were a number of very good papers. Omissions and substitutions were numerous, and the spelling was generally disappointing."

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The following is a synopsis of the examiners' reports on the papers revised by them in connection with the Certificate Examination held in July, 1899.

The subject has been methodically studied, but some of the questions are imperfectly answered. School management.

This paper showed a useful working acquaintance with several branches of school work. Special Paper. Graduates.

In English the composition of first year female students was of good quality; most marks were lost, as last year, in Grammar. The prescribed work in Literature was carefully and intelligently prepared, and the answering was systematic, legible, and well proportioned. In one college conciseness and the absence of unnecessary detail should be kept in view. English. Females. First year.

The examiner refers to a neglect of paragraph structure and a lack of variety in the formation of sentences in the case of second year's female students. The play of Shakespeare has been studied with intelligent appreciation and minute care. Answers to questions in Literature savour too much of text-books or lecture-notes. Second year.

The essays were good both in matter and form. Full and accurate answers were given to questions in the prescribed work, and very fair answers to the Literature questions. Males. Both years.

The results were very satisfactory, but the methods of solution were too often unnecessarily long and complicated. Algebra was very well done. Arithmetic and Algebra. Females. First year.

In the second year, also, the work is of very high quality, with some tendency to avoid the working of decimals in the decimal form. Females. Second year.

Principles are exceedingly well known, the result of direct and systematic instruction. Brokerage is not well understood by a large number. Males. First year.

Algebra and Mensuration. Both years.	Problems in both subjects admitting of simple solutions give rise to laborious and complicated processes. The papers are neat.
Geometry and Trigonometry.	There is a lack of accurate acquaintance with Euclid. Trigonometry is well mastered.
Geometry and Dynamics.	The same remark applies as regards Euclid. A very creditable knowledge of Dynamics was shown.
Navigation.	The numbers who take this subject are on the increase, and the work is better done than formerly.
Greek.	<i>First Year.</i> —The translation is accurate, but bald. Grammar and idiom are well mastered. <i>Second Year.</i> —The papers are very creditable. The unseen passage was well done.
Latin. Females.	<i>First Year.</i> —Careful preparation is shown. More use of “unseens” and more attention to the subjunctive mood are suggested. <i>Second Year.</i> —Here the papers are generally poor. Translation is bald, scansion unknown, and composition very mediocre. The subjunctive mood requires study.
Males.	<i>First Year.</i> —Translation is good ; re-translation not so successful. <i>Second Year.</i> —Translation, especially from Horace, is good ; re-translation is very poor. Scansion is unknown or badly done, and little use is made of “unseens.”
French. Females.	The attainments in both years are good, the weakest part being translation of English into French. In the first year the unseen passage is often better done than the prepared work. Grammatical questions were accurately answered.
Males.	<i>First Year.</i> —The students are much better drilled in grammar and idiom than they were six or seven years ago, and the study of the language generally shows marked progress. <i>Second Year.</i> —Here the general quality of the papers is not much above fair.
German.	<i>First Year.</i> —The work generally was good, with some weakness in idiom and re-translation. <i>Second Year.</i> —Here the results were not very satisfactory. Very few took a second year's course. This is to be regretted.
Domestic Economy.	The subject has been well taught. The practical side, however, is not strong.
Political Economy.	Some of the answers show text-book work, but the subject seems to have been carefully thought out in addition.
Mental Arithmetic. Penmanship and Dictation.	The subject is, on the whole, satisfactory.
Music.	These branches are favourably reported on.
	In both years the Staff is preferred to the Sol-fa notation. The work generally was satisfactory. In the examiner's report attention is drawn to the prevailing defects.
School management.	Dr. Smith :— “The papers were generally very well done. There was distinctly an improvement in the form of answering, while the substance of the answers indicated that the subjects of the questions had been well got up. Questions of a practical educational import were done best, while those bearing on the philosophy of the subject were frequently answered in a way that indicated imperfect apprehension on the part of the candidates.”

Mr. Calder :—

"On the whole, the papers may be regarded as satisfactory. Some of the School candidates gain over 80 per cent. of the possible marks, but a few gain less than 50 per cent., while the great majority average from 60 to 70 per cent. The subject has evidently been methodically studied in the various Colleges. Male students. Second year.

"The best answered questions are those on the prescribed chapters of 'Quick's Education Reformers.' The section on Registration is not so well answered as it should be. Many candidates have strange ideas as to what is meant by 'closing' an attendance register. The following are specimens of answers :—'By closing school registers is meant the shutting up the register at once.' 'When a school has to be shut earlier than the prescribed time, the register is said to be closed.' 'The school must be two hours working before the register can be closed.' This last is a very prevalent misconception.

"The drawing up of Time-tables also has apparently not received sufficient attention, and many of those drafted at the examination are poor productions. A good many fail to include all the subjects required in a Merit Certificate Class; in others the arrangement of the subjects is ill-considered, or too little time is given to them. Thus a common enough provision for each of the subjects of History and Geography is 20 minutes a week. Others, again, provide no time for registration, or insert the religious instruction in the two hours after the marking of the registers, and, in general, too little time is given for Reading and Intelligence.

"Another part of the paper in which considerable weakness appears is the 'Notes of Lessons.' The injudicious choice of subject is accountable for much here. The section offers six alternatives to the candidates, with some of which it might be supposed that all would be well acquainted. Many, however, attempt to sketch lessons on the manufacture of Iron, *e. g.*, who have themselves no knowledge of the processes required in the manufacture. Others take up the whole of the first lesson with preliminary matters altogether outside the subject they are dealing with, while several read the question so carelessly that they give notes of a lesson on each of two subjects, although 'two consecutive lessons on *one* of the following' is what is expressly asked."

Dr. Stewart :—

"I beg to forward a brief report on 36 papers (Special Graduates) sent Special me for revision. 32 papers were written by Male, the remainder by Female, graduates Graduates. All of the Scotch Universities were represented. Some of the paper papers from St. Andrew's University were very slovenly in execution. The ladies quite hold their own with the others.

"As to details :—

"In Section A the curious feat of transforming spelling abortions into intelligible English was performed with ease by all. The only bugbear was the mis-spelling of prepossessions, which I shrink from reproducing as it stands in the original, and which assumed generally the form of 'prepositions' or 'propositions.'

"In Section B the question regarding the teaching of Writing was often very well answered, but the classification of the letters in the order in which they should be taught was seldom scientific or logical.

"In Section C the questions on Drill and Mental Arithmetic are seldom attempted. The theory given is all right, but the practical side, as regards exercises and sums respectively, is naturally weak.

"Faults in Reading are successfully dealt with.

"In Section D the sums, especially the first, are seldom attempted, and while a few produce the correct answers (one, at least, by Algebra), the explanation of method is scarcely adapted to the comprehension of children in elementary schools.

"In Section E the question on Russia was too often a mere essay on the country without any special division of the subject as it should be taught to a class.

"The physical features were not dealt with in logical sequence. Some seemed to think that if the order in which these should be treated was indicated, no actual mention of these features was necessary. Such answers have no special reference to Russia more than to any other country, and look like a cloak for ignorance.

"The question on the Canadian Railway was scarcely attempted, nor was the request for a description of the Nile about Khartoum any more successful. The maps were absurd.

"Section F :—(1) Action of Britain, Germany, and Russia recently in China ; (2) America and the East and West Indies ; (3) Revolution of 1688. These subjects generally were treated with fulness and precision, and with a good deal of individuality.

"Section G. Paraphrasing was occasionally well done, but often was a mere essay on the drift of the passage, which is not what is wanted. Analysis was generally correct.

"Section H. Passage for illustration. The points were, for the most part, successfully grasped, but in several cases hopelessly missed. One writer is proud of the discovery that the passage has been selected from Ruskin.

"On the whole, the papers are distinctly creditable, and show a useful working acquaintance with several branches of school-teaching."

Mr. Black (Sub-Inspector) :—

English.
First year.
Females.

"1. *Composition*.—This part of the paper presented few outstanding features. That much of it was of good quality is shown by the fact that of the 380 candidates, 28 per cent. secured 80 per cent. or more of the marks, while only 6 per cent. scored less than 60 per cent.

"The great majority wrote on 'The Use and Abuse of Athletics.' As a rule a very sensible view was taken of the subject, and a creditable amount of accurate knowledge was manifested. Some, however, in their evident desire to magnify the 'abuse,' made some rather startling statements, as, for example : 'At football many a man has lost his life by a blow of the ball'; 'Striking examples of the abuse of athletics are given each year in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. One of the number nearly always drops dead from heart disease due to the excessive rowing.'

"A good many took—'A School Board Election in a Country Parish.' With the general features of such an incident the writers showed themselves fairly familiar, though some evidently mixed up a Parliamentary with a School Board election. If one were to credit all the statements made, bribery, extensive and unblushing, must be a common accompaniment of this statutory parish function.

"A few took the more abstract topic—'Raw Haste, half sister to Delay.' The essays under this heading were among the best.

"2. *Grammar*.—As was the case last year, more marks were lost over the Grammar questions than over any other part of the paper. For Question 1 (a) no marks at all, or only a small fraction of the number assigned, had too often to be given. A good many, certainly, gave the correct answer, but the average was disappointingly low.

"3. *Literature*.—The questions in Literature were limited to the prescribed books—Chaucer's 'Prologue' and Macaulay's 'Essay on Addison.' The students in all the colleges had evidently prepared both books very carefully, for the most part very intelligently, in a few cases somewhat mechanically. The knowledge acquired was set down, as a rule, systematically and legibly, and with a well-proportioned combination of brevity of statement and fulness of information. The college whose answers to this part of the paper were the hardest to read was the Glasgow Roman Catholic. System and proportion seemed to be sacrificed to anxiety to set down details that were not seldom irrelevant and often unimportant. To secure the committal to paper of all the information they possessed, rapid writing was necessary. This too often degenerated into a barely legible scrawl, which, further, was very frequently combined with a disregard of punctuation and much reckless spelling. Fewer words and a more concise disposition of the matter selected would have enabled

the Roman Catholic students to do greater justice to the undoubted industry and intelligence displayed in the preparation of their English work.

"Both in Composition and in the other parts of the paper the students from Aberdeen Free Church College easily take the first place.

"The eight Queen's students whose papers were revised did satisfactory exercises in Composition, and showed an adequate knowledge of the books prescribed."

Mr. Wattie :—

"The second year English papers entrusted to me for revision were English. worked by 273 female students from all the Training Colleges, and by 5 Second year. female Queen's students from Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities.

"Of the three alternative essay subjects, the large majority of the candidates were, doubtless, led to select 'Physical Training in Schools' from their familiarity with this department of school work. It is noteworthy, however, that the Chapman-Meath agitation, which probably suggested the prescription of this topic, is referred to only once or twice, while the military bearing of the question is nowhere discussed. 'The Place of Burns in English Literature' attracted a considerable proportion; but very few of the candidates dealt with the exact point, nearly all contenting themselves with a *réchauffé* of the customary commonplaces about the poet and his works. 'From the Cape to Cairo' is an excellent subject practically thrown away. Only some half-dozen candidates attempted it, and of these all but two reach Cairo after a delightful sea-trip by the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean. Of the two who do make some reference to recent events, one prophetic soul describes in considerable detail a journey through the magnificent (*sic*) scenery of Central Africa by the railway 'now completed.'

"In regard to details of form, I have again to animadvert on the common neglect of the paragraph structure, arising from the prior neglect before starting to think out the subject clearly under certain definite heads. Sentence structure is in few instances incorrect, but might be more varied in form. One particularly striking feature is the wearisome iteration with which the subject is planted at the beginning of the sentence. Punctuation, while generally good, errs both by excess and defect; in particular, the use of the colon, and more especially the semi-colon, might be better understood.

"From the answers to the Shakespeare questions, it is evident that the play has been studied with intelligent appreciation and minute care. Bacon is, on the whole, well known. The greatest inequality is exhibited in the answers to the literature questions; where, as is only to be expected, there is a good deal of parrot repetition from text-books or lecture-notes, not always fully understood or correctly reproduced. In this part of the paper the Roman Catholic students fall below the general level; while, on the other hand, the papers of the Episcopal candidates are especially commendable for their pertinence and conciseness."

Mr. Barrie :—

"The essays were, on the whole, good. The favourite subject was 'The English. Use and Abuse of Athletics,' but a considerable percentage of the candi- First year. dates devoted most of their time to enlarging on the abuses arising from 'professionalism.'

"The analysis was creditably done, and little difficulty was found in Question 2.

"Many candidates wasted time on Question 3 in giving a detailed list of the Pilgrims, but the rendering into modern English of the selected passages from the 'Prologue,' and the notes on the extracts in Question 5 were generally well done.

"Almost every student showed an intimate and accurate knowledge of Macaulay's 'Essay on Addison.'"

Mr. Barrie :—

English. "Most of the essays were good, both in matter and form, and compared
Second year. very favourably with those of former years. The most popular subject was
'Physical Training in Schools,' and, as a rule, it was very intelligently
and successfully treated. The prescribed works, 'The Tempest' and Bacon's
Essays, had evidently received very careful attention in all the Colleges,
and the questions bearing on them were fully and accurately answered.
"The three questions on Literature were very fairly answered, and some
of the 'estimates' of Wordsworth and Miss Austen were exceedingly good."

Mr. Craigie (Sub-Inspector) :—

Arithmetic. "I revised 418 papers on 'Arithmetic and Algebra' worked by Female
and Algebra. Students and Queen's Students of the first year.

"The general impression formed was that these branches are being very
intelligently and satisfactorily taught in all the Colleges. In too many
instances, however, the methods of solution are unnecessarily long and
complicated, occupying both time and space, and presenting many more
opportunities for errors in the ordinary process of work.

"The paper results range from 85.5 per cent. to 65.7 per cent., the average
mark being 79.6 per cent. The Edinburgh Free Church and Episcopal
Colleges top the list with 85.5, while Glasgow Roman Catholic College
brings up the rear with 65.7 per cent. Forty-two of the 418 students
received full marks for their papers, and of these the Edinburgh Church of
Scotland College contributes 13; Glasgow Free Church being second,
with 6; and Edinburgh Free Church and Aberdeen Church of Scotland
third, with 5 each.

"With reference to the individual questions I have made the following
notes :—

"Question 1.—Definitions were almost always correctly given, but it was
marvellous how many failed to illustrate their own definition of the G.C.M.
by solving correctly 1 (b).

"Question 2.—The first part was usually correctly worked, but the second
was frequently either misunderstood or left out altogether.

"Question 3.—Work usually correct, but far too many showed loose or
careless reading, and did not observe that the question was 'how many
days more?'

"Question 4.—The answer to this question was usually correct, but the
method was too frequently ponderous and complicated.

"Questions 5, 6, and 8.—These were generally well done and call for no
special remark.

"Question 7.—A simple enough sum too often incorrectly worked, through
want of thought.

"The three questions set in Algebra were generally correctly and neatly
solved, even by those who made a somewhat indifferent appearance in the
Arithmetic."

Dr. Macnair :—

Arithmetic. "On the whole the standard of these papers is a very high one, as tested
and Algebra. by marks. But there are many signs that lead me to think that this is to
a large extent the result of long and careful drill in answering questions
similar to those set at the examination, rather than to a general and
thorough comprehension of principles.

"It is particularly noticeable that many of the students seem to be afraid
of using decimals, and prefer to convert them into vulgar fractions even
when doing so involves much useless labour.

"Question 1 was very generally badly answered.

"The best work was done by the Glasgow Free Church and Edin-
burgh Episcopal Colleges; that done by the Glasgow Roman Catholic and
Edinburgh Church of Scotland Colleges did not show to the same
advantage."

Mr. Leishman (Sub-Inspector):—

"The Arithmetic papers of the first year males worked by students, Arithmetic. Queen's students and teachers were revised by me. Of these the solutions First year. of the students were distinctly superior to those of the others, the result Males. undoubtedly of direct and systematic instruction. Errors there were many, but these in the majority of cases arose from inaccuracies in working rather than from ignorance of principles. The Unitary method is deservedly gaining in favour. Question 10 was solved correctly by few. Misconceptions regarding the application of brokerage in the *last* transaction was the cause of this."

Mr. Muir:—

"The papers are on the whole very fairly neat, but there is room for Algebra and better spacing out and symmetrical setting down. The amount of un- Mensuration. necessary work is distressing. I have tried to confine my remarks to the students' papers."

"Question 4.—To form the equation whose roots are reciprocals of those First year. of a given equation (which can be done in two or three lines) some calculate the roots, invert them, and go through a toilsome process which, with care, may bring out the right answer. Some give an equation involving a and β , which of course is no answer at all."

"The very simplicity of the first question in Mensuration, which is one to do mentally, has been a stumbling block to some."

"Question 9.—The formula from Euclid VI. did not seem to be universally known. Wild jumbles were made with the area of the triangles involved."

"Question 10.—Unnecessary trouble was taken to find the actual area of the two circles, instead of simply finding the ratio of the radii, and then squaring."

"Question 1.—The expression which was to be arranged in the form of Second year. three squares was sometimes set forth as something which *may* have been an algebraic equivalent but was obviously *not* the sum of three squares, involving as it did the sign $\sqrt{}$."

"Question 2.—The solution of the two simultaneous equations did not present much difficulty, though some rather weird values of x were given. But the second part of the question proved a great stumbling block, as the meaning of 'indeterminate' was misunderstood; 0 and ∞ are *not* indeterminate solutions. Hardly any seemed to see distinctly *why* the solutions are indeterminate in the special case given, *i.e.*, because the equations are not independent."

"Question 4.—Very, very few interpret the negative root of the quadratic to which the problem leads."

"Question 5.—The required numbers were too often filled in by guess-work. The rule for 'casting out the nines' is well enough known; not so the formula for testing divisibility by 11."

"Question 7.—Find the fourth term in the expansion $(a - \frac{1}{x})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ etc."

This should have been done by every one. But several set down the answer in a form which, to the naked eye, was *not* 'free from fractions.'

"Question 9.—There were some curious answers here. Even if the formula for the cubic content of a sphere was forgotten, it might have been expected that every one would know that a box whose capacity was 1 cubic foot would hold precisely 1,728 marbles with a diameter of one inch. But the number of marbles was sometimes given as 5 (and a fraction, I think); sometimes as over 3,000. Much time was wasted in arithmetical calculations."

Mr. Macleod:—

"There is not one of the book questions of the proof of which some Geometry candidates did not show absolute ignorance. In the first question, as a and Trigonometry. minor fault, several candidates failed to point out that the argument Second year."

applied to the one diagonal was equally applicable to the other ; and in the second question, instead of the expression, 'where AP cuts the circle, draw EF perpendicular to AP,' the less appropriate expression, 'draw a tangent to the circle,' was frequently employed. The mode of doing this follows immediately from the previous proposition, but Euclid makes it a direct problem in the proposition being demonstrated, and hence full marks were in no case given where the less suitable phrase was employed.

"A far larger number failed to get any marks for Question 3 than that which got full marks for it. The construction given generally was the bisection of two adjacent angles of the pentagon, and the joining of their point of intersection with the remaining angles. In a few cases the inference was rashly made that because the first pair of lines were equal, the other three lines must be equal to them. Equally unjustifiable, though not so rashly formed, was the conclusion that because a third line was correctly proved to be equal to the two bisectors, therefore the remaining pair must be equal to each of the first three lines. That was the prevalent fallacy, while all that was necessary to a correct demonstration was to show that the third line bisected its angle.

"An erroneous construction was sometimes employed by bisecting two contiguous sides of the pentagon by perpendiculars and taking for granted, without attempt at proof, that the like bisectors of the other side would pass through their point of intersection. The construction required in Question 4 was sometimes altogether omitted.

"An algebraic proof of Question 5 was often given to which no value was attached. Unfortunately the definition of the first part was frequently wrong.

"Several correct proofs of Question 6 were given, but full marks were given only for such as implied no theorems beyond the first book. Some of the fallacies of the failures were amusing, such as $a^2 + b^2 > c^2 + d^2 \therefore a + b > c + d$. Question 9 was frequently solved in the brief way that is best, and in a few cases correctly as to logic, but with an enormous superfluity of construction. The failures were numerous, the most frequent being caused by the assumption, without any attempt at proof, that the segment of a circle on a segment of the base would intersect a certain segment on the whole base.

"Question 10 was correctly answered in a few cases ; but many candidates were satisfied by saying that the locus of D was a segment of a circle described on BC. I don't know whether this was intended to mean any segment or a particular segment.

"On the whole, I am bound to say that the accuracy of the trigonometrical answers shows that much attention must have been given to the subject except in one of the larger colleges, the work of which was very poor ; and it is therefore the more surprising that not one correct solution was given of the important theorem in Question 12. A few correct proofs of the equivalence of the first part were given, but, not starting from the proper basis, all failed to give the right interpretation of the signs—a matter of the first importance."

Mr. Macleod :—

Geometry
and
Dynamics.
First year.

"The examination shows that we have a considerable number of students and Queen's students who have not yet mastered the text of Euclid. This is the more disappointing, inasmuch as the text prescribed is practically the same as that required for admission. I would take the liberty of impressing upon the colleges that to secure accuracy in the text is of more educational value than the acquisition of moderate skill in solving deductions. It is neither desirable nor necessary that the second of these objects should be neglected, although the first has a claim to prominent regard.

"The solution of Question 1 given by some candidates consisted in showing that an assumed third line was not parallel to one of the given lines, and concluding that therefore the given lines must be parallel, which is equivalent to assuming that because 80 is not = 100, therefore, 90 must be = 100. In Question 2 a loss of marks resulted from proving, with reference to PR, what ought to have been done with reference to PQ ; and

in several instances the square on PQ was given as exceeding the sum of the squares on the other two sides by a certain rectangle, while in other cases the rectangle itself was often misstated. In Question 3 the case of external contact was often omitted. Full marks were given to the answers which were Euclid's proof of the theorem.

"In Question 4 the propositions were sometimes wrongly set down, and that constitutes a very serious error. Question 5 was attempted, and nearly always successfully, by a large proportion of the candidates. Of those attempting Question 6 the majority answered the first part successfully, whilst a small minority only succeeded with the second part; and, when wrong, the same answer was invariably given—that the deducible theorem is the greater side of a triangle being opposite the greater angle. This was stated notwithstanding the fact that the proof of the first part depended upon the same deducible theorem. The chief error observed in the unsuccessful attempts to solve Question 7 consisted in regarding an angle at an eccentric point as subtending the same arc as if it were at the centre. In Question 8 the illegitimate process was adopted of merely assuming the truth of the converse of III. 22. A very large proportion solved Question 9 correctly, but the most serious mistake I noticed was to make the product of the terms of one ratio equal to that of the terms of the other ratio in a proportion. The first part of Question 10 is very simple, and was solved by several candidates, and the second part very neatly by a few, and correctly, though clumsily, by others.

"The dynamical part of the paper was on the whole very creditable; and in one college only was it poor. The chief errors were in the first question asserting that it was obvious as the angle increased that the diagonal of the parallelogram diminished. But most candidates proved the fact mathematically; in the second question assuming without proof that OA, OB, OC were proportional to the sides of the triangle, and in the fourth merely pointing out, as in the swing of a pendulum, that as the potential energy is diminished the kinetic energy is increased. A few only did what was required, and gave proof of the theorem by mathematical measurements."

Mr. Macleod :—

"The number who have taken this subject is this year the largest since Navigation. it was admitted into the certificate syllabus. The work is also better First year. done than formerly; but it would not be safe on the evidence adduced by the papers to entrust the navigation of a ship to the best of the candidates. The terms in the first question selected for definition were correctly defined by most candidates, except the term 'rational horizon,' which was erroneously defined by all. The second question was correctly solved by most, but Question 3 received no correct answers. It is the quadrantal deviation and not the semi-circular that produces the constant error. The mistake of the candidates probably arose from considering that the magnetism producing the semi-circular error being constant, except that part of it arising from vertical soft iron, would produce a constant error. This would certainly be the case if the directive force acting on the compass were constant, which is not the case, and hence a constant force acting upon a variable one will vary in its measured effects. The quadrantal deviation again arising from the magnetism temporarily induced in soft iron varies in the same proportion as the directive force on the compass, whence arises the constancy of its error. Question 4 seems not to have been understood, except by one candidate, who took for solution the particular case when the object was placed between the mirrors. Question 5 was evidently, although a purely practical question, beyond the power of our navigators, unless we take the direction to 'construct on OP as diagonal a parallelogram, and take one of its sides as rhumb line,' as the promise of hidden knowledge not yet made manifest to the outside world.

"Only one candidate seemed to understand how a Mercator Chart is constructed, and his drawing not being very correct, his results were but a rough approximation to accuracy."

Mr. Jamieson :—

Greek.
First year.

"The prescribed book has evidently been very carefully prepared, and the translations are, therefore, in most cases very accurate. In many cases, however, the translation, though strictly correct, is very bald and literal, suggesting 'keys' and a general schoolboy state of mind which students might be expected to have outgrown.

"The questions on Grammar are rightly answered by nearly all the candidates. There is some excusable doubt in some minds as to the case-forms of *Περικλῆς*, and many do not know the genitive plural feminine of *οἶκός*; but mistakes in dealing with other words are not common.

"As might be expected, the translation of English sentences into Greek causes more difficulty, and no candidate does this part of the paper quite accurately. The difficulties of idiom are usually well understood, and mistakes more often occur in minor points of construction.

Greek.
Second year.

"In the second year papers, also, prepared work is done with great care. It is very seldom that a serious mistake occurs in translation. In the passage from the 'Odyssey' traces of 'Butcher and Lang' are very apparent; but this is inevitable, and not undesirable: it is well that students should be acquainted with good models of translation. Most candidates do the unseen passage quite accurately; but a good many, in spite of the context, do not seem to be sufficiently familiar with the effects of extreme cold to understand that *ἀναισθητόν* is an appropriate expression for 'frost-bitten,' and some extraordinary translations of this word are offered. The grammatical questions, as a rule, are correctly answered, as is also the section on derivation, though not a few suggest derivations quite as innocent as those of Livy and the Latin grammarians. The sentences to be translated into Greek, which are not always easy, are often very ingeniously and neatly rendered; and, taken as a whole, the papers reflect high credit on the Training College lecturers and students."

Dr. Dunn :—

Latin.
Females.
First year.

"As a rule the work was very creditably done, and showed careful preparation. Knowledge of verbal flexion was good. More practice in the translation of 'unseens' is recommended. It appears to be too generally forgotten that the preparation of prescribed work is merely a means to an end, not the end itself. Translation into Latin showed, in general, satisfactory attention to the subject. More pains should, however, be taken to inculcate the use of the Subjunctive Mood. The use of the Indicative with *ut* consecutive was too common. This weak grasp of the rationale of the Subjunctive affected generally the answering of the questions in Section III.

Second year.

"These papers were in general of poor quality; and there was far too much of what may be called 'nonsense' translation. Why students should write down an unintelligible congeries of words is a psychological problem which I cannot solve. It is to be hoped that the teachers impress upon the students the fact that unless the rendering conveys sense in English it cannot possibly be correct. This is an elementary principle, but unfortunately it is too often ignored. The passage from Horace was translated with fair correctness, but very baldly. None of the candidates knew anything of scansion. It is tolerably certain that little attention is given to the quantitative pronunciation of Latin, otherwise candidates would not scan *profugi* as *prōfugi*, *ferox* as *fērox*. Conjugation of the verbs was good. Composition was in general of very mediocre quality, and the English order and construction was followed with thorough-going servility. 'To Scipio's inquiry' was often rendered *ad questionem Scipionis*. Knowledge of the Subjunctive is generally weak. It was evident that the passage given for translation into Latin was beyond the attainments of the candidates; but I am strongly of opinion that the unidiomatic rendering of English into Latin is largely due to the slovenly translation of Latin into English, in consequence of which the points of contrast between the two idioms fail to arrest the attention of the students."

Mr. Lobban :—

"The translation of the several passages, prepared and unprepared, was Latin. on the whole well done. Much less satisfactory were the translation into First year. Latin Prose and the turning of the sentence into Oratio Recta." Males.

"The prepared passages were well translated, especially the verses from Latin. Horace. A good many of the candidates made but little of the unseen Second year passage. Males.

"Except in one or two Colleges the scansion of the lines was either not attempted or badly done. The sentences in Section 7 were, as a rule, not well understood, and much of the Latin Prose was very poor."

Mr. Whyte :—

"The French papers sent me for revision are of good quality. There are French. among the writers of them the inevitable weaklings who drag down the First year. percentage of a class, but a great amount of really creditable work makes itself felt, and an accurate and minute knowledge of the elements of French is very generally shown by the candidates. The least satisfactory part is, as usual, the rendering of idiomatic English sentences into French, but even here some capital work is done, and there are few gross blunders even when the rendering is inaccurate. The questions on grammar are all well answered. Of the two passages set for translation the 'unseen' is, on the whole, the better, though both are satisfactorily done. This part of the paper is to a slight extent marred by the frequent intrusion of brackets, with alternative readings, into the body of the translation given. This is most perplexing to an examiner, and, though the fault is not very serious, a candidate who knows her own mind, and gives only the version she considers best, naturally gets the benefit of her decision. The fault here alluded to prevails more or less in all the colleges, but the two Aberdeen Institutions are the chief sinners in this respect. In some colleges a much freer style of translation seems to be cultivated than is common in others. This has its merits, and in the case of strong students yields perhaps the most satisfactory results, but in the case of those who are weaker it is often disastrous, as they too frequently introduce ideas not found in the text, and in the attempt to write very fine English contrive to expose their ignorance of both languages."

Mr. Waddell :—

"I beg to submit a report upon 310 papers in French, by female students French. of the second year, which were entrusted to me for revision. Second year.

"As a rule, considerably more than half the total marks were obtained. Only one or two papers fell seriously below 50, while the great majority ranked between 60 and 80. Curiously the three highest papers and the two lowest all came from Edinburgh Colleges. The lowest average, however, was that of the Roman Catholic College recently established at Glasgow, which has still to surmount its inevitable difficulties.

"1. The two passages set for translation into English were in most cases very successfully done, some of the exercises running with considerable smoothness and accuracy. As regards mistakes, the words 'échouer' and 'terreuse' were almost always wrongly rendered, and a good deal of difficulty occurred in connection with 'à je ne sais quel emploi aussi plénible que ridicule,' 'à beaucoup près,' 'façade d'un étage,' 'seul ensuite.'

"2. The two grammatical questions (Nos. 2 and 3) were in most cases well and clearly dealt with. In the former some of the writers were not quite sure about the omission of 'pas,' and some did not understand what was meant by 'disjunctive' pronouns. In the latter a good many students adopted the provoking course of stating the rule about participles agreeing with a direct preceding object, and then simply saying, where the participle

did not change, that the object was 'not direct' or was 'indirect.' Now in such a case as 'Je les ai entendu blâmer,' this explanation does not explain, and may conceal serious error. The question on idioms (No. 4) was not very successfully answered. Thus 'il ne fait que boire' was several times rendered as 'he makes nothing but beer'—one of those master strokes which (like 'hominissimi iguntur' for 'most men therefore') are very refreshing to an examiner.

"3. The French version was probably marked with more indulgence than the other questions. Translation into a foreign tongue is pre-eminently one of those problems in which, as Napoleon says, he wins who makes fewest mistakes, and I have acted on the principle that if the ground is somehow covered reasonable recognition is due. It was easy to see that most of the students had a considerable floating acquaintance with the French vocabulary and idiom. Unfortunately, when applying their knowledge, on an emergency, they blundered pretty often. One or two types of error, however, should not have occurred. Thus it should not have been possible to write, as several students did, 'demeurait au chez d'un ami,' notwithstanding that this suggests the etymology of 'chez,' and that 'un chez-soi' is used."

Mr. Andrew :—

French.
Male
students.
First year.

"I revised 88 papers, worked by male students of the first year. The papers, as a whole, were of very good quality. The passages set for translation into English were generally rendered with creditable accuracy. In many of the versions of the first passage, however, there was a mixing up of the pronouns 'you' and 'thou,' and of the adjectives 'your' and 'thine,' which the candidates' acquaintance with English should have enabled them to avoid.

"The 'unseen' passage was in most cases tackled with quite as much success as the selection taken from the prescribed book. The exact sense of the expression '*sans savoir encore jusqu'on il peut prétendre*' in this piece was not unfrequently missed.

"Questions 3 and 4 on pure accident were, except in the case of a very few papers, answered with all but complete accuracy. Students are evidently much better drilled in grammar than they were some six or seven years ago. The first section of Question 5 asking for the English equivalents of the French words *labourer*, *grief*, and *lecture*, and the French for the same English words was not satisfactorily given. Many of the candidates seemed not to have properly grasped the point of the question. The second section asking for the English of a few idiomatic phrases was well done. One candidate translated '*battre la campagne*' by 'butter from the field.'

"The last question, consisting of three sentences, each involving a simple idiom, was attempted with very fair success.

"The general impression which I have derived from reading the papers is that the study of French in the Training Colleges has made a marked advance within recent years.

Male
students.
Second year.

"I revised 79 French papers worked by male students of the second year. The general quality of the papers was not much above fair. There was considerable difference between the work of the different colleges, that of Edinburgh Free Church being, on the whole, best.

"The general drift and meaning of the passages set for translation from French into English were, with few exceptions, fairly well grasped, but in the second passage especially a good deal of guesswork appeared as to the meaning of individual words. In only two papers was the word *échouer* accurately rendered, and in a large number of cases the word *sol* was rendered by *sun*; and *fouiller* in the first passage by *to gather leaves*.

"Questions 2 and 3 were attempted with very creditable success on the whole, but the idiomatic expressions given to be translated in Question 4 were not, except in the really good papers, well done.

"The passage set for translation from English into French was attempted by most of the candidates. The attempt indicated considerable acquaint-

ance with idiom and syntax, but often broke down from insufficient command of vocabulary."

Mr. Harvey :—

"First year German papers range, as a rule, between 70 and 90 out of a German. possible 100. The crucial test is English into German, and, as usual, a First year. large number of the candidates succumbed to the test.

"Questions 1 and 2 (German translation) and 3 (Grammar) were, on the whole, well answered. The students have been carefully taught, but special attention should be paid to translation of English into German, and to drill in German idioms.

"Only a limited number of students wrote papers, and the results were Second year. not, as rule, satisfactory. Most of the candidates gained only half the number of possible marks.

"While one or two showed satisfactory knowledge of German, the majority had evidently failed to get a firm grasp of the language.

"As far as I can judge, a larger number of students should be encouraged to prosecute their studies in the second year, and more time should be given to their instruction.

"Continuous German prose was feeble, and the desperate efforts of some of the candidates produced semi-English and barbarous compounds that would have driven a German teacher frantic."

Mr. Calder :—

"The Domestic Economy papers sent me for revision were written by Domestic the students in training. The subject has evidently been well taught, well Economy. grasped, and neatly, fully, and concisely answered.

"The questions relating to health, clothing, and the dwelling generally received admirable treatment. In the answering of those on cookery, deficient knowledge was sometimes shown regarding such practical matters as the testing of eggs.

"All were thorough admirers of the advantages of ready-money purchases, but none drew attention to the disadvantages that might arise from this system in certain cases. The co-operation system was fully discussed and, in the main, thought to be beneficial for a working class that failed to keep small savings.

"The questions regarding the laying-out of the income of a teacher and the investing of the surplus showed at the best only a fair endeavour to apportion the money to the necessities, emergencies, and luxuries of life ; and a very meagre apprehension of the proper direction in which small weekly savings should go was evinced when the public funds were mentioned as the place of investment. Contributions towards the Superannuation Fund were referred to by very few candidates.

"Altogether the papers were worthy of praise, but systematic and orderly arrangement was more noticeable in the two Northern colleges than in the others."

Mr. Jamieson :—

"The Political Economy papers are a proof of the care with which Political Training College students can 'get up' any subject which they take in Economy. hand. The approved text-books are reproduced with the most minute accuracy. It would be absurd to expect much original thought, and it is very satisfactory to find that economic terms are well understood, and that the meaning of economic conflicts is thoroughly appreciated.

"Very few candidates attempt Question 1, but it is interesting to note that nearly all those who do discuss the subject introduce arguments that are not to be found in the recognised text-books, and that they are practically unanimous against any further extension of State socialism.

"In Question 2 a good deal of confusion exists between the expressions—mobility of labour' and 'co-operation of labour.' The origin of this

confusion is not very clear ; but in many papers the expression—'mobility of labour'—is explained with great lucidity. 'Capital' (Question 3) is taken up by most candidates and very fully discussed, the text-books being chiefly followed. On 'Supply and Demand' (Question 4) one Training College was particularly strong, and a majority of the candidates made almost full marks. In this college accurate and interesting diagrams were employed to illustrate the arguments used ; but in one or two cases, from the neglect of mathematical principles, the diagrams seemed to prove the opposite of what was intended. Very clear statements of the meaning of 'value,' 'price,' etc., were given (Question 5), but some candidates solved the difficulty about the 'mint price' and the 'market price' of gold by explaining that no difference between these prices could ever occur. Under Question 6 'nominal wages' and 'real wages' were very clearly discriminated, and the problems which surround this matter are intelligently discussed. A few students are very emphatic in claiming higher 'wages' for teachers to recompense them for the outlay which they incur in securing their training. The claim for higher 'wages' might quite well be based on much firmer ground, and in view of State subventions to the training of teachers a much better argument might have been selected. Most students are sound on 'taxation' (Question 7), and many very clear expositions of the subtleties of the most recent Income Tax Schedules are offered. More originality is shown in the discussion of Question 8 than in that of any other. Here, books were a less satisfactory guide than recent newspapers and speeches. Evidently many students had thought and read a good deal about the subject suggested, and it is noticeable that Training College opinions as to the expediency of 'counter-vailing duties' is about equally divided, the cleavage not going by colleges but by individuals. There is a good deal of conflict as to the economic definition of 'banknotes' (Question 9), and few discuss the question whether the rent of a house is 'economic rent ;' but the relation between 'high prices' and 'high wages' is very clearly explained, and candidates are unanimous that 'luxurious consumption' is not good for trade."

Mr. Blair :—

Mental
Arithmetic.

"The papers worked by the students were on the whole satisfactory."

Mr. Gall (Sub-Inspector) :—

Penmanship
and Dicta-
tion.

"Three hundred and seventy-two papers were sent to me for revision, of which 152 and 148 were written by first and second year male students respectively, whilst of the remainder 24 and 14 were done by Queen's students of the same years, and 34 by acting teachers.

Penmanship.

"The work of the normal students shows little deviation from that of previous years, and the results are in the main very satisfactory. The marks awarded range from *pretty good* to *very good*.

"The predominating style is bold and round, with more or less of slope ; the severely upright is not general. The text-hand is, as a whole, of reasonable size, but, though exaggeration in this respect is not a characteristic of any college, there are still individual instances where the writing is larger than a child can reasonably imitate. These are observable, chiefly, perhaps, in the second year papers of the Edinburgh Church of Scotland and Aberdeen Free Church students. With the occasional exception of too great a distance between the initial capital and the body of the writing, the spacing of the letters is usually regular. The capitals themselves are free from unnecessary flourishes, but here and there the size is not proportionate to that of the other long letters. Small-hand is, as a rule, written with care.

Dictation.

"Two-thirds of the papers were free from error, and only in half a dozen papers did the number of mistakes exceed two.

"The greatest loss of marks was caused by the misspelling of the word *discomfited*, the errors being pretty well distributed over both years in all the colleges. Next in order, but in a less degree, were the words *sieges*, *paled*,

and *fractionous*. There were some instances of the substitution of other words for those dictated, which possibly arose from want of hearing. Occasionally, too, the proper division of a word into its syllables was not observed where part of it had to be continued in the next line. This kind of error was not infrequent in the papers of the Glasgow Church of Scotland second year students."

Mr. Crombie (Sub-Inspector) :—

"I received 696 papers in penmanship and dictation for revision, all written by female candidates of the second year, 334 of whom were students, 353 teachers, and 9 Queen's students. Penmanship and Dictation.

"The exercise in penmanship has been on the whole very well done. Penmanship. Commenting on the work of the students, I should say that this subject, so far as is implied in the ability to set a copy in text and small hand, receives careful and successful attention. Generally, there is considerable uniformity in the specimens from any particular college. Size, especially in the large text hand, slope, use or otherwise of loops in the long letters, their proportionate lengths, spacing, and the joinings, all give evidence of the character of the instruction. Three colleges may be mentioned as showing the greatest uniformity in these respects :—The Edinburgh Episcopal, the Glasgow Roman Catholic, and the Aberdeen Free Church Colleges. In the others, whilst there is a 'family resemblance,' if I may be permitted to use the term, some latitude has been allowed in minor particulars. This is by no means to be deprecated, and provided that the general principles which underlie all good writing are observed, the greater freedom tends to secure the perfecting of the good points in styles already confirmed by habit. The joinings characteristic of the Civil Service style are much in evidence this year. In one college there is a slight tendency to use a down stroke which swells in the middle and tapers towards the ends. This is, I think, contrary to the generally recognised canons of writing where speed is wanted. In the 'small' hand no objection can be taken to the great majority of the specimens in respect of form and spacing, but marks were not infrequently lost from the absence of firmness—a want shown in the tremulous character of the up-strokes and the rather ragged appearance of the down-strokes. It was surprising to note how many of those who wrote a bold, clear style in the dictation seemed to lose to a certain extent their 'cunning' in the small hand copy-setting exercise. Very few students violated the rule regarding the size of the 'large' hand. This rule was not so strictly observed by a rather large proportion of the acting teachers.

"The dictation exercise has been remarkably well done, the majority of the candidates writing faultless papers in respect of spelling. It was curious to observe the 'locality' of the mistakes. Thus, again and again, such words as 'preceding,' 'buoyant,' and 'resistance' proved stumbling-blocks." Dictation.

Mr. Hood (Sub-Inspector) :—

"Four hundred and eighteen papers on penmanship and dictation worked by the first year female students were entrusted to me for revision. Penmanship and Dictation.

"As a rule this exercise is receiving a fair share of attention with satisfactory results. A very uniform standard has been attained all over, but more especially is this the case with the papers sent from the Glasgow Roman Catholic College and the Edinburgh Episcopal College, the former adopting a bold round style, the latter a form of the upright. Penmanship.

"As a whole the dictation exercise was well done. None of the papers could be called bad, nearly all being neatly executed, and remarkably accurate as regards spelling." Dictation.

Dr. McNaught :—

Music
First year.

"There were 591 papers submitted by first year students. The option permitted of working the paper in either the Staff notation or the Tonic Sol-Fa notation, but not in both notations, was given as usual, although in the practical examination a student may now be examined in both notations. Of the female candidates 320 chose the Staff and 97 Tonic Sol-Fa. Of the male candidates 97 chose the Staff and 77 Tonic Sol-Fa.

"As a rule the questions were satisfactorily answered. The faults in the Staff papers were wrong arrangements of sharps or flats in key signatures, wrong analyses of key in the given passage, and lack of knowledge of the relations noted by the terms 'tonic,' 'dominant,' etc. In the Tonic Sol-Fa papers the faults were in the answers to comparisons of pitch as indicated in this notation and in the inaccurate use of the signs for pulse division.

Second year.

"There were 498 papers worked by second year students. Of the female candidates 193 chose the Staff and 74 Tonic Sol-Fa, and of the male candidates 133 chose the Staff and 98 Tonic Sol-Fa. Very few of the questions gave much trouble. Some students were obviously hazy as to minor key signatures, others (rather more numerous) did not know that there can only be one example of a diminished seventh, an augmented fifth and an augmented second between the degrees of a minor key. The transcription of a rhythmic phrase from twelve-eight to four-four time was not understood by many of the candidates who attempted the answer. In the Tonic Sol-Fa paper the chief faults were inability to find in the passage given certain intervals asked for (Question 2), want of clear ideas as to what is meant by syncopation, and erroneous statements as to the compass of children's voices."

Comparative Table showing Results of Examination at Admission, and at end of Two Years' Training :—

College.	No. of Students.	Admission Examination, 1896.			Certificate Examination, 1899.			
		Average Place on List for Scotland.	Number		Number			
			In 1st Division.	In 2nd Division.	In 1st Division.	In 2nd Division.	In 3rd Division.	Failed.
MALES.								
Edinburgh C. of S. - -	32	77	13	19	10	15	5	0
„ F.C. - -	23*	69.5	12	11	17	10	2	0
Glasgow C. of S. - -	34	81	15	19	11	9	13	1
„ F.C. - -	31	32.1†	31	—	15	12	3	0
Aberdeen C. of S. - -	11‡	53.1	9	2	8	2	0	0
„ F.C. - -	14	—	2	12	1	9	4	0
FEMALES.								
Edinburgh C. of S. - -	46	136	42	4	28	16	1	0
„ F.C. - -	47‡	161.2	36	11	26	20	5	0
„ Epis. - -	30	409.5††	11	19	23	5	2	0
Glasgow C. of S. - -	44	163	35	9	8	27	9	0
„ F.C. - -	62	97.31	62	—	18	36	7	0
„ R.C. - -	28§	465	4	24	7	19	1	0
Aberdeen C. of S. - -	37	162.7	30	7	17	17	3	0
„ F.C. - -	36	—	29	7	13	12	11	0
TOTALS (Males and Females).								
Edinburgh C. of S. - -	78	—	55	23	38	31	6	0
„ F.C. - -	70	—	48	22	43	30	7	0
„ Epis. - -	30	—	11	19	23	5	2	0
Glasgow C. of S. - -	78	—	50	28	19	36	22	1
„ F.C. - -	93	—	93	—	33	48	10	0
„ R.C. - -	28	—	4	24	7	19	1	0
Aberdeen C. of S. - -	48	—	39	9	25	19	3	0
„ F.C. - -	50	—	31	19	14	21	15	0

* Exclusive of 7 candidates who were admitted under Article 95 (a) 2.
† „ 2 „ under 95 (a) 2, and one under 70 (d) 6.
‡ One unable to take Certificate examination through illness.
§ Five were admitted under Article 95 (a) 2 or 3.
†† Exclusive of 2 admitted under Article 95 (a) 1, and 3 English candidates, who passed in the First Division.
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The following Table shows the number of Students who attended the various Universities from 1874 to 1898 inclusive, although the present system of attendance was not fully introduced till 1877 :—

Year.	Number of Students.								Totals
	Church of Scotland Training Colleges.			Free Church Training Colleges.			Episcopal Training College.	Roman Catholic Training College.	
	Edinburgh University.	Glasgow University.	Aberdeen University.	Edinburgh University.	Glasgow University.	Aberdeen University.	Edinburgh University.	Glasgow University.	
1874	6	7	—	11	9	—	—	—	33
1875	2	4	—	20	7	—	—	—	33
1876	2	8	—	24	23	—	—	—	57
1877	12	25	—	48	35	—	—	—	120
1878	20	24	—	46	40	—	—	—	130
1879	37	37	—	55	42	—	—	—	171
1880	37	37	—	48	45	—	—	—	167
1881	33	38	—	47	40	—	—	—	158
1882	35	40	—	29	38	—	—	—	142
1883	35	36	—	44	34	—	—	—	149
1884	35	34	—	43	36	—	—	—	148
1885	39	36	—	50	41	—	—	—	166
1886	43	49	2	48	45	4	—	—	191
1887	42	44	7	43	40	6	—	—	182
1888	41	33	7	50	22	6	—	—	159
1889	52	43	9	40	33	6	—	—	183
1890	53	42	9	41	43	4	—	—	192
1891	50	45	14	48	56	7	—	—	220
1892	46	44	18	51	68	13	—	—	240
1893	43	45	18	48	56	10	—	—	220
1894	45	42	16	50	55	12	—	—	220
1895	33	52	16	47	62	12	—	—	222
1896	32	39	15	77	74	9	2	—	248
1897	44	55	28	81	83	18	4	4	317
1898	57	73	28	77	109	28	3	3	378
Totals	874	932	187	1,166	1,136	135	9	7	4,446

In closing this report it is only right to say that I should have found it almost impossible to get it put together in the time, or at all, but for the invaluable and indispensable services of Mr. Crombie, who has done everything he could in the way of rendering me yeoman help.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

T. A. STEWART.

*To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council
on Education in Scotland.*

SPECIAL REPORTS.

EDINBURGH CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—Peter Mackinlay, M.A., Principal ; Rev. A. M. Trotter, M.A. B.D., English ; Edward Kirkpatrick, M.A. (Oxon.), Classics ; Alexander Morgan, M.A., D.Sc., Science ; D. S. Calderwood, M.A., Master of Method ; Arch. Milne, M.A., Method ; L. A. Barnier, B.A. (Paris), French ; James Hay, Drawing ; James A. Moonie, Singing ; Walter Hately, Music ; Janet E. McGregor, Lady Superintendent ; M. I. Smith, Piano ; Catherine Walker, Lady Superintendent of Boarding-house.

Health of Students.—The Medical Officer reports that the health of the students has been good, there being only two cases of illness of any importance.

Number of Students.—

MALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	32
Second year	...	...	...	...	16
					— 48
FEMALES.					
First year	...	...	...	..	46
Second year	...	...	...	...	61
					— 107
Total	...	...	...		155

All except one male and one female student had been pupil-teachers.

Scholarships.—All the male and 40 female students hold bursaries. The male students receive £25 or £23 per session, according as they pass in the first or second division at the admission examination. The female students receive bursaries varying in value from £18 to £8. Each student pays £5 yearly for books and education. The other female students are self-supporting.

University Attendance.—Last Session 66 students—46 males and 20 females—combined University and Training College attendance. Two of these passed in 5 of the graduation subjects ; five passed in 4, seven in 3, and fourteen in 2 of these subjects.

The following classes were attended :—*Education* by 33 students ; *Mathematics* by 25 ; *Natural Philosophy* by 13 ; *Latin* by 20 ; *Greek* by 1 ; *Logic* by 6 ; *English* by 12 ; *Moral Philosophy* by 1 ; and *Chemistry* by 1.

University Distinctions.—At the beginning of the session four students gained bursaries of from £25 to £35 a year, tenable for three or four years. At the close of the session there were gained a Medal in Natural Philosophy, 9th prize in Junior Mathematics, 11th prize in Logic, and 11th prize in Senior Greek.

Results in Drawing.—There were 180 passes, of which 83 were of the first class.

Results in Science.—There were 277 passes, of which 191 were of the first class.

Certificate Examinations.—The results of the examination for certificates of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. The average place of the males at the admission examination of December, 1896, was 77, and of the females 136. At the end of two years' training 38 passed in the first, 31 in the second, and 6 in the third division. There were no failures.

Committee.—The members present were Rev. Dr. Dodds; Rev. Dr. Gray; Rev. T. Martin; Rev. Dr. Williamson; William John Menzies, Esq.; and John Milligan, Esq.

EDINBURGH FREE CHURCH TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—M. Paterson, LL.D., Principal; William Lees, M.A., Mathematics; David Baxter, M.A., English and Classics; F. Spence, M.A., B.Sc., Science; C. le Harivel, French; J. Riddell, Drawing; J. Mitchell, Drawing; W. Hately, Music; T. B. M. Lamb, M.A., Tutor in Classics; H. A. Braine, M.A., Tutor in Mathematics; J. D. Dawson, M.A., Practice of Teaching; M. Shanks, Lady Superintendent; S. Brown, Head of Boarding-house; Mary W. Arnott, Sewing; A. Edelmann, Kindergarten; teachers of cookery; drill sergeants.

Health of Students.—The general state of health of the students, according to the Medical Report, has been good. With one or two exceptions, the ailments complained of were not of a serious nature.

Number of Students.—

MALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	34
Second year	...	...	...	...	30
					— 64
FEMALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	64
Second year	...	...	...	...	52
					— 116
Total	...	...	...	...	180

All the students except 10 males and 6 females had been pupil-teachers. In addition, to the above total of 180, 17 male and 3 female
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students continued their University attendance for a third session under Article 95 (d).

Scholarships.—

MALES.					
47, each	...	...	...	...	£25
14, each	...	...	...	...	£23
3, each	...	...	...	...	£21
14, each	...	...	...	...	£15
3, each	...	...	...	...	£5

FEMALES.					
12, each	...	...	...	...	£18
6, each	...	...	...	...	£15
21, each	...	...	...	...	£10
20, each	...	...	...	...	£8

There are besides 70 self-supporting female students.

University Attendance.—During last session 97 students attended Edinburgh University, of whom there passed the admission examination—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a) in December, 1897 ...	25	18	43
(b) „ 1896 ...	23	11	34
(c) „ 1895 ...	17	3	20
	65	32	97

Classes Attended.—They were distributed as follows :—Junior Latin, 18 ; Senior Latin, 18 ; Junior Mathematics, 21 ; Senior Mathematics, 12 ; Senior Greek, 3 ; History, 2 ; Natural Philosophy, 16 ; English, 33 ; Logic, 18 ; French, 3 ; Education, 28 ; Moral Philosophy, 4 ; Political Economy, 1 ; Physical Laboratory, 2 ; Celtic, 1 ; Chemistry, 4 ; Geology, 2 ; Honours Greek, 1.

University Distinctions.—During the past session 8 University medals and over 40 class prizes were gained by present and former students. The M.A. degree of Edinburgh University was completed by nine former students, of whom one was a lady. Of this number two graduated with honours. One former student also graduated for the B.Sc. degree, and the lady who graduated with Honours in Modern Languages also gained the Higher Schoolmaster's Diploma. Three female students have successfully completed the examinations for L.L.A. of St. Andrews. The special prize in connection with the University Summer Class for Botany for the best collection of plants has for the last three years been gained by a former student of this college. The following bursaries have also been gained by former students :—The Smith Scholarship of £60 ; the J. & J. Morrison Scholarship of £30 ; the Biggart of £20 ; the Stuart Bursary of £36 ; a Bruce of Grangehill Bursary of £35 ; and a Maule Bursary of £21.

Results in Drawing.—

First class passes	...	...	...	...	78
Second class passes	...	...	...	...	117

Resu's in Science.—

Subject.	Stage.	Number Examined	Passed in—				Failed.
			Advanced.		Elementary.		
			First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	
Physiography - -	Advanced	79	21	49	—	—	9
„ - -	Elementary	97	—	—	87	9	1
Sound - - -	Advanced	29	5	24	—	—	—
Sound, Light, & Heat	Elementary	34	—	—	28	5	—
Hygiene- - -	Elementary	50	—	—	37	13	—
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	—	76	—	—	19	30	27

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. At the admission examination of December, 1896, the average place of the men was 69·5 and of the women 161·2. At the end of two years' training 43 passed in the first, 30 in the second, and 7 in the third division. Out of 177 candidates of both years 161, or not quite 90 per cent., were in the first or second division, as compared with 86·3 per cent. last year. 82, or 46·3 per cent. of the whole number, were in the first division.

Committee.—The members present were Rev. Dr. McEwan ; Rev. W. Falconer ; Rev. D. M. Macalister ; Rev. N. P. Rose ; and James Simson, Esq.

EDINBURGH EPISCOPAL FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—Rev. J. R. Leslie, M.A., Principal ; Isabella Smith, Lady Superintendent ; Margaret E. Oxley, English and Physiography ; Margaret E. Davidson, Arithmetic and Algebra, etc. ; Elizabeth L. Smith, German ; Mary L. Rayner and Mary Goodwin, Mistresses of Method ; Jules A. L. Kunz, French ; James Sneddon, Mus. Bac. (Cantab.), Music ; Dr. Andrew Wilson, Hygiene ; G. F. McNee, Drill.

Health of Students.—The Medical Officer reports that during the past year there was very little sickness among the students. There were only two cases of lengthened illness. In the autumn there were several cases of influenza, but all of a mild type.

Number of Students.—

FEMALES.						
First year	...	...	...	...	...	28
Second year	...	...	...	...	...	30
						58

All the students except five had been pupil-teachers.

Terms of Admission.—In this college all the students are received on the same terms. There are no bursaries, as in the other Scotch colleges. Each student pays an entrance fee of £20 (for which she receives her education, board, washing, etc.), and an additional sum of £5 for books.

University Attendance.—The number of students attending Edinburgh University during last session was as follows :—

(a.) Students of the third year	...	...	2
(b.) Students of the second year	...	...	2
(c.) Students of the first year	...	...	1
Total	...	...	5

They were thus distributed :—English, 1 ; Senior Latin, 2 ; French, 1 ; Education, 2 ; Natural Philosophy, 2 ; Logic, 2 ; Moral Philosophy, 1.

University Distinctions.—One certificate of merit in Latin, one in French, and one in Logic were gained. The two third-year students graduated as M.A., one of them gaining the Schoolmaster's Diploma.

Results in Drawing.—

First-class passes	...	...	...	72
Second-class passes	...	...	...	42
Certificates	...	...	...	18

Results in Science.—

Subject.	Class.	Stage.	Number Presented.	Passed in		Failed.
				First Class.	Second Class.	
Physiography - -	First year	Elementary	27	25	2	—
" - -	Second "	Advanced	29	10	18	1
Hygiene - - -	First "	Elementary	27	16	11	—
" - - -	Second "	Advanced	30	4	25	1

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. The average place of the students at the admission examination of December, 1896, exclusive of two who entered under Art. 95 (a) 1, and three English candidates, was 409·5. At the end of two years' training 23 passed in the first, 5 in the second, and 2 in the third division. In the subjects of arithmetic, composition, and school management this college secured a higher percentage than any other Scotch College.

Committee.—The members present were the Very Rev. the Dean of Edinburgh, Revs. G. M. Duncan and J. T. F. Farquhar, and Messrs. J. R. Anderson, J. Bruce, and H. Y. D. Copland.

GLASGOW CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—David Ross, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D., Principal (lately deceased) ; A. M. Williams, M.A., English and Science ; Daniel G. Miller, M.A., Classics and English ; Alexander V. Lothian, M.A., B.Sc., Mathematics and Science ; James Beveridge, Master of Method ; Hector Rey,

B. ès L., B.Sc. (Paris), French; D. B. Johnstone, Music; John A. Monteith and Peter Conacher, Drawing; T. B. Henderson, M.D., Medical Officer; Beatrice Fenwick, Lady Superintendent; Elizabeth M. Pettigrew and Jessie H. Reid, Needlework, etc.; J. H. A. Lamond, Lady Superintendent of Boarding-house.

Health of Students.—During the past year the health of the students, as a whole, has been good. Of the four cases of serious illness, one resulted fatally; in other two, the students were obliged to retire from training, the male student suffering from serious bleeding from the lungs, and the female, from pleurisy with effusion; in the fourth case, a serious attack of influenza, the student was able to return after a few weeks' absence. In his report, the medical officer alludes to the proposed introduction of physical drill, and to the satisfactory sanitary arrangements of the Boarding-house.

Number of Students.—

MALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	35
Second year	...	...	...	...	34
					— 69
FEMALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	61
Second year	...	...	...	...	44
					— 105
Total	...	...	...	...	174

There is an increase of 16 on last year's total, due to an increase in the number of male students. All except three male and two female students had been pupil teachers.

Scholarships.—

MALES.					
41, each	...	...	...	...	£25
16, each	...	...	...	...	£23
12, each	...	...	...	...	£21
FEMALES.					
2, each	...	...	...	...	£18
8, each	...	...	...	...	£15
15, each	...	...	...	...	£10
22, each	...	...	...	...	£8

There were in addition 58 self-supporting female students.

University Attendance.—

	Males.	Females.
New entrants at October, 1898	28	8
At end of first year	22	15
At end of second year	9	0
	— 59	— 23

They were distributed as follows :—Middle Latin, 17; Senior Latin, 14; Middle Greek, 7; Senior Greek, 6; Middle Mathematics, 31;

English Literature, 36 ; Education, 45 ; Logic, 3 ; Moral Philosophy, 11 ; Political Economy, 3 ; Chemistry, 3 ; French, 1 ; Natural Philosophy, 7 ; History, 3.

University Distinctions.—At the close of the Session present and former students were conspicuous in the degree, prize, and merit lists. Some of the present students, both male and female, had good places in the prize lists, and in four cases they occupied the first place. Special mention may be made of the winning of the Scott-Macfarlane Gold Medal for Greek by a junior male student.

Results in Drawing.—

First-class passes	...	...	...	...	84
Second-class passcs	...	...	...	...	160
					<hr/> 244

Results in Science.—

Subject.	Number Presented.	Passed in		Failed.
		First Class.	Second Class.	
Mechanics (Solids) -	68	36	16	16
Physiography -	173	74	92	7

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. At the admission examination of December, 1896, the average place of the male students was 81, and of the female students 163. At the end of two years' training 19 passed in the first division, 36 in the second, and 23 in the third.

Committee.—The members present were Sir John N. Cuthbertson (Vice-Convener) ; Rev. Dr. Watt ; Rev. Dr. MacLean ; W. A. Jamieson, Esq. ; and Professor Laurie (Secretary).

GLASGOW FREE CHURCH TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—John Adams, M.A., B.Sc., Principal ; John Kerr, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Mathematics ; Thomas M. Morrison, M.A., Classics and Science ; Archibald J. Hood, M.A., Master of Method ; William A. Lindsay, M.A., B.Sc., Mathematics and Science ; Wm. A. Edward, Tutor in Greek ; James Gallie, A. Mus., Music ; Robert Y. Howie, M.A., Drawing ; Hector Rey, B. ès L. (Paris), French ; Florence Stewart, French ; Mrs. James, Lady Superintendent ; Jean Martin, Music ; Sergeant Heaseman, Drill.

Health of Students.—The Medical Officer reports that the state of health prevailing among the students has not for many years been in a more satisfactory condition. One male student underwent a successful surgical operation. There were several cases of anæmia among the female students and of influenza, but all of a mild type.

Number of Students.—

MALES.				
First year	...	...	...	30
Second year	...	...	...	31
				— 61
FEMALES.				
First year	...	...	...	68
Second year	...	...	...	62
				— 130
Total				191

There is an increase of six female students. All had been pupil teachers except four males and three females. In addition to the above total, six male and three female students continued their university attendance for a third session, under Art. 95 (*d*).

Scholarships.—

MALES.				
48, each	...	...	...	£25
10, each	...	...	...	£23
2, each	...	...	...	£21
FEMALES.				
2, each	...	...	...	£18
6, each	...	...	...	£15
12, each	...	...	...	£10
20, each	...	...	...	£8

There were in addition 90 self-supporting female students.

University Attendance.—During last session 58 male and 51 female students attended Glasgow University. They were distributed as follows:—Senior Latin, 17; Middle Latin, 1; Senior Greek, 3; Intermediate Honours Mathematics, 1; Middle Mathematics, 27; English Literature, 29; Education, 91; Logic, 8; Political Economy, 21; Natural Philosophy, 5; Moral Philosophy, 1; French, 5.

University Distinctions.—The following University distinctions were gained during last session:—Natural Philosophy, 2nd and 10th prizes; Logic, 5th and 8th prizes and four certificates of merit; Political Economy, 6th prize; Education, 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th prizes, and 12 first-class certificates; English Literature, 2nd and 6th prizes and Philology prize; Senior Latin, 8th prize and prize for Latin prose.

An ex-student graduated this year with first-class honours in Classics.

Results in Drawing.—

GEOMETRY (Science Subject I.).

Pass	...	...	...	...	25
Fair	...	...	...	...	37

PASSES IN DRAWING.

First-class	...	...	...	...	85
Second-class	...	...	...	...	207

CERTIFICATES IN DRAWING.

First-class	...	...	...	...	40
Second-class	...	...	...	...	63

Results in Science.—

Subject.	Class.	Number Examined.	Passed in				Failed.
			Advanced.		Elementary.		
			First Class.	Second Class.	Pass.	Fair.	
Physiography	First year, males	30	—	—	30	—	—
"	Second year, "	30	15	14	1	—	—
"	First year, females	68	—	—	52	16	—
"	Second year, "	61	13	43	—	—	5
Mechanics (Solids)	First year, males	30	—	—	20	9	1
"	Second year, "	30	—	9	1	2	18
"	Females	3	—	—	1	2	—

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. The average place of the male students at the admission examination of December, 1896, was 32·1 (exclusive of 3 candidates who were admitted under Articles 95 (a) 2 and 70 (d) 6), and of the female 97·31. At the end of two years' training 33 passed in the first, 48 in the second, and 10 in the third division. There were no failures.

Committee.—The members present were Rev. Dr. W. Ross Taylor ; Rev. Dr. Stalker ; Rev. A. Simpson ; Rev. James Brown ; Alex. Baird, Esq. ; and James Parlane, Esq.

GLASGOW ROMAN CATHOLIC FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—Mary A. Lescher, Principal; Katharine Perry, Head Governess; Margaret O'Keeffe, Annie Cunningham, Margaret Byrne, Rebecca Price, Governesses ; Mary Marlowe, French and German ; Lucy Carter, Assistant Governess ; Annie Cox, Matron.

Health of Students.—The Medical Officer reports very favourably on the general health of the students. There were three cases of illness, more or less severe ; two of the students affected were able to resume work ; the third student, having developed strong hyper-nervous tendencies, was not deemed fit to continue the strain of study.

Number of Students.—

FEMALES.						
First year	...	...	...	...	...	38
Second year	...	...	...	...	...	28
						66

There is this year an increase of eight. All except 14 had been pupil-teachers.

Terms of Admission.—All the students are received on the same terms. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5, and receives her edu-

cation, board, etc., free. Each must in addition defray the cost of her books and stationery.

University Attendance.—Three students attended the class of Political Economy at the Glasgow University.

Results in Drawing.—

Passes	58
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Results in Science.—

Subject.	Number Examined.	Passed in				Failed.
		Advanced.		Elementary.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Physiography	40	3	10	16	10	1
Magnetism and Electricity .	27	—	—	20	7	—
Hygiene	66	10	18	33	5	—

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. The average place of the students at the admission examination of December, 1896, was 465. At the end of two years' training 7 students passed in the first, 19 in the second, and 1 in the third division.

Committee.—Owing to the illness of Dr. Ogilvie, I was requested to meet the Committee in July. The members present were the Right Rev. Mgr. Canon Grady, V.S.; Very Rev. Canon Donald A. Mackintosh; J. C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes, Esq.; Very Rev. Canon Holder; and W. M. Hunnybun, Esq. (Secretary).

ABERDEEN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGE

Staff.—Joseph Ogilvie, M.A., LL.D., Principal; Charles McGregor, M.A., English, Mathematics, and Science; James Taylor, Classics and Science; John Kirby, Singing; Robert Ogg, Drawing; Alfred McLeod, Elocution; George Cruden, M.A., Drill; J. M. Nisbet, Pianoforte; Elizabeth Cleland, French and Music; Isabella Clarke, German and Domestic Economy; Jessie Morrison, Lady Superintendent and Mistress of Method.

Health of Students.—With the exception of one male student whom illness prevented from attending the certificate examination all the students enjoyed good health.

Number of Students.—

MALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	9
Second year	...	...	...	...	11
					— 20
FEMALES.					
First year	...	...	...	...	43
Second year	...	...	...	...	37
					— 80
Total	...	...	...	...	100

There is an increase this year of 10. All but two male and 24 female students had been pupil-teachers.

Scholarships.—

MALES.

13, each	...	...	...	...	...	£25
7, each	...	...	...	...	...	£23

FEMALES.

2, each	...	...	...	...	...	£18
6, each	...	...	...	...	...	£15
11, each	...	...	...	...	...	£10
21, each	...	...	...	...	...	£8

There were in addition 40 self-supporting female students.

University Attendance.—The number of present and of former students attending Aberdeen University during last session was as follows :—

						Males.	Females.
(a)	Who passed the Admission Examination in December, 1895					1	—
(b)	" " " " " "				"	1896 10	5
(c)	" " " " " "				"	1897 6	6

They were distributed as follows :—English, 11 ; Graduation Latin, 7 ; Honours Latin, 1 ; Graduation French, 7 ; Graduation German, 1 ; Graduation Logic, 6 ; Education, 1 ; Graduation Mathematics, 7 ; Intermediate Honours Mathematics, 2 ; Graduation Natural Philosophy, 4 ; Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, 1.

University Distinctions.—Besides 17 places in the merit lists, there were gained the first prizes in Natural Philosophy and in German, the second and seventh prizes in French, the sixth prize in Logic, and the bronze medal for the second place in Chemistry. One student graduated with honours in Classics and Philosophy. Several former students graduated in Arts, and others have entered for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Results in Drawing.—

First-class passes	...	...	...	...	65
Second-class passes	...	...	...	...	75
					<hr/> 140
First-class certificates...	...	...	...	...	30
Second-class certificates	...	...	...	...	29
					<hr/> 59

Results in Science.—

Subject.	Stage.	Students of	Number Presented.	Passed in		Failed.
				First Class.	Second Class	
Practical Plane & Solid Geometry	Elementary	First year	32	16	10	6
" " "	"	Second year	24	3	9	2
Physiology	"	First year	28	18	10	—
"	Advanced	Second year	29	3	18	8
Physiography	Elementary	First year	52	47	5	—
" " "	"	Second year	1	1	0	—
" " "	Advanced	" "	47	16	29	2

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. The average place of the male students at the admission examination of December, 1896, was 53·1, and of the female students 162·7. At the end of two years' training 25 passed in the first, 19 in the second, and 3 in the third division. Out of 99 students 67, or 67·7 per cent., passed in the first division.

Committee.—The members present were Rev. Professor Cowan, D.D. (Convener); Professor Trail, M.D.; Rev. R. H. Fisher; and Alexander Simpson, Esq.

ABERDEEN FREE CHURCH TRAINING COLLEGE.

Staff.—George Smith, M.A., Principal; John Downie, M.A., Latin and English; George Davidson, Mathematics and Science; John Mackay, M.A., Physiography and School Subjects; Alexander Bremner, M.A., B.Sc., Practising School and Master of Method; William Litster, Music; John Hay, Drawing; Isabella Ross, L.R.A.M., Pianoforte; George Cruden, M.A., Drill; James Salmond, M.B., C.M., Medical Officer; Mrs. Black, Cookery and Laundry; Agnes Walker, L.L.A., Lady Superintendent; Jane A. Strachan, Governess.

Health of Students.—The health of the students has been exceedingly good. There were only two cases of prolonged illness, the one measles and the other enteric fever. Both students made a good recovery.

Number of Students.—

MALES.					
First year	12	
Second year	14	
				—	26
FEMALES.					
First year	38	
Second year	36	
				—	74
Total	100	
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The total number shows an increase of 10 on that of last year. All but one male and five female students had been pupil teachers.

Scholarships.—

MALES.

16, each	...	...	...	...	£25
10, each	...	...	...	...	£23

FEMALES.

2, each	...	...	...	...	£18
6, each	...	...	...	...	£15
12, each	...	...	...	...	£10
20, each	...	...	...	...	£8
6, each	...	...	...	...	£5

There were in addition 28 self-supporting female students.

University Attendance.—Twenty-eight students attended the University of Aberdeen during last session, distributed as follows:—Greek, 1; Junior Latin, 1; Senior Latin, 2; Moral Philosophy, 2; Geology, 2; Education, 15; Logic, 4; Natural Philosophy, 4; Zoology, 1; English, 5; German, 3; Honours German, 1; French, 4; Honours French, 1; Mathematics, 5; Chemistry, 1.

University Distinctions.—Besides 18 places in the merit lists, there were gained the third, fifth, and eighth prizes in Education; the fourth and sixth prizes in German; and the eighth prize in French. One certificate of distinction was gained in Zoology, three in Geology, and one in Chemistry.

Results in Drawing.—

First-class passes	...	...	...	...	53
Second-class passes	...	...	...	...	102
					155
First-class certificates...	...	...	...	...	8
Second-class certificates	...	...	...	...	34
					42

Results in Science.—

Subject.	Class.	Stage.	Number Presented.	Passed in		Failed.
				First Class.	Second Class.	
Agriculture - -	First year, males -	Elementary	12	9	3	—
" - -	Second year, " -	Advanced	14	8	6	—
Practical geometry	First year, males -	Elementary	10	6	3	1
" "	First year, females	"	31	3	7	21
" "	Second year, " "	"	7	—	—	7
Physiography -	First year, males -	"	12	12	—	—
" -	Second year, " -	Advanced	14	6	8	—
" -	First year, females	Elementary	38	20	17	1
" -	Second year, " "	Advanced	26	6	17	13

Certificate Examination.—The results of the certificate examination of July, 1899, are given in the tables following this report. At the admission examination of December, 1896, 31 passed in the first and 19 in the second division. At the end of two years' training 14 passed in the first, 21 in the second, and 15 in the third division.

Committee.—The members present were Rev. Prof. Salmond, D.D. (Convener); Rev. Francis Barry; Rev. George W. Thomson; John Lyall Grant, Esq.; G. T. Harvey, Esq.; A. D. Henderson, Esq.; and Alex. Aitken, Esq.

REPORT ON THE QUEEN'S STUDENTS

AT THE

UNIVERSITIES OF ABERDEEN AND ST. ANDREWS.

Increase of
Queen's
students.

There is a large increase in the number of Queen's students at both centres in this the third session of the operation of the scheme.

The following tables show the number of students enrolled since the start :—

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

Session.	First Year.		Second Year.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1896-97	3	0	—	—	3
1897-98	10	3	2	0	15
1898-99	17	8	10	3	38

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

Session.	First Year.		Second Year.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1896-97	0	3	—	—	3
1897-98	5	6	0	3	14
1898-99	7	10	4	6	27

Summary of
Reports by
Professors.

The satisfactory work of the great body of the students, the brilliancy of several, the faithful work of those who have not specially excelled, and the deficiencies of a few, may be referred to as a sort of general summary of the reports.

A few extracts from the letters and reports of the examiners will probably prove of interest :—

ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews. *Humanity*.—"One student has made excellent progress and gained a first-class certificate." "Two are very good students and have gained second-class certificates." "Three are painstaking and diligent, and four might have done better."

History.—"Conduct and attainments very satisfactory."

Logic and Metaphysics.—"A., an excellent student, took second place in whole class; B., a good student, obtained a place in the second rank in the honours list. The rest are good or very good, and show steady work and good progress."

Greek.—"One 'extremely good student,' the other 'good.'"

Mathematics.—"Mr. W. was excellent." "Miss D. was an excellent student with good abilities. She was ninth in a class of 56." "Miss S. was third in an excellent class, and showed marked ability."

ABERDEEN.

Mathematics.—"Very satisfactory work." "One stood ninth, another Aberdeen tenth, in prize list."

Logic.—"Morrison was my first prizeman in honours, and carried off the Hutton prize of £30." "The health of the other student broke down."

Comparative Psychology.—"Morrison's marks were 71 per cent., being the highest (equal with another) obtained by any candidate."

REPORT, for the Year 1899, on NEEDLEWORK, in the TRAINING
COLLEGES of SCOTLAND, by THE HONOURABLE MRS. COLBORNE,
DIRECTRESS OF NEEDLEWORK.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on needlework.

The discontinuance of an individual examination of students in the art of teaching needlework has greatly altered the character of my visits to the training colleges, and I can only speak in general terms of the skill and ability of the students as teachers.

The arrangements at the various colleges for the needlework training of the students have been submitted to me, and have usually been found satisfactory.

The amount of time set apart for the subject is, as a rule, adequate, and should enable the students to meet the requirements of the needlework syllabus without over-pressure. In some colleges there is a tendency to produce garments and other samples of needlework which demand in their manufacture and execution more time than can fairly be given to them. Practice in teaching, in pattern-making, in cutting out, &c., must also receive a due amount of attention. These branches of instruction are of equal importance, for it must not be forgotten that the object of a college training is the production of good, practical teachers of needlework rather than that of excellent needlewomen.

The results of the Queen's Scholarship Examination were satisfactory; there has been a steady improvement in the quality of the candidates' work. In the cutting-out exercises greater attention to the rules of proportion is still needed. It is also desirable that greater quickness of stitch should be aimed at; the amount of work accomplished by some candidates is lamentably small.

I beg to submit to my Lords the special reports on the training colleges.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

RHODA E. COLBORNE.

To the Right Honourable

*The Lords of the Committee of Council
on Education in Scotland.*

APPENDIX.

REPORTS ON SCOTCH TRAINING COLLEGES, 1899.

ABERDEEN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

2nd Year Students.

A lesson was given in each standard by a student selected by myself. The results were very satisfactory; the teaching was practical, the students' manners were pleasant, and every arrangement had been made to prevent loss of time. The finished work deserved high praise; the test exercises were well done, though the patterns were not always quite correct.

1st Year Students.

The written work showed some weakness; the needlework exercises, however, were very satisfactory.

ABERDEEN FREE CHURCH.

2nd Year Students.

The satisfactory manner in which needlework is taught in this college is proved by the excellent results obtained at the oral and practical examinations; the average mark gained by the second year students was 86 per cent.

1st Year Students.

The junior students sent up some excellent patterns and some neatly-worked exercises; their theoretical papers were also well written.

EDINBURGH CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

2nd Year Students.

In no college are the requirements of the needlework syllabus more faithfully carried out; the finished work always has the merit of being thoroughly good and practical. The tests at the Certificate Examination did not secure as high marks as usual, owing to the pattern-making being weak; the various parts of the pattern were placed on the paper in a haphazard manner. Little regard had been paid to the lines representing the selvedge way of the material; it would therefore have been impossible to cut out the garment correctly.

1st Year Students.

The notes on a cutting-out lesson were correct, but the diagrams illustrating the various points of the lesson were very rough. The needlework tests were not satisfactory.

EDINBURGH FREE CHURCH.

2nd Year Students.

The model lesson was not a very inspiring one; the instruction was not sufficiently definite. The teacher endeavoured to cover too much ground, and thus failed to bring home to her pupils the leading points of her lesson. There were many well-made garments and carefully-worked exercises, but the same care and attention were not noticeable in the tests worked at the Certificate Examination.

1st Year Students.

The written work was excellent, but great weakness was shown in the patching exercise.

EDINBURGH EPISCOPAL.

2nd Year Students.

The general improvement of which I spoke in last year's report had been well maintained; the garments were neatly made. The standard reached by the test exercises was higher than last year.

1st Year Students.

The needlework of the junior students was very satisfactory; the written exercises, however, were very poorly illustrated.

GLASGOW CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

2nd Year Students.

The students who taught before me were painstaking and careful, but their lessons were somewhat laboured and lacked the vigour which attracts the attention of a class. The finished work was abundant in quantity and very satisfactory in quality. The test exercises failed to earn high marks. The patterns were badly arranged; in many cases only part of a garment had been drawn.

1st Year Students.

The written work and patterns were most satisfactory; the needlework exercises were somewhat weak.

GLASGOW FREE CHURCH.

2nd Year Students.

The lessons were good practical ones; the finished work of the students excellent. The test exercises were not quite as satisfactory.

1st Year Students.

The patterns were excellent, but the patching exercise did not secure high marks.

GLASGOW ROMAN CATHOLIC.

2nd Year Students.

The oral examination was very satisfactory, and the test exercises showed care and industry.

1st Year Students.

The patterns and theoretical papers were very good, but the needlework exercises were far from satisfactory.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

2nd Year Students.

The teaching powers of the students reached a fair standard and their finished work was good. The tests at the Certificate Examination were not well carried out.

1st Year Students.

Many of the patterns were excellent; the written work was equally satisfactory, but the needlework tests showed weakness.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

2nd Year Queen's Students.

The class teaching was not good; the students were undecided in their statements and vague in their directions to their pupils.

Their finished work was fairly good, but much weakness was shown in the test exercises.

1st Year Students.

The garments made by the junior students showed good neat work, but the exercises worked at the Certificate Examination were most unsatisfactory; the diagrams in the theoretical papers were incorrect and showed great want of neatness and care.

REPORT for the Year 1899, by SIR JOHN STAINER, *Inspector of Music,*
on the Examination in MUSIC of the STUDENTS in the TRAINING
COLLEGES of SCOTLAND.

MY LORDS,

Whilst able to report that the musical teaching in Training Colleges is most careful and thorough, I ought, nevertheless, to point out that in many cases students who are members of a University find much difficulty in availing themselves of the tuition of the teacher of music. Some, of course, are able to satisfy our requirements by a knowledge of music gained before they entered college. But others find their external lectures a serious hindrance to their musical study, and in several cases have failed to pass our examinations.

It seems a pity that any student, especially a University man, should be branded as non-musical, and it would be a real benefit to this class if some means could be found for enabling them to reap the advantages of the excellent musical training provided for them.

The separate reports on the music in each college will show what good reason I have to be satisfied with the musical work generally, and also, that in many colleges the teachers have not only given their students a most admirable training, but have imparted to them a share of their own zeal and enthusiasm.

The newly-constituted examination of pupil teachers in practical music will in due course have a marked effect on the musical condition of Training Colleges by relieving the professors of the thankless task of instructing students in rudiments in which every child ought to be well grounded.

The Reports marked by an asterisk are by Dr. W. G. McNaught.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN STAINER.

To the Right Honourable

*The Lords of the Committee of Council
on Education in Scotland.*

APPENDIX.

EDINBURGH (Church of Scotland).—I examined the men, among whom were many with excellent voices and undoubted musical taste. To such, it was an easy task to read music at sight from either notation, and nine students out of 30 carried off the maximum number of marks. But, on the other hand, there was an unfortunate band of inefficients to whom the able and zealous teacher had in vain devoted his time. As most of them had hopelessly bad "ears" for music I regretted that they had not been withdrawn from the examination altogether. The selection of songs was all that could be desired, and many were sung to their original French, German, or Italian words. The choral performance was admirable. The students of both years, supported by a set of strings, a harmonium, and pianoforte, gave a tasteful and spirited rendering of Coleridge Taylor's cantata *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast*. The cantata is by no means easy, and it reflects the greatest credit on the teacher and the students that they should have mastered it so thoroughly in the short time at their disposal.

The pianoforte classes, on the excellent result of which I have so often reported, are carefully maintained. Forty-seven of the first year students and 26 of the second year had availed themselves of this important branch of training, and played to me in seven graduated divisions.

* The female students were, as usual, admirably prepared. The sight tests from both notations were generally well sung. The six-eight time tests, which are sometimes found troublesome, were very fluently performed and the beating was satisfactory. The selection of songs was one of the best ever submitted in a Training College. Frequently in the course of an examination a student would sing a song with excellent taste and feeling in German or French, and at the close would sit down to play the accompaniment for the next student. An artistic ideal seems to pervade this establishment. If it could be expanded to the schools, Scotch school singing, already often first-rate, would fulfil a high purpose.

The same desire to do the best possible work was exhibited in the selection and performance of the choral programme.

EDINBURGH (Free Church).—I examined the male students. They were the most musical set I have ever found in this college. A considerable portion of them had more than averagely good voices, and proved themselves to be possessed of natural musical taste. As a set-off to this were a few very poor specimens. But, taken all round, the result of the examination was highly satisfactory, no less than nine men out of 23 carrying off the full marks allowed for proficiency of both notations. Some of the men who presented themselves for this two-fold examination would have done far better had they mastered either notation separately. The songs were often most meritoriously sung, and in some cases to the French or German words to which they were originally set. They had been most carefully selected. The choral music was particularly interesting; for the first time in my experience in any college the programme contained compositions by Palestrina; *Tenebrae factae sunt* from one of the *Passiones*, and the *Agnus Dei* from the Mass *Dies Sanctificatus*; these movements were admirably sung, both as to taste and the true rendering of the ancient key-

tonality. After this, creditable renderings of Cherubini's *Dies Irae* from his *Requiem in C Minor*, and the *Benedictus* from Mozart's *Requiem*. Two Scottish part-songs, harmonised by Mr. W. Hatley, and the *Chorus of Shepherds* from Schubert's *Rosamunde*, brought the performance to a close. A meeting of the Committee was afterwards held, which Dr. McNaught and I attended, and to which we fully reported the results of our examination.

* Most of the female students had been fully prepared in both notations. On the whole, the results were highly satisfactory. A capital selection of songs had been studied under obviously capable teaching. The phrasing, enunciation, and expression were generally intelligent, even in cases where students had not much natural capacity. The choral performance was interesting. Probably at no other time in their lives will the students have a chance of becoming acquainted with the style of Palestrina.

EDINBURGH (Episcopal).—On the whole I was quite satisfied with the result of the examination. The teacher had very wisely advised those who entered college in a backward state to present themselves for examination in one notation only. Out of thirty, seven students took this course. A certain number of them got into unaccountable difficulties in dealing with the sight-reading of compound duple time, but otherwise the work was generally up to a good level. In one respect the college was fortunate; there were among the students several with excellent voices and much natural musical taste. This gave great vigour to the choral music, which consisted of five choruses and glees, all of which were meritoriously rendered. An excellent selection of songs had been made, and the majority of them were very carefully rendered.

GLASGOW (Church of Scotland).—I examined the greater number of the male students. The results were far from satisfactory; the majority had evidently given no serious attention to their work. All seemed very anxious to pass and be able to add a few marks to their final total, but few apparently had kept in view the necessity of qualifying themselves to teach music or superintend the teaching of music in schools. As might be expected, the singing-at-sight and the other tests were, with hardly an exception, shuffled through very clumsily.

There were some good songs in the list of those presented, but there were at least a dozen which were of no value musically or educationally, and but few received an adequate rendering.

The singing of the choral classes was, I am happy to say, very commendable. The seniors gave Mendelssohn's *Hear My Prayer* with care and taste, and the juniors sang three part-songs very creditably.

* I examined all the female students. I am glad to report that the sight-singing from both notations was often very good, and throughout showed evidence of earnest preparation. The selection of songs was not first-rate, but there were many good specimens. Some were sung admirably. Choral music is well looked after in this college. The teacher is able to infuse the students with some of his enthusiasm for tasteful performance.

GLASGOW (Roman Catholic).—With but few exceptions the students were not musically gifted, but owing to the care and skill with which they had been prepared for the examination, the result was thoroughly satisfactory. All branches of the work had been brought up to a fairly

good level. Beautiful songs had been selected, and in nearly every case they were sung most tastefully.

The concerted performance took place the afternoon of the day before the examination. The programme was varied and interesting, and, as usual in this college, the rendering of everything was all that could be wished. The tone of the voices, enunciation of words, maintenance of pitch, and refined treatment were all equally praiseworthy characteristics. There were two duets for two pianofortes, and the vocal pieces included Mendelssohn's motet (*Veni Domine*), Schubert's *Serenade*, and a chorus by Riga (*La triple device*).

GLASGOW (Free Church).—I examined the men, and was highly pleased at the clear proofs of careful preparation. A very creditable proportion carried off full marks in both notations. A capital selection of songs had been made, and a large number of them were sung with a taste and finish which made it a pleasure to listen. The choral classes, by the kind permission of the minister, sang in the Free Church, Lyndoch Road. A really excellent performance of Gounod's cantata *Gallia* was given under the conductorship of the teacher, supported by an admirable accompanist on the organ. I am pleased to be able to speak most highly of the musical training the students receive in this college.

* I examined the female students. Although this college is a large one (53 senior female students were presented), and not residential, the highly competent musical teachers contrive to arrange for individual instruction, with a result that may be fairly called remarkable. The sight singing was uniformly good, and the capital songs submitted were frequently performed with gratifying taste and expression. The choral performances were also prepared with great care.

ABERDEEN (Free Church).—I examined the men. There were only ten presented, but of these I had to reject a half, owing either to deficient "ear" or for ignorance of the subject. The difficulty of making University work and college requirements run concurrently helped to bring about this unsatisfactory result. The teacher of music informed me that he had never seen some of the second year students until April, that is, two *months* before the examination.

I also examined a certain number of female students, some of whom passed very creditably, but amongst whom were a few who, without any serious preparation, had presented themselves on the possible chance of securing a few marks.

The choral classes sang very well. The junior female class gave Tours' cantata, *Titania*, with great taste and good attack; the senior, joined with all the male students, gave a fairly good rendering of choruses by Handel, Bishop, and Mendelssohn. Some pianoforte solos were very creditably played.

* Many of the students in this College appear not to have had much experience of music before entering on the College course. In such cases it is undoubtedly difficult to secure a wholly satisfactory result.

The sight tests and ear tests were fairly well met, but there were deficiencies in the performance of the songs in the matter of tasteful delivery which seemed to indicate a lack of natural feeling for expression. Many of the songs were first-rate, but some were of an inferior order, chosen apparently on the assumption that, as they were pleasing to the performer, they must necessarily be acceptable to an inspector. I thought the choral music was rendered very satisfactorily.

ABERDEEN (Church of Scotland).—I examined the male students and a portion of the females. They were by no means a musical set, and a high standard was scarcely if ever reached. Some of the women showed a somewhat unusual diffidence as to their attainments, and after protesting that they could only take up one notation, passed fairly creditably in two. Good songs were selected, but as good voices and musical taste were rare, they were not often rendered with special feeling.

The usual students' concert took place in the evening, but the programme was not of a character to bring into prominence the strictly educational character of the college work. Two trios by Smart, Cowen's cantata *Village Scenes*, and a chorus by Bishop, were the share of the choral classes, the remainder of the selection consisting of songs, piano-forte solos, and arrangements for eight hands; all performed more or less meritoriously.

* I examined a group of the female students. The results were generally fair, but there were few instances of excellence either in natural capacity or attainment. The songs were very well selected, but hardly enough time had been spent over them to secure a fluent and expressive performance.

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1899.

TABLE showing the AVERAGE NUMBER of MARKS obtained by STUDENTS of the SECOND YEAR in PRACTICAL SKILL in MUSIC.

MALES.

College.	One Notation. Max. 50.		Two Notations. Max. 80.		Number of Students who failed.
	Number of Students examined.	Average Number of Marks.	Number of Students examined.	Average Number of Marks.	
Edinburgh, Church of Scotland.	7	33	18	72	5
" Free Church -	-	-	24	65	1
Glasgow, Church of Scotland	-	-	26	57	4
" Free Church -	13	39	16	75	-
Aberdeen, Church of Scotland.	5	44	2	61	-
" Free Church -	6	35	1	70	5
Totals - -	31	38	87	66	15

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1899.

TABLE showing the Average Number of Marks obtained by Students of the Second Year in Practical Skill in Music—continued.

FEMALES.

College.	One Notation. Max. 50.		Two Notations. Max. 80.		Number of Students who failed.
	Number of Students examined.	Average Number of Marks.	Number of Students examined.	Average Number of Marks.	
Edinburgh, Church of Scot- land.	19	41	24	75	2
„ Free Church -	6	43	40	68	-
„ Episcopal -	8	33	22	73	-
Glasgow, Church of Scotland	2	28	36	72	-
„ Free Church -	6	34	47	70	-
„ Roman Catholic -	5	41	22	73	-
Aberdeen, Church of Scot- land.	12	37	21	67	1
„ Free Church -	4	33	27	67	5
Totals -	62	38	239	70	8

LIST OF TRAINING COLLEGES UNDER INSPECTION.

Name of Training College.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
<i>For both Masters and Mistresses.</i>	
EDINBURGH (Church of Scotland), John- ston Terrace, Castle Hill.	S. S. LAURIE, Esq., 16, Chambers Street, Edinburgh.
EDINBURGH (Free Church), Moray House.	A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Free Church Educational Committee, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW (Church of Scotland), Dundas Vale	S. S. LAURIE, Esq., Church of Scotland Training College, New City Road, Glasgow.
GLASGOW (Free Church) - - -	A. S. BAIRD, Esq., Free Church Train- ing College, Glasgow.
ABERDEEN (Church of Scotland) -	G. A. SIMPSON, Esq., 22, Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
ABERDEEN (Free Church) - - -	G. C. FRASER, Esq., Free Church Training College, Charlotte Street, Aberdeen.
<i>For Mistresses only.</i>	
EDINBURGH (Scottish Episcopal), Dalry House)	REV. J. R. LESLIE, Dalry House, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW (Roman Catholic) - -	MISS M. A. LESCHER, Roman Catholic Training College, Dowanhill, Glas- gow.

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TRAINING COLLEGES.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

TABLES.

(No. 1.)

SUMMARY showing ORIGINAL COST of BUILDINGS, towards which GRANTS were made by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION; RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1899.

DENOMINATION.	Original Cost of Buildings.			Receipts in 1899.			Expenditure in 1899.
	Subscribed.	Granted by Committee of Council.	Total.	From Committee of Council on Education.	From Other Sources.		
Church of Scotland	£ s. d. 14,699 7 10	£ s. d. 11,847 8 0	£ s. d. 26,546 15 10	£ s. d. 19,579 8 1	£ s. d. 3,128 12 6	£ s. d. 22,708 0 7	
Free Church	14,467 18 6	7,492 10 0	21,960 8 6	19,520 4 10	3,770 9 9	23,290 14 7	
Episcopal	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,131 2 5	874 6 6	3,005 8 11	
Roman Catholic Church	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,550 11 10	949 2 4	3,499 14 2	
Total	20,167 6 4	19,339 18 0	48,507 4 4	43,781 7 2	8,722 11 1	52,503 18 3	

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS, STUDENTS, &c.
(No. 2.)

TRAINING COLLEGE.	Number of Officers.		Number of Students in training, October 1898.		Number who quitted College June 1899.	Number of new Admissions in 1899.	Number of Students in training, October 1899.			Ac-commodation for.	Passed for.
	In College (including Principal).	In Practising School.*	Queen's Scholars (Article 95 (a)).				Queen's Scholars (Article 95 (a)).	Others (Article 95 (b)).	Total.		
			Queen's	Others.							
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND at	Aberdeen, Male	9	—	20	20	5	28	—	28	†	500
	" Female	—	—	80	80	36	76	—	76	†	
	Edinburgh, Male	13	—	64	64	33	66	—	66	†	
	" Female	—	—	130	130	66	116	—	116	†	
" "	Glasgow, Male	13	—	70	70	35	80	—	80	†	500
	" Female	—	—	106	106	60	120	—	120	†	
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND at	Aberdeen, Male	9	—	26	26	13	25	—	25	†	500
	" Female	—	—	74	74	37	76	—	76	†	
	Edinburgh, Male	13	—	64	64	31	71	1	72	†	
	" Female	—	—	114	114	64	116	1	117	†	
" "	Glasgow, Male	10	1	67	67	32	71	—	71	†	500
	" Female	—	—	133	133	60	129	—	129	†	
BISHOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND at Edinburgh, Female		10	—	53	53	31	60	—	60	60	60
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND at GLASGOW, Female		10	1	69	69	32	80	—	80	—	80
TOTAL . . .		56	2	1,055	1,055	534	1,110	2	1,112	80	1,160

* In cases where the teachers of the Practising School are also teachers of method in the Training College they are included in the staff of the latter.
† The part of the Church of Scotland, seven in the Edinburgh Free Church, two in the Glasgow Free Church, eleven in the Glasgow Free Church, Training College.

(No. 3).—TABLE showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of

TRAINING COLLEGE.		INCOME (Amounts					
		1.		2.		3.	
		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Proceeds of Land or Capital Sums.		Subscriptions and Donations.	
		a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.
		Under Scotch Code.	For Science and Art.	Inalienable from the College by Law.	Alienable from the College at Discretion.	From Individuals.	From Diocesan Boards and other Charitable Bodies.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND at	Aberdeen -	3,542 6 3	345 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Edinburgh -	7,071 19 6	835 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Glasgow -	7,081 14 10	703 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND at	Aberdeen -	3,730 9 6	235 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 5 7
	Edinburgh -	7,201 2 6	501 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 15 7
	Glasgow -	7,417 17 10	434 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	287 2 1
EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Edinburgh -		1,905 12 5	225 10 0	- - -	- - -	120 18 6	22 9 9
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at Glasgow -		2,312 6 10	238 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	414 9 2
Total - - -		*40,263 9 8	3,517 17 6	- - -	- - -	120 18 6	1,009 2 2

* Under the Code the grant due for a year cannot be determined until the accounts for the same year have been closed, the 1st of March, 1st of June, and 1st of September (Art. 90a), and the balance as soon as possible after the close of

		Paid in 1899.	
Grant for 1898 -	- - -	£10,011 9 8	
" 1899 -	- - -	30,252 0 0	
Total - - -	- - -	£40,263 9 8	

(No. 3).—TABLE showing the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of

TRAINING COLLEGE.		EXPENDITURE (Amount									
		1.			2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Salaries of Teachers or Officers engaged in Discipline.			Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Printing, Postages, and other Office Charges.	Board.	Washing (if not included under any other Head).	Wages of Servants not engaged in Instruction or Discipline.	Fuel and Light.	Medical Attendance.
		Un-iversity Fees.	Prac-tising School Fees.								
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHURCH OF SCOT- LAND at	Aberdeen -	1,708 13 7	211 10 0	201 6 8	381 17 4	143 19 11	1,024 4 7	42 6 1	98 0 0	116 11 3	29 2 0
	Edinburgh -	2,941 7 0	560 3 6	364 0 0	636 18 3	289 13 0	2,515 17 10	91 7 7	317 1 8	154 7 10	46 5 7
	Glasgow -	3,114 4 7	821 11 0	352 0 0	703 9 5	184 14 9	2,552 7 1	66 16 0	141 18 3	124 6 7	38 6 3
FREE CHURCH at	Aberdeen -	1,896 14 5	257 11 0	200 0 0	368 5 9	114 19 8	1,065 0 0	- - -	73 1 1	44 15 0	31 0 0
	Edinburgh -	3,182 8 6	813 9 0	396 0 0	765 10 3	162 5 3	2,711 11 9	46 10 11	243 19 2	124 5 2	66 6 5
	Glasgow -	3,252 13 11	1,113 7 6	381 6 8	881 5 0	85 4 4	2,105 5 0	- - -	138 12 5	46 11 5	45 0 0
EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Edinburgh -		1,174 8 2	32 11 0	120 0 0	186 7 1	70 7 4	622 15 8	124 13 11	72 15 8	69 13 9	35 9 11
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at Glas- gow -		966 9 0	12 12 0	142 6 8	324 4 4	19 18 5	1,238 15 0	128 17 6	90 0 0	93 14 8	36 11 1
Total - - -		18,236 19 2	3,822 15 0	2,157 0 0	4,247 17 5	1,071 2 8	13,885 16 11	500 12 0	1,175 8 3	774 5 8	348 1 3

* The amounts entered in Column 11 are not actual payments by the colleges. They represent that part of the cost lodging of the Students and the bursaries entered under No. 4, paid to them towards it, vide special arrangements

TRAINING COLLEGES, in the Year ended 31st December 1899.

actually received during the Year).

4. Fees of Students.		5. Exhibitions.		6.	7.	8.	9.
a.	b.	a.	b.	Collections in Churches and Chapels.	From Students for Books sold to them.	From other Sources.	Total Income.
Paid by themselves or their Relatives.	Paid by Private Patrons.	Permanently established.	This Year, but not sure to be renewed.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
694 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	182 0 0	34 2 9	4,798 8 6
1,491 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	366 0 0	40 17 7	9,804 19 1
1,421 5 0	- - -	48 1 0	- - -	- - -	35 2 11	39 19 6	9,329 8 3
333 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	233 10 3	11 8 6	4,613 6 4
1,014 14 10	- - -	102 0 0	- - -	- - -	463 4 7	- - -	9,498 0 0
565 10 0	- - -	100 2 6	- - -	- - -	522 18 9	10 0 0	9,337 18 8
592 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 16 11	5 7 8	3,013 15 3
264 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 0 0	- - -	3,347 1 6
6,376 18 10	- - -	250 3 6	- - -	- - -	2,067 18 5	141 16 0	53,747 17 7

audited and returned to the Scotch Education Department. Instalments of grants are therefore paid in advance on the year (Art. 90c.)

GRANT for 1899.	
Paid in 1899	£30,252 0 0
" 1900	9,353 18 1
Total	£40,105 18 1

TRAINING COLLEGES, in the Year ended 31st December 1899—continued.

actually disbursed during the Year).

9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			16.
Replacement of Furni- ture, Repairs to Build- ings, Cleaning, &c.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and In- surance.	See Footnote.*	Total Cost of Training.	Deduct Grants paid for Science and Art.	Certified Expen- diture Art. 89 (a).	Other Payments included in College Balance Sheets and Inadmissible under Art. 89 (a).			Total Ex- penditure of College.
						Prac- tising School.	University Fees.	Other Payments.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
102 6 3	279 18 4	656 0 0	4,995 16 0	345 2 6	4,650 13 6	- - -	0 10 6	153 19 11	4,494 6 5
254 0 9	526 1 0	832 6 8	9,529 10 8	513 10 0	9,016 0 8	- - -	25 14 6	257 11 0	8,980 9 6
398 4 1	356 9 8	1,020 8 4	9,894 16 0	448 15 0	9,446 1 0	130 0 0	14 3 6	214 13 6	9,233 4 8
151 7 5	200 9 2	789 10 0	5,192 13 6	235 5 0	4,957 8 6	- - -	- - -	38 14 11	4,441 18 5
490 3 1	59 3 4	993 6 8	10,054 19 6	501 2 6	9,553 17 0	- - -	15 0 0	308 12 9	9,385 5 7
812 18 11	36 7 3	1,702 15 0	10,601 7 5	434 7 6	10,166 19 11	154 6 2	8 8 0	402 4 0	9,463 10 7
199 6 6	98 19 11	14 0 0	2,821 8 11	225 10 0	2,595 18 11	- - -	- - -	198 0 0	3,005 8 11
94 13 6	293 11 8	- - -	3,491 13 10	404 5 0	3,087 8 10	- - -	4 4 0	3 16 4	3,499 14 2
2,503 0 6	1,851 0 4	6,008 6 8	56,582 5 10	3,107 17 6	53,474 8 4	284 6 2	68 0 6	1,577 12 6	52,503 18 3

of maintenance which is borne by the non-resident students (i.e., the difference between the actual cost of the board and stated in Report of Committee of Council on Education, 1894-5, p. 31, and Note at foot of Table 2.

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing how much of the Cost of a Student in each TRAINING COLLEGE was owing to TUITION, KEEP, and GENERAL EXPENDITURE in 1899.

TRAINING COLLEGE.	Number of Students.	ACTUAL AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THREE HEADS, AND IN THE AGGREGATE.				AMOUNT OF ANNUAL COST per Student UNDER EACH HEAD, AND IN THE AGGREGATE.			
		Tuition and other Expenses of Instruction. I.	Board, Fuel, and other Expenses of Keep. II.	Permanent Establishment Charges, &c. III.	Total.*	I.	II.	III.	Total.*
FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	60	1,513 6 3	939 8 11	368 13 9	2,821 8 11	25 4 5	15 13 2	6 2 11	47 0 6
	71	1,445 12 0	1,637 18 3	408 3 7	3,491 13 10	20 7 2	23 1 5	5 15 0	49 3 7
	101	2,503 7 7	1,966 3 11	526 4 6	4,995 16 0	24 15 8	19 9 5	5 4 2	49 9 3
FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	100	2,722 11 2	2,003 6 1	466 16 3	5,192 13 6	27 4 6	20 0 8	4 13 4	51 18 6
	186	4,502 8 9	3,957 7 2	1,069 14 9	9,529 10 8	24 4 2	21 5 6	5 15 0	51 4 8
	198	5,157 7 9	4,186 0 1	711 11 8	10,054 19 6	26 0 11	21 2 10	3 11 11	50 15 8
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	188	4,991 5 0	3,964 2 6	939 8 6	9,894 16 0	26 11 0	21 1 9	4 19 11	52 12 8
	200	5,628 13 1	4,038 3 10	934 10 6	10,601 7 5	28 2 10	20 3 10	4 13 6	53 0 2
	1,104	28,464 11 7	22,692 10 9	5,425 3 6	56,582 5 10	25 15 8	20 11 1	4 18 3	51 5 0

* Includes cost of instruction in Science and Art subjects, for which grants are made separately (see column I of Income and column 13 of Expenditure, Table No. 3).

(No. 5.)
LIST of GRANTS paid to Local Committees for the Year 1898-99 under Art. 91 of the Scotch Code.

	Name of Committee.	Amount of Grant.	
		£	s. d.
	Aberdeen	1,310	0 0
	St. Andrew's	925	0 0

Tables.

No. 6.

SUMMARY

OF

RESULTS of EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION into
TRAINING COLLEGES, and for the OFFICE of TEACHER, under
Articles 60 and 79, Scotch Code.

December 1899.

MALES.

	Pupil Teachers.	Non-Pupil Teachers.	Total.
Passed :—1st Class	82	—	82
2nd Class	102	5	107
3rd Class	62	7	69
Total :—Passed	246	12	258
Failed	28	3	31
Total presented	274	15	289
Qualified under Articles 70 (d) 6, 95 (a) 2, or 95 (a) 3.	28	10	38

FEMALES.

	Pupil Teachers.	Non-Pupil Teachers.	Total.
Passed :—1st Class	287	15	302
2nd Class	402	42	444
3rd Class	271	29	300
Total :—Passed	960	86	1,046
Failed	179	23	202
Total presented	1,139	109	1,248
Qualified under Articles 70 (d) 6, 95 (a) 2, or 95 (a) 3.	78	17	95

(No. 7.)- CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, JULY, 1899. SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF QUEEN'S STUDENTS under Article 93.

3403.

SECOND YEAR.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Failed.
Aberdeen	10	3	5	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
St. Andrews	4	1	—	3	—	6	3	2	1	—
Total	14	4	5	5	—	8	3	3	2	—

Tables.

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FIRST YEAR.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Failed.
Aberdeen - - - - -	17	5	7	4	1	8	5	3	—	—
St. Andrews - - - - -	7	3	—	2	2	10	3	3	5	—
Total - - - - -	24	8	7	6	3	18	7	6	5	—

F 4

(No. 8.)—CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, JULY, 1899. SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

MALES.

Training College.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.				
	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.			Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.			Failed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
Edinburgh, Church of Scotland	31	10	15	5	1	33	19	11	2	1
„ Free Church	29	17	10	2	-	34	19	11	4	-
Glasgow, Church of Scotland	34	11	9	13	1	34	17	12	5	-
„ Free Church	30	15	12	3	-	30	22	7	1	-
Aberdeen, Church of Scotland	10	8	2	-	-	9	5	4	-	-
„ Free Church	14	1	9	4	-	12	9	3	-	-
Total	148	62	57	27	2	152	91	48	12	1

(No. 8.)—Certificate Examination, July, 1899. Summary of Results of Examination of Students in Training Colleges—*continued*.

FEMALES.

Training College.	SECOND YEAR.					FIRST YEAR.				
	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.			Failed.	Number presented for Examination.	Passed.			Failed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
Edinburgh, Church of Scotland	45	28	16	1	-	62	12	38	12	-
" Free Church	51	26	20	5	-	63	20	38	5	-
" Episcopal	30	23	5	2	-	27	15	11	1	-
Glasgow, Church of Scotland	45	8	27	10	-	61	18	27	16	-
" Free Church	62	18	37	7	-	68	44	24	-	-
" Roman Catholic	27	7	19	1	-	38	10	19	9	-
Aberdeen, Church of Scotland	38	17	17	4	-	43	37	6	-	-
" Free Church	36	13	12	11	-	38	23	14	1	-
Total	334	140	153	41	-	400	179	177	44	-

No 9.) TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES, JULY, 1899.
Percentage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Training College.	No. examd.	Algebra, Mensuration, and Arithmetic.	Composition.	English.	Geometry.	Music (Theory).	Penmanship.	Political Economy.	Reading and Repetition.	School Management.	Teaching.	Spelling.	
												No. of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.	No. of Candidates who made One or More Mistakes in Dictation.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	31	42*	81†	69†	50*	80	77	73	83	62‡	84	22	8
" Free Church	29	48†	80‡	74‡	54†	84	79	80	83	68||	84	13	10
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	34	44¶	72**	50**	46¶	84	80	68	84	56††	88	25	5
" Free Church	20	37‡	72††	76‡‡	52‡	92	81	77	84	69§§	84	24	5
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	10	52†	70|||	67|||	64†	86	81	65	83	76¶¶	73	6	3
" Free Church	14	36*	71***	71***	49*	83	82	78	82	64‡‡	73	8	5
TOTAL	148	43	76	69	50	85	79	74	83	63	83	103	36

* Excluding 2 University Students.
† Excluding 7 University Students.
‡ Excluding 16 University Students.
§ Excluding 6 University Students.
|| Excluding 17 University Students.

¶ Excluding 11 University Students.
** Excluding 18 University Students.
†† Excluding 21 University Students.
‡‡ Excluding 3 University Students.

§§ Excluding 19 University Students.
|| Excluding 5 University Students.
¶¶ Excluding 8 University Students.
*** Excluding 1 University Student.

(No. 9).—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899—continued.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR—continued.

Training College.	Languages.						Science.				VIII.a.	
	Latin.			Greek.			Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).				Sound.	
	French.			Elementary.			Advanced.				Advanced.	
	No. of exam'd.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.	No. of exam'd.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.	No. of exam'd.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.	No. of exam'd.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.	No. of exam'd.	Per-centage of exam'd. Marks.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . . .	21	55	6	51	24	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	21	68	6	46	23	59	—	—	—	—	29	53
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . . .	20	52	—	—	—	—	31	24	3	69	—	—
" Free Church . . .	11	52	13	64	12	25	27	27	3	57	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . . .	3	62	3	52	3	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	14	53	—	—	14	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	90	56	28	56	76	46	58	31	6	63	29	53

(No. 9.)—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899—continued.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR—continued.

Training College.	XIV.				XXIII. Science.				XXIV.				XXV.	
	Human Physiology.				Physiography.				Principles of Agriculture.				Hygiene.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Advanced.		Advanced.	
	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	—	—	31	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	68	—
" Free Church	—	—	29	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	—	—	34	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	—	—	29	72	1	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	10	48	11	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	—	—	14	65	—	—	—	—	—	14	69	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	48	148	70	1	82	—	—	—	14	69	31	68	—

(No. 10.)—TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES, JULY, 1899.
Percentage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Training College.	No. examd.	Algebra and Mensuration.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Composition.	English.	Geometry.	Music. (Theory).	Penmanship.	Reading and Repetition.	Spelling.	
											No. of Candidates who made only One Mistake in Dictation.	No. of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . . .	33	67*	89	64	67†	68†	51*	93	77	83	26	6
" Free Church . . .	24	53‡	83	57	65‡	69‡	48‡	95	76	82	23	11
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . . .	34	78¶	86	67	62¶	64¶	61¶	91	78	81	10	9
" Free Church . . .	30	72**	82	62	67	71	71**	87	79	81	22	5
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . . .	9	45††	74	57	63‡‡	69‡‡	38††	87	76	79	5	2
" Free Church . . .	12	63†	87	63	54¶	60¶	43†	95	77	78	10	1
TOTAL . . .	162	64	85	63	64	68	54	92	77	81	106	34

* Excluding 19 University Students.
† Excluding 5 University students.
‡ Excluding 20 University Students.

§ Excluding 4 University Students.
¶ Excluding 18 University Students.
¶ Excluding 1 University Student.

** Excluding 22 University Students.
†† Excluding 2 University Students.
‡‡ Excluding 2 University Students.

(No. 10.) -Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899 -continued.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR—continued.

Training College.	Languages.								Science.			
	Latin.		Greek.		German.		French.		Via.		VIII.	
									Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).		Sound, Light, and Heat.	
	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	19	78	3	51	—	—	30	70	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	13	75	7	70	—	—	24	67	—	—	24	66
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	13	72	8	53	—	—	—	—	34	75	—	—
" Free Church	23	80	16	69	—	—	14	75	30	66	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	5	80	4	75	—	—	5	75	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	9	78	—	—	1	71	11	67	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	85	77	38	65	1	71	84	70	64	71	34	66

(No. 10.)—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899—continued.

MALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR—continued.

Training College.	XIV.			Science.				XXIV.			XXV.		
	Human Physiology.			Physiology.				Agriculture.			Hygiene.		
	Elementary.			Elementary.				Elementary.			Elementary.		
	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.		No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . .	—	—	—	—	—	32	81	—	—	32	—	61	
" Free Church . . .	—	—	—	—	—	34	79	—	—	—	—	—	
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . .	—	—	—	16	63	13	81	—	—	—	—	—	
" Free Church . . .	—	—	—	—	—	30	79	—	—	—	—	—	
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . .	9	59	—	—	—	9	51	—	—	—	—	—	
" Free Church . . .	—	—	—	—	—	12	77	12	67	—	—	—	
TOTAL . . .	9	59	16	63	135	80	—	12	67	32	—	61	

No. 11.)—TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES, JULY, 1899.
Percentage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Training College.	No. exam'd.	Arith- metic and Al- gebra.	Compo- sition.	English.	Music (Theory).	Needle- work.	Pen- man- ship.	Read- ing and Repe- tition.	School Man- age- ment.	Teach- ing.	Spelling.	
											No. of Candi- dates who made No Mis- take in Dic- tation.	No. of Candi- dates who made only One Mistake in Dic- tation.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	45	80	65*	65*	88	76	72	87	83†	84	39	6
" Free Church	51	76	62†	63†	85	76	74	85	86‡	85	44	7
" Episcopal	30	91	69†	73†	85	71	76	84	86†	85	24	5
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	45	74	66||	68||	88	68	78	87	83||	84	34	9
" Free Church	62	76	64¶	65¶	91	78	75	86	84**	88	46	10
" Roman Catholic	27	71	61	56	85	80	74	89	85	83	17	6
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	38	78	59††	67††	78	81	78	83	83††	86	30	6
" Free Church	86	79	57‡‡	67‡‡	82	86	77	83	86|||	82	23	10
TOTAL	334	78	63	65	86	77	75	86	84	84	237	59

* Excluding 7 University Students.
† Excluding 16 University Students.
‡ Excluding 3 University Students.

§ Excluding 11 University Students.
|| Excluding 15 University Students.
¶ Excluding 25 University Students.
** Excluding 44 University Students.

†† Excluding 5 University Students.
‡‡ Excluding 3 University Students.
§§ Excluding 9 University Students.
||| Excluding 12 University Students.

(No. 11.)—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899—continued.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR—continued.

Training College.	Languages.						Science				IX. Magnetism and Electricity.
	Latin.		German.		French.		Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).		Magnetism and Electricity.		
							Elementary.		Elementary.		
	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland -	9	42	—	—	43	66	—	—	—	—	
" Free Church - - -	—	—	—	—	51	72	—	—	—	—	
" Episcopal - - -	—	—	8	55	28	62	—	—	—	—	
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland -	—	—	—	—	45	63	—	—	—	—	
" Free Church - - -	3	44	2	63	57	67	3	57	—	—	
" Roman Catholic - - -	1	51	—	—	22	50	—	—	27	67	
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland -	4	67	11	57	34	69	—	—	—	—	
" Free Church - - -	—	—	—	—	30	66	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	17	48	21	56	310	66	3	57	27	67	

Tables.

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No. 11.)—TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES, JULY, 1899.
Percentage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Training College.	No. exam'd.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Composition.	English.	Music (Theory).	Needle-work.	Penmanship.	Reading and Repetition.	School Management.	Teaching.	Spelling.	
											No. of Candidates who made No Mistake in Dictation.	No. of Candidates who made only One Mistake in Dictation.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	45	80	65*	65*	88	76	72	87	83†	84	20	6
" Free Church	51	76	62†	63‡	85	76	74	85	86§	85	44	7
" Episcopal	30	91	60†	73‡	85	71	76	84	86‡	85	24	5
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	45	74	60‡	68‡	88	68	73	87	83‡	84	34	9
" Free Church	62	76	64¶	65¶	91	78	75	86	84**	83	46	10
" Roman Catholic	27	71	61	56	85	80	74	89	85	83	17	6
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	38	78	59††	67††	78	81	78	83	83‡‡	86	30	6
" Free Church	36	79	57§§	67§§	82	86	77	83	85‡‡‡	82	23	10
TOTAL	334	78	63	65	86	77	75	86	84	84	257	59

* Excluding 7 University Students.
† Excluding 16 University Students.
‡ Excluding 3 University Students.

§ Excluding 11 University Students.
¶ Excluding 15 University Students.
¶ Excluding 25 University Students.
** Excluding 44 University Students.

†† Excluding 5 University Students.
‡‡ Excluding 3 University Students.
‡‡‡ Excluding 6 University Students.
‡‡‡‡ Excluding 12 University Students.

(No. 11.)—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899—continued.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR—continued.

Training College.	Languages.						Science		IX.	
	Latin.		German.		French.		Via.			Magnetism and Electricity.
							Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).			
	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.		
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland .	9	42	—	—	43	66	—	—	—	
" Free Church . . .	—	—	—	—	51	72	—	—	—	
" Episcopal . . .	—	—	8	55	28	62	—	—	—	
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland .	—	—	—	—	46	68	—	—	—	
" Free Church . . .	3	44	2	63	57	67	3	57	—	
" Roman Catholic . . .	1	51	—	—	22	50	—	—	67	
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland .	4	67	11	57	34	69	—	—	—	
" Free Church . . .	—	—	—	—	30	66	—	—	—	
TOTAL . . .	17	48	21	56	310	66	3	57	67	

(No. 11)—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1898—continued.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR—continued.

Training College.	XIV.			XXIII.				XXV.			
	Human Physiology.			Science.				Hygiene.			
	Advanced.			Physiography.				Advanced.			
	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.		No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.			No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.	No. exam'd.	Per-centage of Marks.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland -	—	—		45	67	—	—	—	—	45	61
" Free Church -	—	—		50	56	—	—	—	—	50	60
" Episcopal -	—	—		29	65	—	—	30	59	—	—
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland -	—	—		44	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church -	—	—		61	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Roman Catholic -	—	—		—	—	—	—	28	67	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland -	19	48		86	63	1	69	—	—	—	—
" Free Church -	—	—		86	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	19	48		301	60	1	69	58	63	95	61

No. 12.)—TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES, JULY, 1899.
Percentage of Marks obtained in each Subject.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Training College.	No. Exam'd.	Arith- metic and Alge- bra.	Mental Arith- metic.	Compo- sition.	Do- mestic Econo- my.	Engliah.	Music (Theory.)	Needle- work.	Pen- man- ship.	Reading and Repe- tition.	Spelling.	
											No. of Candi- dates who made No Mis- take in Dictation.	No. of Candi- dates who made only One Mistake in Dicta- tion.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	62	81	69	72	83	73	96	68	86	84	37	18
" Free Church	63	84	64	73*	78	79*	97	70	93	84	52	11
" Episcopal	27	86	68	71†	81	69†	96	76	96	86	22	2
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	61	79	52	68†	82	74†	94	75	91	82	48	10
" Free Church	68	77	52	72†	81	75†	92	79	90	86	44	18
" Roman Catholic	38	64	52	66	85	73	95	71	94	87	20	11
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	43	82	59	73‡	84	78‡	96	76	93	83	36	4
" Free Church	38	78	50	75	80	83	93	78	91	82	30	5
TOTAL	400	79	58	71	82	76	95	74	91	84	289	79

* Excluding 14 University Students.

† Excluding 1 University Student.

‡ Excluding 4 University Students.

(No. 12.)—Tabulated Results of Examination for Certificates, JULY, 1899—continued.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR—continued.

Training College.	Languages.				XIV.				Science. XXIII.				XXV.	
	Latin.		German.		French.		Human Physiology.		Physiography.		Hygiene.		Elementary.	Hygiene.
	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.	No. Exam'd.	Per- centage of Marks.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	16	61	—	—	63	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	—	—	—	—	63	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Episcopal	1	81	5	79	28	54	—	—	—	—	27	72	27	59
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	—	—	—	—	61	72	—	—	36	61	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	7	62	59	68	68	71	—	—	—	—	68	69	—	—
" Roman Catholic	3	59	4	72	35	47	—	—	13	64	25	64	38	61
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	7	76	17	80	40	71	19	68	—	—	43	73	—	—
" Free Church	—	—	38	74	37	66	—	—	—	—	38	62	—	—
TOTAL . . .	34	65	123	72	392	67	19	68	49	62	351	69	65	60

(No. 13.)—RESULTS OF EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE OF TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS, 1899.

MALES.

Training College.	Total Number of Students examined for Certificates	VIIa.										VIII.			
		Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).										Sound, Light, and Heat.			
		Advanced.					Elementary.					Elementary.			
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.		
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
“ Free Church	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	23	5	1		
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	68	31	4	13	15	37	32	4	1	—	—	—	—		
“ Free Church	60	27	—	9	18	33	21	11	1	—	—	—	—		
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
“ Free Church	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	300	68	4	21	33	70	53	15	2	34	23	5	1		

(No. 13.)—Results of Examination in Science of Training College Students, 1899—continued.

MALES—continued.

Training College.	Total Number of Students examined for Certificates.	VIIIa.					XIV.									
		Sound.					Human Physiology.									
		Advanced.					Advanced.					Elementary.				
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	68	29	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	19	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	7	2	9	4	5	—	—	—
" Free Church	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	300	29	5	24	—	—	10	1	7	2	9	4	5	—	—	—

(No. 13.)--Results of Examination in Science of Training College Students, 1899--continued.

3403.

MALES--continued.

Training College.	Total Number of Students examined for Certificates.	XXIII.									
		Physiography.									
		Advanced.					Elementary.				
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.		
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . . .	64	31	17	14	—	32	30	2	—		
“ Free Church . . .	63	29	16	12	1	34	32	2	—		
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . . .	68	50	27	22	1	18	17	1	—		
“ Free Church . . .	60	29	15	14	—	31	31	—	—		
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . . .	19	11	6	5	—	9	9	—	—		
“ Free Church . . .	26	14	6	8	—	12	12	—	—		
TOTAL . . .	300	164	87	75	2	136	131	5	—		

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(No. 13.)—Results of Examination in Science of Training College Students, 1899—continued.

MALES—continued.

Training College.	Total Number of Students examined for Certificates.	XXIV.									
		Principles of Agriculture.									
		Advanced.					Elementary.				
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	1st.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . . .	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . . .	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . . .	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	26	14	8	6	—	12	9	3	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	300	14	8	6	—	12	9	3	—	—	—

(No. 13.)—Results of Examination in Science of Training College Students, 1899—continued.

MALES—continued.

Training College.	Total Number of Students examined for Certificate.	XXV.									
		Hygiene.									
		Advanced.					Elementary.				
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fail.		
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . .	64	31	14	17	—	32	21	11	—		
" Free Church	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . .	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Free Church	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . .	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Free Church	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	300	31	14	17	—	32	21	11	—		

(No. 14.)—RESULTS OF EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE OF TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS, 1899.

FEMALES.

Training College.	Total No. of Students examined for Certificates.	VI.a			IX.			XIV.					
		Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).			Magnetism and Electricity.			Human Physiology.					
		Elementary.			Elementary.			Advanced.			Elementary.		
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland . . .	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Episcopal . . .	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland . . .	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church . . .	130	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Roman Catholic . . .	66	—	—	—	—	27	20	7	—	—	—	—	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland . . .	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	11	6
" Free Church . . .	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .	784	3	1	2	—	27	20	7	—	19	2	11	6

(No. 14.)—Results of Examination in Science of Training College Students, 1899—continued.

FEMALES—continued.

Training College.	Total No. of Sta- den- ta ex- am- ined for Cer- ti- ficates.	XXIII.						XXV.								
		Physiology.						Hygiene.								
		Advanced.			Elementary.			Advanced.			Elementary.					
		No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.	No.	1st.	2nd.	Fall.			
EDINBURGH, Church of Scotland	107	45	19	26	—	62	51	10	1	—	—	—	45	39	5	—
" Free Church	114	50	5	37	8	68	55	7	1	—	—	—	50	37	13	—
" Episcopal	57	29	10	18	1	27	25	2	—	30	4	25	1	27	16	11
GLASGOW, Church of Scotland	106	80	14	60	6	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	130	61	13	48	5	68	52	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Roman Catholic	65	13	8	9	1	25	16	9	—	28	12	16	—	33	5	—
ABERDEEN, Church of Scotland	81	36	10	24	2	44	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Free Church	74	36	6	17	13	33	20	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	734	380	80	234	36	352	274	75	3	53	16	41	1	160	125	35

QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIP AND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION, 1900.

REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination for admission into Training Colleges for recognition as Queen's Students and for the office of Assistant Teacher, called the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination, will commence on the first Tuesday after the 10th of December (11th of December 1900) at each of the Training Colleges, and at such other Centres as may be necessary.

2. Applications for permission to attend the Examination must be made to the Department before the 1st of October. In the case of pupil-teachers and others engaged in Public or State-aided Schools, such application must be notified through the official correspondent of the school, who will enter the candidate's name on the Form 146.

3. Candidates desirous of being examined at a Training College, or at any University or University College with which a local committee is connected, must make their own arrangements with the authorities of such College or University for securing a seat. To those who do not desire to sit for examination at a College or University, a choice of Centres is offered.

4. Candidates who have not been pupil-teachers must be over eighteen years of age on the 1st of July next following the date of their Examination. The date of birth must be given at the time of making application for permission to sit at the Examination. Such Candidates in order to obtain marks for Reading, Repetition, and Teaching, should communicate with H.M. Inspector for the district, whose report is to be made on the Form 13 [c], which will be sent with the Form 13.

5. Pupil-teachers or ex-pupil-teachers employed in Public or State-aided Schools must receive a report from the managers of their schools as to their physical fitness for the profession of teacher. This report should be made on the Form 9 (or 9b) at the inspection of their School. Candidates who have not been pupil-teachers are required to obtain a satisfactory report on their physical fitness from a duly qualified medical practitioner. A form (Form 42) for this purpose is enclosed with the Form 13.

6. Candidates are informed by letter from the Department of the result of their Examination, and those who obtain a place in the First or Second Class are eligible for admission as Queen's Scholars to a training College for a period of training commencing

with the Training College year next succeeding the date of the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination, or to enter a University or University College at the beginning of the session succeeding that date.

7. Candidates who fail twice to pass the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination may not be again examined. Failure in either, or both, of the Queen's Scholarship Examinations held in July and December 1894 will count as *one*, and the *first* of the two failures.

8. No marks are carried forward from one Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination to another.

9. Candidates are recommended to make themselves acquainted with Articles 57-61, 70, 78-82, and 83-99, and the First Schedule of the Scotch Code.

10. The position in the Class List of Candidates exempted under Articles 70 (*d*) 6, 95 (*a*) 2, 95 (*a*) 3, 96 (*b*), or 96 (*c*); but who elect to undergo the Examination, will depend upon the result of such examination.

11. Copies of the papers set at previous Examinations may be obtained through Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode or through any bookseller, price 6d. each.

12. SPECIAL NOTE.—*Under no circumstances can information be afforded by the Department as to the result of the Examination in particular subjects.*

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

A.—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

Reading and Repetition. [30]—To read with fluency, ease, and just expression, and to repeat 100 lines of Shakespeare or Milton or Scott with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions.

N.B.—Pupil-teachers in Public and State-aided Schools must perform these exercises at the inspection of their school (or elsewhere as Her Majesty's Inspector may arrange) next preceding the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination. Candidates who have not been pupil-teachers, by giving notice to the Inspector of the district, will have an opportunity of Reading and Repeating at some school during its inspection, of which the inspector will give them intimation. Ex-pupil-teachers will receive the marks for Reading given at the last inspection of their school before the expiration of their apprenticeship.

Penmanship [30] and Dictation. [30]

Writing, as taught in schools, is apt to be too small and indistinct. Pupils should be taught to write a firm, round, legible hand.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from Dictation.

English Grammar [60] and Composition. [20]

To paraphrase a passage either of prose or poetry.

Parsing, and analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Knowledge of roots, prefixes and terminations, both Latin and English.

A knowledge of the sources and growth of the English language and literature.

To write an original composition on a given subject.

Arithmetic. Males. [90]—Arithmetic, generally.

The papers on arithmetic may contain questions requiring the reasons of the several rules to be explained and demonstrated as to a class of scholars.

Arithmetic and Algebra. Females. [90]

ARITHMETIC, generally.

ALGEBRA.—The four simple rules, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, fractions, square root, simple equations of one unknown quantity with easy problems.

The papers on arithmetic may contain questions requiring the reasons of the several rules to be explained and demonstrated as to a class of scholars.

Mathematics, Males. [90]

EUCLID.—Books I., II., III., IV., and the first nine propositions of Book VI. with simple deductions.

ALGEBRA.—The four simple rules, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, fractions, square root, cube root, simultaneous equations of the first degree of two unknown quantities, and quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity, with easy problems.

MENSURATION.—Of triangles, parallelograms and plane surfaces.

MATHEMATICS. *Females. See Note under Special Subjects.*

Geography. [50]—Physical, political and commercial geography of the World, with special reference to the British Isles and British Possessions.

Answers may be required to be illustrated by sketch maps.

All Candidates will be required to pass in this subject. Those Candidates who, at this Examination, fail to obtain at least 40 per cent. of the maximum number of marks for Geography and History combined, will be held to have failed in the Examination.

Candidates who fail in this subject will be duly informed. Candidates who pass this Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination will understand that they have necessarily qualified in Geography.

NOTE.—With a view of encouraging the study of this subject, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society offer three prizes of 2l. each, with certificates, to male, and three to female candidates, and five certificates, without money prizes, to male, and five to female candidates, who obtain the highest marks in Geography at the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination.

History. [50]—British History from Julius Cæsar to the present time, with a special reference to Scottish History.

All Candidates will be required to pass in this subject. Those Candidates who, at this Examination, fail to obtain at least 40 per cent. of the maximum number of marks for History and Geography combined, will be held to have failed in the Examination.

Candidates who fail in this subject will be duly informed. Candidates who pass this Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination will understand that they have necessarily qualified in History.

Teaching. [60]—To give a collective or class lesson on any subject taught in Public or State-aided Schools. (An object lesson may be required.)

Marks for giving a lesson can be obtained by both pupil-teachers and candidates who have not been pupil-teachers. The lesson must be given by the former at the Inspector's visit to the school (or elsewhere as Her Majesty's Inspector may arrange) next preceding the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination. Candidates who have not been pupil-teachers, by giving notice to the Inspector of the district, will have an opportunity of giving a lesson at some school during its inspection, of which the Inspector will give them intimation. Ex-pupil-teachers will receive the marks for teaching given at the last inspection of their school before the expiration of their apprenticeship.

To prepare notes for any such lesson.

To answer questions as to the mode of giving any such lesson.

School Management. [75]—Notes of lessons.

The methods of teaching the elementary and class subjects.

The methods and principles of infant teaching and discipline, and of cultivating the intelligence of children.

Needlework. [80]—1. The various stitches used in making and mending calico and flannel underclothing.

2. The cutting out, by proportion or by measurements, of a girl's chemise and night-dress.

Domestic Economy. [45]—Food ; its functions and preparation.

Clothing and washing.

Rules for warming, cleaning and ventilating the dwelling.

Rules for preserving health.

The management of a sick room.

B.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Music.—Candidates may work the paper in either notation, but not in both.

(a.) THEORY. [20]

Staff Notation :

All the major and minor scales and signatures. Intervals. Easy transposition. Time signatures. Values of notes and rests. Contents of bars. Transcription. Syncopation. Compass of voices. Common musical terms.

Tonic Sol-fa Notation :

The major and minor modes. First remove changes of key. Bridge notes. Chromatic notes. Intervals. Pulses, common divisions of pulses. Measures. Transcription, by doubling or halving, &c. Syncopation. Compass of voices. Common musical terms.

(b.) PRACTICAL SKILL. [30]

Graded tests in tune, time, and ear training. The highest marks will be given to candidates able to sing at sight passages combining time and tune, and to tell ear exercises freely.

- (i.) Candidates may take theory of music without also taking practical music.
- (ii.) The tests can be sung from the staff or the tonic sol-fa notation at the option of the candidate.

N. B.—The following changes in the Regulations for DRAWING will come into force on 1st JANUARY 1900.

Drawing. [80].—Exercises in DRAWING are not given in the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination, but marks counting at that Examination can be obtained by corresponding success at one of the April, May, or June Examinations in Science and Art, as follows :—

A. For a success obtained either in 1900, or in a previous year, in PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY (Science Subject I.).

Elementary Stage { 1st Class 20.
2nd " 10.

Marks may also be obtained under ONE of the following heads :—

B.	C.	D.
For a success, obtained in 1900, in *FREEHAND. Elementary Stage { 1st Class 20 } 2nd " 10 }	For a success, obtained in 1900, in *MODEL DRAWING, by a Candidate who has either in the same or in a previous year obtained a 1st Class in the Elementary Stage of FREEHAND— Elementary Stage { 1st Class 40 } 2nd " 30 }	For a success, obtained in 1900, in *SHAVING FROM THE CAST, or in any subject of GROUP II. (Science and Art Directory of 1899, p. 27) by a Candidate who has, either in the same year, or in previous years, obtained a 1st Class in the Elementary Stage both in FREEHAND and in MODEL DRAWING— Elementary Stage { 1st Class 60. 2nd " 50.

NOTE.—Candidates who fail in the exercise in Shaving from the cast, but whose papers give evidence of bona fide study of the subject, may be allowed Marks as in C, for their previous successes in Freehand and in Model Drawing, whether these successes have been obtained in 1900, or in previous years.

* A 2nd Class in FREEHAND, MODEL DRAWING, or SHADING FROM THE CAST, obtained according to the regulations of the Science and Art Department in force for the year 1900 will be reckoned as equivalent to a 1st Class in the former Elementary Stage.

Languages. [80 each]—Grammatical questions and passages for translation from English into the language chosen, and into English from the following books :—

LATIN.—Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Books II. and III., and Virgil, *Æneid*, Book I.

GREEK.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Books II. and III., and Homer, *Iliad*, Book I.

FRENCH.—Simple unseen passages.

GERMAN.—Simple unseen passages.

[ONE (OR TWO) Languages may be taken, subject to the conditions imposed by the Note under SCIENCES.]

Sciences. [80 each]

Advanced $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{I. 80} \\ \text{II. 50} \end{array} \right]$ Elementary $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{I. 50} \\ \text{II. 30} \end{array} \right]$

Papers in Science are not set at the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination. Candidates in order to obtain marks for Science must, except as hereinafter provided, take one of the undermentioned subjects at an Examination of the Science and Art Department held in the year 1900, and may obtain marks for either the Elementary or Advanced Stage of that subject. But should the Advanced Stage of a subject be taken by a candidate who has in the year 1899 obtained a 1st Class in the Elementary Stage or any success in the Advanced Stage of the same subject, the marks to be allowed shall not be less than those which would have been awarded for the previous success, provided that the papers of the candidate give reasonable evidence of continued study of the subject.

For information as to the places and times of these examinations, and for a detailed syllabus of each Science, see the Science and Art Directory.

[The numbers are those of the Science and Art Directory.]

VI. THEORETICAL MECHANICS, (a) Solids, (b) Fluids.

VIII. SOUND, LIGHT, AND HEAT (*Elementary*), or
(a) Sound, (b), Light, (c) Heat. (*Advanced or Honours.*)

IX. MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

X. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Theoretical.

Xp. " " Practical.

XIV. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

XVII. BOTANY.

XX. NAVIGATION.

XXIII. PHYSIOGRAPHY.

XXIV. PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE (*Males only*).

XXV. HYGIENE.

The sub-divisions (a) or (b) of Subject VI. and (a) (b) or (c) of Subject VIII; each count as one subject.

A success in Honours will be reckoned as equivalent to a 1st Class in the Advanced Stage.

NOTE.—Marks may be obtained for *TWO* of the foregoing subjects of LANGUAGE and SCIENCE. One of these two subjects must be a Language. If only *ONE* subject to be taken, it may be either a Language or a Science.

NOTE.—*In the case of candidates who have obtained a Leaving Certificate in Science, or who have satisfactorily completed a three years' course of practical instruction in Experimental Science according to a scheme specially approved by the Department for that purpose, the scale of marks allowed above for the Advanced Stage may be increased by 50 per cent. according to the report of an Inspector of the Department upon the work done. Such candidates in order to obtain marks will not be required to take any of the examinations referred to above.*

C.—SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

Gaelic. [80]—*Grammar, Translation, and Composition.*—Any Gaelic speaking pupil-teacher employed in one of the counties mentioned in Article 19E, Scotch Code, may, in addition to the marks obtainable under the foregoing regulation for Languages and Sciences, obtain marks in this subject.

Mathematics.—*Females.*—For the purposes of Article 95 (d) of the Scotch Code, Female Candidates (in addition to ordinary paper on Arithmetic and Algebra) may take the paper on Mathematics set for Males, and provided they obtain at least 50 per cent. of the maximum for the subject, will receive extra marks therefor.

Mr. J. H. H.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

July 1900.

SYLLABUS.

[Changes for the years 1900 and 1901 are printed in Italics.]

**The Examination for Certificates will commence on Monday,
the 2nd July, 1900, at 2 p.m.**

Candidates are recommended to make themselves acquainted with
Articles 41-56 of the Scotch Code of 1899.

REGULATIONS.

1. The word "Candidates" in this Syllabus refers to Queen's Scholars, Queen's Students under Article 83 (b), and Acting Teachers. The word "Students" includes Queen's Students as well as Students in Training Colleges, unless otherwise stated.

2. No students may be presented for examination except such as, at the date of their admission, satisfied Article 93 and have been under instruction throughout the whole year. All such students must be presented.

3. Under the provisions of Article 46 of the Code the names of candidates—not being students—who desire to be examined must be notified to the Department before the first day of May, 1900. This notification must be made on the Form 147 by the official correspondent of the school.

NOTE.—The certificate of birth required under the School Teachers' Superannuation Rules (Scotland) 1899, for all 2nd year candidates, should be forwarded with the Form 147 to H. M. Inspector.

4. The subjects of examination laid down in this Syllabus are open to candidates of both sexes unless otherwise specified.

5. The maximum number of marks allowed for each subject is indicated by the figures within brackets [].

6. The subjects in which failure excludes from a Certificate under General Regulation 3, page 116, are denoted by the sign (f).

7. Students who pass successfully through their course of training receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

8. No information can be afforded by the Department as to the marks obtained by individual candidates.

FIRST YEAR.

**1st
Year.**
1900

I. OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.**Reading (f) [50].**

Acting teachers must read to Her Majesty's Inspector at his visit to their school next before the Certificate Examination.

To read with a distinct utterance, due attention to the punctuation and just expression.

Candidates will be expected to read prose and poetry from (1) *Scott's "Talisman,"* and (2) *Milton's "Comus" and "Lycidas."*

Penmanship (f) [50] and Dictation (f) [50].

Writing, as taught in schools, is apt to be too small and indistinct. Pupils should be taught to write a firm, round, legible hand.

1. To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies text hand and small hand.
2. To write a passage from dictation.
3. The general character of the writing in the examination papers will be considered in deciding upon the proficiency of candidates in the subject.

Composition.

English (f) [100] + [50].

1. Parsing, Analysis, and the principles of Grammar.
2. An intelligent acquaintance with the language, style, and subject matter of *Chaucer's "Squieres Tale"* and *Macaulay's Essay on Milton*.

In 1901 the books will be Milton's "Samson Agonistes" and Macaulay's Essay on Clive.

3. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

Mental Arithmetic.

Arithmetic (f). (MALES only) [80] + [40].

1. To work arithmetical sums, both mentally and on paper
2. To prove and explain the rules.

The figures should be well formed and the work methodically arranged as a good model for children to imitate.

[The use of algebraical symbols in the solution of arithmetical questions is not permitted.]

1st
Year.
1900

Algebra and Mensuration (MALES only) [100].

To answer simple questions, both theoretical and practical, in algebra and the mensuration of plane surfaces.

In algebra, candidates should understand the four simple rules, involution, evolution, common measures, common multiples, algebraic fractions and surds, and the solution of simple and easy quadratic equations of one or more unknown quantities, ratio and proportion, or problems producing such. In mensuration they should understand the measurement of every species of plane rectilinear figure and of the circle.

Geometry and Dynamics (MALES only) [100].

1. The first four books of Euclid, the first nine propositions of Book VI., and Euclid's definition of Proportion, with simple deductions from the propositions and easy geometrical problems.

2. Dynamics, or the Elementary Statics and Kinetics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

Mental Arithmetic.

Arithmetic and Algebra (f) (FEMALES only) [80] + [40].

The figures should be well formed and the work methodically arranged as a good model for children to imitate. The paper will contain questions requiring an explanation of the arithmetical processes employed.

[The use of algebraical symbols in the solution of arithmetical questions is not permitted.]

ARITHMETIC.

1. The first four rules.
2. Practice and bills of parcels.
3. Vulgar fractions.
4. Decimal fractions.
5. Simple and compound proportion.
6. An exercise in mental arithmetic.

ALGEBRA.

The simple rules with the solution of easy simple equations or problems producing such, and simple equations of two unknown quantities.

Domestic Economy (FEMALES only) [75].

Only a percentage of the marks for this paper will be given in the case of those students who do not present a certificate signed by the Superintendent, to the effect that she is satisfied with their practical proficiency in some specified portion of the work usually comprehended under the name of Industrial Training, *which must be additional to sewing and cutting out.*

1. Food—its composition, function, and preparation.
2. Clothing and Laundry.
3. The Dwelling.
4. The Laws of Health and Sick Room Management.
5. Household Expenses and Investment of Money.

Needlework (f) (FEMALES only) [100].

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—
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1. The repairing of any plain article of underclothing.
2. The drawing of diagrams on sectional paper of—
A child's overall.
An infant's shirt, or a child's pair of drawers.
3. The cutting out and making of one of the above-named garments, and the cutting out and making, by tacking, of one of the other garments.
4. The answering on paper of questions on needlework.

GEOGRAPHY and PHYSIOGRAPHY (Acting Teachers only).

1. An elementary knowledge of Physical Geography, comprehending the Composition and Phenomena of the Earth's Crust; the Motions of the Earth; the Seasons; the Tides, Winds, and Ocean Currents.
2. The Physical Geography of *the American Continent and the British Islands*, in connexion with Commercial and Industrial Geography.

Candidates may be asked to illustrate their answers by sketch maps.

N.B.—Acting Teachers who have not previously passed in this subject at the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination, must take it at this Examination; and, unless they obtain at least 40 per cent. of the maximum for the paper, or, if they have to take both Geography and History, then 40 per cent. of the maximum for the two papers combined, they will be held to have failed in the Examination.

Acting Teachers who passed the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination prior to 1897, or, who passed the Certificate Examination in first year papers prior to 1898, but who failed in Geography, must take the subject at any subsequent Examination for Certificates.

Acting Teachers who passed the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination in (*or since*) 1897, or the Certificate Examination in (*or since*) 1898, have duly qualified in Geography, and cannot take the subject at any subsequent Examination for Certificates.

Candidates who have qualified in Geography are not permitted to take it again; but this will not entail any loss of marks.

[These regulations will apply also to Acting Teachers taking SECOND year papers, who have not previously passed in Geography.]

HISTORY (Acting Teachers only).

1. General knowledge of the most important events in English and Scottish History, with dates.
2. British History from 1603 to 1688, with special reference to (a) constitutional questions; (b) social changes; (c) military operations; (d) the literature of the period.

N.B.—Acting Teachers who have not previously passed in this subject at the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination, must take it at this Examination; and, unless they obtain at least 40 per cent. of the

1st
Year.

1900

maximum for the paper, or, if they have to take both History and Geography, then 40 per cent. of the maximum for the two papers combined, they will be held to have failed in the Examination.

Acting Teachers who passed the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination prior to 1897, or, who passed the Certificate Examination in first year papers prior to 1898, but who failed in History, must take the subject at any subsequent Examination for Certificates.

Acting Teachers who passed the Queen's Scholarship and Studentship Examination in (*or since*) 1897, or the Certificate Examination in (*or since*) 1898, have duly qualified in History, and cannot take the subject at any subsequent Examination for Certificates.

Candidates who have qualified in History are not permitted to take it again; but this will not entail any loss of marks.

[These regulations will apply also to Acting Teachers taking SECOND Year papers, who have not previously passed in History.]

II. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Music: THEORY [40].

Candidates are restricted to ONE notation.

NOTE.—Marks for Theory of Music are not given, unless the candidates obtain at least 30 per cent. of the maximum for the subject.

STAFF NOTATION.

1. Notes. Their position on the treble and bass staves. All the major scales. Diatonic intervals. Relations as noted by the terms tonic, dominant, &c. Transposition from one major key to another.
2. Time. The value of notes, dotted notes, tied notes, and rests. Signatures of the simple times. Accent. Contents of measures (bars). Transcription of time.
3. Musical terms in common use.

TONIC SOL-FA NOTATION.

1. Notes. The common major scale: its chordal structure. Mental effects. Diatonic intervals. Octave marks. Relations as noted by the terms tonic, dominant, &c. The standard scale of pitch and the relations (in pitch) of various keys.
2. Time. The accent of pulses. Two, three, and four-pulse measure. Contents of measures. Continuations, rests, and simple divisions of pulses. Transcription by halving or doubling values.
3. Musical terms in common use

Languages [100 each].

1. LATIN.

3. FRENCH

2. GREEK.

4. GERMAN

**1st
Year.**

1900

Queen's Scholars will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time-table of their College.

Candidates are restricted to **two** languages.

The papers will contain grammatical questions, and easy passages for translation from and into English prose. The Latin paper will also contain passages of poetry for translation into English prose.

The passages will be taken from *Livy, XXI., 1-30*; *Virgil's Æneid, IX., 1-447*; *Plato's Euthyphro*; *Daudet's "Le Petit Chose en Province,"* and *Schiller's "Der Neffe als Onkel."*

In 1901 the passages will be taken from *Sallust's Catiline*; *Virgil's Æneid, X., 1-488*; *Xenophon's Hellenics, IV.*; *Sarcey's "Le Siège de Paris"*; and *Benedix's "Doctor Wespe."*

NOTE.—After 1901 the practice hitherto adopted of prescribing particular books for study in Languages will be discontinued. All the passages set for translation into English will be unprescribed.

Navigation (MALES only.) [100].

This subject may be taken in place of one of the subjects of Science mentioned on page 114.

The ordinary definitions in Navigation. Mariner's compass. Its theory, including that of deviations, will be required; but no questions will be set requiring a knowledge of the differential or integral calculus. Instruments for measuring the speed of a vessel. Sounding instruments. Theory of construction of the sextant and its adjustments. Plane, parallel, mid-latitude, and mercator sailings. Problems on traverse and current sailings. Determination of latitude and longitude from dead reckoning. Time of high water.

SECOND YEAR.

**2nd
Year.**

1900.

1. OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

Reading (f) [50].

Acting Teachers must read to Her Majesty's Inspector at his visit to their school next before the Certificate Examination.

Candidates will be expected to show improvement in the higher qualities of reading, such as expression, modulation of voice, and the correct delivery of long or involved sentences.

They will be expected to read prose and poetry from "The Carlyle Reader" or "Readings from Carlyle," and *Shakspeare's "Hamlet,"* or from an unprescribed book. Candidates who propose to take French or German will be required to read (not translate) easy French or German narrative.

2nd
Year
1900

Penmanship (f) [50] and Dictation (f) [50].

Writing, as taught in schools, is apt to be too small and indistinct. Pupils should be taught to write a firm, round, legible hand.

These exercises will be the same as for First Year, but defects will be more severely visited with loss of marks.

Composition.

English (f) [100] + [50].

1. An intelligent acquaintance with the language, style, and subject-matter of *Shakespeare's "Macbeth"* and *Bacon's Essays*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14-19, 21, 24, 25, 27-32, 36, 38, 39, 50.

In 1901 the books will be *Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar"* and *Bacon's Advancement of Learning, Book 1.*

2. To write plain prose upon a given subject.

3. General knowledge of English literature from 1820 to the present day.

In 1901 the prescribed period will be from 1700 to 1750.

School Management.*

Passages taken from Reading Lesson Books commonly used in schools may be given in the papers on all subjects which admit of it, and candidates will be expected to show how they would explain such passages to children. Each paper may also contain questions on the method of teaching the elementary parts of the subject to which it relates.

Students will not be allowed to pass unless the Principal or Local Committee certifies that they have spent at least six weeks, or 150 hours, in the Practising and Model Schools, under proper superintendence, during their two years' training, and at least half that time during their second year.

I.—THEORY [100].

1. The methods of teaching the elementary and class subjects and drawing, with special reference to the cultivation of the intelligence of children.

2. Notes of lessons.

3. The training of the faculties of sense, memory, judgment, and reasoning; the order of their development and the mental processes they involve; the formation of habits and character.

4. (a.) The different methods of organizing an elementary school, including the construction of a time table.

(b.) The form of school registers, the mode of keeping them, and of making returns from them.

5. The laws of health as applied to school premises, scholars and teachers.

6. Quick's Educational Reformers, chapters 13, 16, 17, 18.

N.B.—Special questions will be inserted in the papers for candidates who, coming from, or being about to take, infant schools, desire to obtain special certificates as teachers of infants.

* Students, who, in their FIRST year, attend the University Class in Education, and pass in the subject, may, in their SECOND year, omit the examination in School Management, and will be credited with the marks previously gained.

II PRACTICAL SKILL IN TEACHING (f) [120].

2nd
Year.

To teach a class in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspector.

Acting teachers must teach before the Inspector at his visit to their school next before the Certificate Examination.

1900

Algebra and Mensuration (MALES only) [100].

More difficult questions and problems than for First Year, together with logarithms, interest, and annuities.

In Algebra, Candidates should, at least, add to the requirements for the first year a knowledge of progressions, permutations and combinations, the binomial theorem, scales of notation, and the solution of more difficult equations or problems producing such. In mensuration they should add to the requirements for the first year a knowledge of the measurement of cylinders, spheres, cones, and a few irregular solids.

Geometry and Trigonometry (MALES only) [100].

Euclid's Elements, Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., and Euclid's definition of Proportion with simple deductions from the propositions and easy geometrical problems. Plane Trigonometry up to the Solution of Triangles.

Political Economy (MALES only) [75].

Elementary Questions in Political Economy.

Arithmetic and Algebra (f) (FEMALES only) [80].

The figures should be well formed and the work methodically arranged as a good model for children to imitate. The paper will contain questions requiring an explanation of the arithmetical processes employed.

[The use of algebraical symbols in the solution of arithmetical questions is not permitted.]

ARITHMETIC.

1. The first four rules.
2. Practice and bills of parcels.
3. Vulgar fractions.
4. Decimal fractions.
5. Simple and compound proportion.
6. Simple and compound interest.
7. Discount.
8. Stocks.
9. Insurance.

ALGEBRA.

The simple rules with the solution of easy simple equations or problems producing such. Simple equations of two unknown quantities, square root, cube root, and easy quadratics.

2nd Year. **Needlework (f) (FEMALES only)** (100* Students.
75 Acting Teachers.)

1900.

1. The higher branches of plain needlework : these include tucking, whipping, and feather stitching, and the repairing of linen and print.

2. The drawing of diagrams on sectional paper of—

A woman's nightdress.

A child's muslin pinafore.

3. The nightdress to be cut out in material and made up by tacking. The pinafore to be cut out and made up in paper or in material.

* The maximum mark obtainable by 2nd year Students includes 25 marks for garments shown to the Directress of Needlework at her annual inspection.

GEOGRAPHY. }
HISTORY. } ACTING TEACHERS ONLY. { See Notes to these Subjects on pages 105 and 106.

II. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Music

THEORY.—Candidates are restricted to ONE notation [30.]

NOTE.—Marks for Theory of Music are not given, unless the Candidate obtain at least 30 per cent. of the maximum.

PRACTICAL SKILL. (QUEEN'S SCHOLARS ONLY. *)

Both notations may be taken

One	Two
Notation.	Notations.
[50]	[80].

* Second Year Queen's Scholars, in order to obtain marks for Theory of Music, must obtain at least 30% of the maximum in the Examination in Practical Skill.

Queen's Students and Acting Teachers must, in order to obtain credit for Theory of Music, produce a certificate from some competent person that they have "such an amount of skill in vocal music as is sufficient for the purpose of teaching children to sing from notes."

STAFF NOTATION.

1. Notes. Their position on the treble and bass staves. All the major and minor scales. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. Transposition.
2. Time. The value of notes, dotted notes, tied notes and rests. Signatures of all the simple and compound times. Accent and syncopation. Contents of measures (bars). Transcription of time.
3. The compass and registers of the voices of men, women, and children. General rules relating to voice training.
4. Musical terms in common use.

TONIC SOLFA NOTATION.

2nd
Year.
1900.

1. Notes. The major and minor modes. Diatonic and chromatic intervals. Names of chromatic tones. Removes of key, bridge-notes, and distinguishing tones.
2. Time. All the measures in common use. Division of pulses into thirds and quarters. Accent and syncopation. Transcription by halving or doubling values, &c.
3. The compass and registers of the voices of men, women, and children. General rules relating to voice training.
4. Musical terms in common use.

Languages. [100 each.]

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. LATIN. | 3. FRENCH |
| 2. GREEK. | 4. GERMAN. |

Queen's Scholars will be examined in those languages only for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time-table of their College.

(Candidates are restricted to **two** languages.)

The papers will contain more difficult passages than for First Year for translation from and into English prose, with questions upon the construction of particular sentences. They will also contain passages of poetry for translation into English prose.

The passages will be taken from *Cicero's Pro Lege Manilia*; *Horace's Odes, II.*; *Demosthenes' Second Olynthiac*; and *Euripides' Alceste* (*Rugby Edition*).

In 1901 the passages will be taken from *Cicero's In Catilinam, I. and II.*; *Horace's Odes, III., 1-20*; *Xenophon's Memorabilia, I.*; and *Euripides' Cyclops* (*Rugby Edition*).

NOTE.—After 1901 the practice hitherto adopted of prescribing particular books for study in Latin and Greek will be discontinued. All the passages set for translation into English will be unprescribed.

Navigation. (MALES only.) [100.]

This subject may be taken in place of one of the subjects of Science mentioned on page 114.

As in the first year. Problems on time. Day's work, including determination of longitude from morning observations of the sun. Ship's position determined by Sumner's method. Kelvin's tables for facilitating Sumner's method at sea. Use of Burdwood's azimuth tables and Weir's azimuth diagram. Correction of the errors of the compass at sea. Use of Kelvin's azimuth mirror. Great circle sailing.

Graduates.1900.**GRADUATES.**

Candidates examined under Article 47 II. (c) will only be required to take—

the School management paper (see pages 108 and 109), and a special paper for graduates, which will include questions to test their knowledge of elementary subjects and the methods of teaching them ;

or,

the Department may accept in place of the above papers—

a certificate or diploma granted by a Scottish University upon an examination following a full course of instruction in the principles, methods, and history of education, and a course (held sufficient by the Department) of practical training in a school or schools approved by the Department. The examination will be conducted jointly by the University authorities and one or more of the Chief Inspectors, and must be such as to satisfy the Department as to the candidate's knowledge of elementary subjects and the methods of teaching them.

1900]

*** ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.****Drawing.** [100.]

1. Drawing does not form part of the Certificate Examination. Annual examinations in Drawing are held in May and June, at each of the Training Colleges under inspection. Acting Teachers and Queen's Students must present themselves for examination at one of the local Schools of Art or Art Classes, at times to be learned from the Local Secretaries. The dates of these examinations are also given in the Science and Art Directory and in Form No. 90, copies of which may be obtained on application to this Department.

2. Marks will be allowed at the Certificate Examination for *any success in the following subjects, according to the classes and stages set forth in the Science and Art Directory for the year in which the success was obtained* :—

- (a.) FREEHAND.
- (b.) MODEL.
- (c.) SHADING FROM CASTS.
- (d.) SCIENCE SUBJECT I. PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.
- (e.) DRAWING WITH CHALK UPON THE BLACKBOARD.

3. Claims to passes in Drawing must in every case be made by Queen's Scholars on their Form 20, by Queen's Students on their Form 98, and by Acting Teachers on their Form 26. The omission of any of the required details may involve a loss of marks.

	Advanced or Honours.	Elementary.
Science.	(1st Class 100 each.)	(1st Class 75 each.)
	(2nd Class 75 „)	(2nd Class 50 „)

1. The subjects of Science named below do not form part of the Certificate Examination.

2. Queen's Scholars are examined at the Special Science Examinations in June, at their respective Colleges, under the provisions of the Science and Art Directory, but in those Science subjects only, for which a special course of instruction is provided in the time-table of the College, and for which all apparatus necessary for practical instruction

* Full information respecting the examinations in Science and Art is contained in the Science and Art Directory, which may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, London; or from Messrs. John Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow.

1900. is supplied. No Queen's Scholar in a Training College is allowed to attend the evening Examinations in Science subjects held in May.

[Queen's Scholars will be examined in or about the month of June 1900, under the provisions of the Science and Art Directory for 1899.]

3. Queen's Students and Acting Teachers are examined at the general Examinations in Science subjects held in May and June.

4. The subjects of Science for which marks will be allowed to candidates for a Certificate are the following (the numbers are those of the Science and Art Directory) :—

I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (Elementary Stage).

This is counted as one of the subjects of Drawing.

VI. Theoretical Mechanics—(a) Solids ; (b) Fluids.

VIII. Sound, Light and Heat—Elementary Stage.

(a) Sound, (b) Light, (c) Heat—Advanced Stage and Honours

IX. Magnetism and Electricity.

†X. Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical.

†Xp. „ „ Practical.

XIV. Human Physiology.

XVII. Botany.

XXIII. Physiography.

XXIV. Principles of Agriculture. (Males only.)

XXV. Hygiene

† When Xp. is taken with X., the two count as one Science only ; but additional marks are given for Xp.—Advanced, 50 ; Elementary, 25.

[The Syllabus for the examinations at the Training Colleges in the above subjects is that for the May Examination given in Appendix D. to the Science and Art Directory. Questions are also set on the method of teaching various branches of the subject, and the answering of one or more of these questions may be made compulsory.]

5. Candidates will be allowed marks at the Certificate Examination in 1900 for only two of the foregoing subjects (in addition to the Elementary Stage of Science Subject I.)

6. Candidates may only obtain marks for success at the Science Examination immediately preceding their Certificate Examination.

7. Candidates will not be allowed marks for a pass in the Advanced (or Honours) Stage of any subject, unless they have previously obtained at least the mark "Fair" in the Elementary Stage of such subject.

8. Candidates who pass in the 2nd (or 1st) class in the Elementary Stage of a subject in their first year must, in order to obtain marks for Science, take the Advanced Stage of that subject in their second year. This rule does not apply to the subject of Physiography or to Science Subject I., in which subjects it is in the option of the candidate to take up the Elementary Stage again notwithstanding any previous success. 1900.

9. *Candidates* who at the end of their FIRST year fail to obtain at least the mark "Fair" in the Elementary Stage, or a pass in the 2nd (or 1st) Class in the Advanced Stage of any Science subject, will be required in their SECOND year to present themselves for examination in the SAME STAGE of the subject as that in which they failed. Such subject or subjects will be considered as the first of the Science subjects in which they may be presented for examination.

10. *Candidates* who take a Science subject in their first year must take Physiography (Subject XXIII. in Science Directory), unless they have obtained a 2nd class in the Elementary Stage (or higher success) in that subject in 1898 or 1899.

Candidates who fail to pass in at least the 2nd class of the Elementary Stage of Physiography in their first year must take it up in their second year.

Candidates who pass in at least the 2nd class in their first year may select another subject of Physical Science, or Mechanics, in their second year, or may take up Physiography again, and may take either the Elementary or Advanced Stage of the subject chosen.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Marks for success in Mathematics under the provisions of the Syllabus of the Department of Science and Art are not awarded by this Department at the Examination for Certificates.

NOTE.—The foregoing Regulations for Science and Art are subject to such modifications as may be rendered necessary by the transfer to the Scotch Education Department of the Science and Art administration; but due notice will be given of any change.

1900.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Candidates may not take up more than FOUR subjects under the heads of Languages and Science, exclusive of Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.

2. Candidates who fail to obtain at least 25 per cent. of the maximum for any LANGUAGE, will not be credited with any marks in that subject.

3. Candidates who do not obtain at least 25 per cent. of the maximum for either ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH and COMPOSITION, NEEDLEWORK, PENMANSHIP, READING, SPELLING or TEACHING, will be held to have failed in the examination.

4. Students attending University classes must omit those subjects in which they have been examined at the University during the Session immediately preceding the Certificate Examination, and will be credited with the marks then gained. In the case of a University subject for which there is no equivalent in the Certificate Examination, no credit will be given unless the Student obtain a mark above "Fair."

5. Students who, in their First Year of training, have, after passing the University Preliminary Examination, attended one of the Senior Classes in a University and passed in the subject, may, in their Second Year, omit the corresponding subject in the Certificate Examination, and will be credited with the marks obtained in their First Year.

TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
BY
THE ACCOUNTANT FOR SCOTLAND
TO THE
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND,
33 YORK PLACE, EDINBURGH,
19th June 1900.

*To the Secretary of the
Scotch Education Department.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, in terms of Section 51 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, the Annual Report of the Accountant for Scotland to the Scotch Education Department, prepared from returns made to me by the School Boards in Scotland, setting forth the amount of the receipts and expenditure of each Board for the year ended at Whitsunday 1899.

The number of School Boards is 977, the same as in the previous Report. Since last Report, however, the following changes have taken effect, viz. :—Douglas Water (Lanark) has been added, and the separate Boards of Dunblane and Lecropt have been combined.

The Treasurers of all these School Boards have transmitted to this office an Account, showing their money receipts and payments, the state of the funds and property under their charge, and the amount of liabilities at Whitsunday, together with the vouchers, in terms of Sections 48 and 49 of the Act. Accounts have also been transmitted to me by the Treasurers of combination schools under Section 42, in all cases where the income and expenditure in connection with these schools have not been included in the Accounts of one or other of the contributing Boards.

In each case a certification was annexed to the Account, and signed by the Chairman, to the effect that the Account had been submitted to the School Board for examination, and had been approved of, and that the Board had satisfied themselves, by reference to the Bank Pass Book, that the balances at the beginning and at the end of the Account were correctly stated.

The following eleven School Boards had no schools under their charge, viz. :—Bathgate (Burgh), Burntisland (Landward), Dumbarton (Landward), Forres (Landward), Greenock West Parish (Landward), Kinnoull, Kirkwall (Burgh), Kirkwall (Landward) and St. Ola, Leith (South) (Landward), Sheuchan, and Tenandry.

INCOME.

The total income, as set forth in the Accounts examined and passed by me, was £2,296,673, 6s. 3d., derived from the following sources, viz. :—

School Fees and Books, &c., sold to children, .	£47,130	1	8
Grants for Relief of Fees under Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act, 1892, .	323,895	12	0
Parliamentary Grants from the Scotch Education Department, .	673,661	8	0
Parliamentary Grants for Science and Art, .	37,253	15	9
Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education, under Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, .	9,584	6	3
Grants from Committees of Counties and Burghs for Secondary Education, under Section 2 (1) (b) of Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act, 1892, .	26,895	6	4
School Rate, .	861,078	4	8
Loans raised, .	270,686	15	6
Interest from Endowments, .	9,654	19	3
Contributions under Section 42, .	6,511	13	11
Fines recovered, .	422	4	6
Interest on Deposits, .	437	3	7
Other sources, .	29,461	14	10
	<u>£2,296,673</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

This amount shows an increase of £154,150, 7s. 4d. on the income of the previous year, or, deducting loans in each case, an increase of £69,021, 11s. 7d., this increase being principally accounted for in the larger sums received for Parliamentary Grants and from Rates.

The proportions which the several sources of income, excluding loans for capital charges, bear to the total income for each of the three years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99, are given in the following Table :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
School Fees, Grants in Relief of Fees, and Sale of Books to children, .	19·1	18·7	18·3
Grants from the Scotch Education Department (including Science and Art), .	35·0	34·4	35·1
Rates, .	41·7	42·9	42·5
Other sources of Income, .	4·2	4·0	4·1

The proportion of the total receipts raised by loans in each of the three years was:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Loans,	Per cent. 16·7	Per cent. 8·7	Per cent. 11·8

School Fees, Books sold to Children, and Grants in Relief of Fees.—The sums entered in the Accounts as having been received from these sources amount together to £371,025, 13s. 8d., showing (as compared with the previous year) an increase of £4,233, 18s. 2d.

The amounts entered under the head of Fees consist partly of sums received by School Boards during the year in the higher standards and special classes in a number of schools, and partly of sums collected in certain schools where fees have still continued to be charged under sanction of the Department.

The amounts entered under the head of Grants in Relief of Fees represent the sums paid over by the Department to School Boards during the year to 15th May 1899, under the Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Parliamentary Grants (from the Scotch Education Department).—The total sum received during the year in annual grants and additional grants under Section 67, as appearing from the Accounts, was £673,661, 8s. 0d., being £35,798, 6s. 8d. in excess of the amount received during the year 1897-98.

The Grants under the Department Minute of 4th March 1895 with respect to certain parishes in the Highlands and Islands, and which are included under the head of "Other Sources" of Income, amounted to £1,297, 12s. 6d., and were received by the following Boards:—

<i>Inverness.</i> —Duirinish,	£100	0	0	
Harris,	200	0	0	
Sleat,	50	0	0	
Strath,	90	0	0	
				£440 0 0
<i>Ross.</i> —Barvas,	£250	0	0	
Lochs,	410	0	0	
Uig,	100	0	0	
				760 0 0
<i>Shetland.</i> —Yell (Probate Grant),				97 12 6
				£1,297 12 6

The details are as follows:—

Annual Grants,	£639,011	8	0
Additional Grants under Section 67 as now amended (received by 219 School Boards),	34,650	0	0
Grants under Minute of 4th March 1895, &c. (received by 8 School Boards),	1,297	12	6
	£674,959	0	6

In the case of 15 School Boards, irrespective of the eleven which have no schools under their charge, there is no sum appearing as annual grant in the Accounts for the year, in consequence of changes in the dates of inspection, or owing to the grants, although earned, not having been received by the Board as at the date of closing the Accounts.

Grants for Science and Art.—The amounts entered under this head during the year aggregate £37,253, 15s. 9d., as compared with £34,861, 14s. 6d. of the previous year.

Technical Education Grants.—Town and County Councils were empowered by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act of 1890, followed by the Education and Local Taxation (Scotland) Act, 1892, to contribute towards the furtherance of Technical Education. The sums received by School Boards from these bodies under this head during 1898–99 amount to £9,584, 6s. 3d.

Secondary Education Grants.—Under the Education and Local Taxation Act above referred to, Section 2 (1) (b), a sum is annually available for Secondary Education. The distribution of this sum by Burgh and County Committees in the districts under their control was provided for by the Department Minute of 10th June 1897, and relative schemes approved of by the Department. The amount received by School Boards under this head during the year was £26,895, 6s. 4d. In addition to this amount, there was received on account of Higher Class Schools a sum of £14,918, 1s. 0d.

School Rate.—The sums received during 1898–99 by the Treasurers of School Boards from the rating authorities amounted to £861,078, 4s. 8d., being an increase of £21,199, 19s. 7d. on the amount of the previous year.

The rates in the several districts varied from 1d. to 3s. per £. For example, in Tenantry (Perth) it was 1d.; in Dun (Forfar), Kilbucho, &c. (Peebles), Greenock West (Renfrew), and Oxnam (Roxburgh) it was 2d.; in Cupar (L.) (Fife) it was 2½d.; in Dunlop (Ayr), Rescobie (Forfar), Aberlady (Haddington), Carmichael (Lanark), and Gartmore (Perth), 2½d.; while in Crimond and Cruden (Aberdeen), Acharacle and Kilcalmonell (Argyll), Ballantrae (Ayr), Inveravon (Banff), Kilbride (Bute), Dumbarton (B.) (Dumbarton), Dumfries (B.) (Dumfries), Elgin (L.) (Elgin), Kirkcaldy (B.) and Markinch (Fife), Ardersier (Inverness), Walston (Lanark), Cross, &c. (Orkney), Rosskeen and Lochs (Ross), Selkirk (B.) (Selkirk), Sandsting, &c. (Shetland), Fintry (Stirling), Dornoch (Sutherland), and Portpatrick (Wigtown) it was 1s.; in Dundee (B.) (Forfar) it was 1s. 0½d.; in Aberdeen (B.) (Aberdeen) it was 1s. 0½d.; in Kilrenny (Fife) and Urquhart, &c. (Ross) it was 1s. 0½d.; in Perth (B.) (Perth) it was 1s. 0½d.; in Peterculter (Aberdeen) it was 1s. 0½d.; in Kinnimonth (Aberdeen), Gigha, &c. (Argyll), Alvah (Banff), Alloa (B.) (Clackmannan), Old Kilpatrick

(Dumbarton), Moonzie (Fife), Inverness (L.) (Inverness), Glassford (Lanark), Innerleithen (Peebles), Dull (Perth), Lochalsh (Ross), Fetlar (Shetland), Grangemouth (Stirling), and Loth (Sutherland) it was 1s. 1d.; in Leadhills (Lanark) it was 1s. 1½d.; in Linlithgow (B.) (Linlithgow) it was 1s. 1½d.; in Fordyce (Banff), Ballingry (Fife), Inverness (B.) (Inverness), Holm (Orkney), and Knockbain (Ross) it was 1s. 1½d.; in Eastwood (Renfrew) it was 1s. 1¾d.; in New Byth (Aberdeen), Tyree (Argyll), Wick (L.) (Caithness), Leith (B.) (Edinburgh), Elgin (B.) (Elgin), Anstruther (W.) (Fife), Shettleston (Lanark), Rousay, &c. (Orkney), Rosemarkie (Ross), Unst (Shetland), and Creich (Sutherland) it was 1s. 2d.; in Beath (Fife), Hamilton (B.) (Lanark), Birsay, &c. (Orkney), Muckhart (Perth), and Wigtown (Wigtown) it was 1s. 2½d.; in Cairney (Aberdeen), Glassary (Argyll), Brechin (B.) (Forfar), Strath (Inverness), Torphichen (Linlithgow), and Applecross (Ross) it was 1s. 3d.; in Forglen (Banff) and Montrose (B.) (Forfar) it was 1s. 3½d.; in Stenton (Haddington) it was 1s. 3½d.; in Tarland (Aberdeen), Ardgour (Argyll), Olig (Caithness), Duthill, &c. (Inverness), Cadder (Lanark), Walls, &c. (Orkney), and Stornoway (Ross) it was 1s. 4d.; in New Deer (Aberdeen) it was 1s. 4½d.; in Latheron (Caithness), Jedburgh (B.) (Roxburgh), Galashiels (B.) (Selkirk), and Clyne (Sutherland) it was 1s. 4½d.; in Denny (Stirling) it was 1s. 4¾d.; in Kincardine o' Neil (Aberdeen), Dunnet (Caithness), Newbattle (Edinburgh), Bressay (Shetland), Falkirk (B.) (Stirling), and Kirkmaiden (Wigtown) it was 1s. 5d.; in Leochel-Cushnie (Aberdeen), North Knapdale (Argyll), Dorcas (Inverness), Lochcarron (Ross), and Farr (Sutherland) it was 1s. 6d.; in Coll (Argyll), Larbert (Stirling), and Assynt (Sutherland) it was 1s. 7d.; in Cullen (Banff) it was 1s. 7½d.; in Glenbucket (Aberdeen), Kilbrandon, &c. (Argyll), Portree (Inverness), and Gairloch (Ross) it was 1s. 8d.; in Delting (Shetland) it was 1s. 9d.; in Harris (Inverness) and Durness and Eddrachillis (Sutherland) it was 1s. 10d.; in Ardnamurchan (Argyll), Uig (Ross), Walls, &c., and Yell (Shetland) it was 2s.; in Lyne, &c. (Peebles) it was 2s. 1d.; in Canisbay (Caithness) and Kilmuir (Inverness) it was 2s. 2d.; in Northmavine (Shetland) it was 2s. 4d.; in Snizort (Inverness) it was 2s. 5d.; in South Uist (Inverness) and Tongue (Sutherland) it was 2s. 6d.; in North Uist (Inverness) it was 2s. 9d.; in Nesting (Shetland) it was 2s. 10d.; and in Cabrach (Banff) it was 3s.

The following Tables give the amounts received by the Treasurers of School Boards from the Rating Authorities during the three years to Whitsunday 1899:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	£	£	£
In Burghs,	384,511	405,727	406,414
In Parishes and School Districts,	411,451	434,151	454,664
Total, . . .	795,962	839,878	861,078

These sums represent an average rate per £ on the rateable value of the districts :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In Burghs,	10.39	10.61	10.32
In Parishes and School Districts,	7.99	8.23	8.46
Total, . . .	8.99	9.23	9.25

The following Table shows the amount of rates received in each of the counties in Scotland during the three years ending Whitsunday 1899, and the average rate per £ which the amounts levied represent on the rateable value of each county :—

County.	Amount of Rates received.			Average Rate per £ on rateable value.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	£	£	£	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Aberdeen, . . .	62,562	68,318	66,101	10.50	11.47	10.75
Argyll { Mainland, . . .	13,726	13,891	14,092	8.96	8.94	8.92
{ Insular, . . .	3,277	3,669	3,088	9.92	11.25	9.82
Ayr, . . .	34,319	36,147	37,700	7.36	7.37	7.47
Banff, . . .	8,311	9,061	9,122	9.12	9.93	9.87
Berwick, . . .	6,880	7,527	7,291	6.00	6.51	6.34
Bute, . . .	3,430	3,586	3,784	6.51	6.57	7.02
Caithness, . . .	5,750	7,014	6,535	11.52	14.21	13.13
Clackmannan, . . .	5,025	5,200	5,196	9.88	10.44	9.89
Dumbarton, . . .	18,683	19,881	21,024	9.19	9.10	9.45
Dumfries, . . .	15,522	16,588	16,431	7.41	7.64	7.58
Edinburgh, . . .	119,043	119,360	120,069	9.62	9.38	9.12
Elgin, . . .	8,193	8,865	8,454	9.89	10.02	9.95
Fife, . . .	32,993	34,676	36,119	8.38	8.51	8.48
Forfar, . . .	53,328	58,144	53,662	9.78	10.50	10.43
Haddington, . . .	8,459	8,052	8,179	7.68	7.13	7.09
Inverness { Mainland, . . .	11,044	12,567	13,194	8.43	9.10	9.29
{ Insular, . . .	2,966	2,713	3,900	12.82	11.86	17.70
Kincardine, . . .	7,165	7,030	7,649	8.46	7.99	8.77
Kinross, . . .	1,060	1,076	1,010	4.70	4.71	4.38
Kirkcudbright, . . .	8,592	8,849	8,846	6.53	6.80	6.88
Lanark, . . .	216,113	229,181	236,968	9.46	9.66	9.80
Linlithgow, . . .	9,180	9,640	10,222	7.40	7.45	7.78
Nairn, . . .	1,334	1,373	1,388	9.02	8.91	8.26
Orkney, . . .	2,417	2,360	2,920	9.00	8.70	10.59
Peebles, . . .	3,360	3,728	3,756	7.12	7.59	7.56
Perth, . . .	27,062	28,115	31,219	6.75	6.97	7.67
Renfrew, . . .	42,489	46,988	48,650	8.94	9.44	9.21
Ross { Mainland, . . .	8,425	8,334	9,039	8.67	8.87	9.36
{ Insular, . . .	1,005	1,725	1,675	7.87	14.46	13.37
Roxburgh, . . .	9,658	9,868	10,346	6.48	6.62	7.00
Selkirk, . . .	5,695	5,456	5,867	10.61	9.86	10.93
Shetland, . . .	1,956	1,850	1,822	14.33	13.48	12.79
Stirling, . . .	25,124	27,596	27,962	10.60	11.04	10.90
Sutherland, . . .	5,302	5,125	5,581	14.00	13.80	14.97
Wigtown, . . .	6,514	6,825	7,217	6.94	7.32	7.76
Total, . . .	795,962	839,878	861,078	8.99	9.23	9.25

The following Tables show the number of burghs and parishes which paid rates varying from less than 3d. in the £ to 2s. and

upwards, the number of burghs and parishes which paid rates of 6d. and upwards, and less than 6d. in the £; and the percentage which each class bears to the whole number:—

Equivalent to a Rate of Assessment per £	BURGHs.						PARISHES.					
	Numbers.			Percentage.			Numbers.			Percentage.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Of 2s. and above, . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	14	0.8	1.2	1.5
Of 1s. and below 2s., . . .	14	21	21	24.6	36.8	36.5	122	140	141	13.3	15.3	15.4
Of 9d. and below 1s., . . .	28	22	19	49.1	38.6	33.3	183	203	223	19.9	22.2	24.4
Of 6d. and below 9d., . . .	12	12	15	21.0	21.1	26.4	388	360	340	41.8	39.8	37.1
Of 3d. and below 6d., . . .	3	2	2	5.3	3.5	3.5	210	193	185	22.9	21.1	20.2
Of 1d. and below 3d., . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	13	1.3	0.9	1.4
Classification,	57	57	57	...	...	...	917	915	916	...	...	...
Total,	57	57	57	...	...	...	920	920	920	...	...	...

Equivalent to a Rate of Assessment per £	Number.			Per cent.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Of 6d. and above.						
Burghs,	54	55	55	94.7	96.5	96.5
Parishes,	695	714	718	75.8	78.0	78.4
Total,	749	769	773	76.9	79.1	79.4
Below 6d.						
Burghs,	3	2	2	5.3	3.5	3.5
Parishes,	222	201	198	24.2	22.0	21.6
Total,	225	203	200	23.1	20.9	20.6

Loans.—The total amount entered in the Accounts as having been borrowed by School Boards up to Whitsunday 1899 was £6,644,698, 5s. 7d., of which £270,686, 15s. 6d. was received during the year 1898–99. Of the latter sum, £111,559, 19s. 0d. was lent to 16 Burgh Boards, and £159,126, 16s. 6d. to 96 Landward Boards.

Of the total amount borrowed up to Whitsunday 1899, the sum of £2,178,185, 14s. 5d. had been repaid by that date.

Endowments.—The sum received from this source during the year, as appearing from the Accounts, was £9,654, 19s. 3d., as compared with £9,949, 12s. 0d. of the previous year. The amounts received by School Boards from Town Councils out of the Common Good of Burghs and the amounts received direct by teachers from the Dick and Milne Bequests are all included under this head. In addition to the above amount, there was received for Higher Class Public Schools a sum of £4,227, 12s. 8d. from Town Councils, and a sum of £2,588, 5s. 7d. from other Endowments.

I append a Table showing the payments for the year by Town Councils from the Common Good of Burghs or other Funds under Section 46.

The Income from other Sources amounts to £29,461, 14s. 10d., details of which are as follows, viz. :—

From the Sale of old Buildings, &c.,	£8,097	13	7
„ Voluntary Contributions,	10,493	14	9
„ Rents,	3,477	18	8
„ Payments for Fuel and Light, &c.,	320	18	10
„ Grants under Highland Schools Act,	1,180	0	0
„ Grants from Department under Minute of 4th March 1895, &c.,	1,297	12	6
„ Payments under Boundary Commissioners' awards,	894	4	0
„ Miscellaneous,	3,699	12	6
	<u>£29,461</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

EXPENDITURE.

The total Expenditure, as appearing from the Accounts, was £2,283,380, 5s. 2d., the particulars of which are as undernoted :—

Elections,	£38	9	1
Salaries of Officers,	57,872	14	10
Do. of Teachers,	1,240,434	9	1
Purchase of Land and Erection, &c., of Buildings,	274,536	7	7
Printing, Postages, &c.,	12,405	6	8
Books, Apparatus, and Stationery,	69,236	19	7
Rents, Rates, &c.,	65,760	17	5
Furniture, Repairs, &c.,	76,402	8	0
Fuel, Light, and Cleaning,	101,154	9	4
Contributions under Section 42,	6,869	3	10
Interest on Loans,	148,880	19	1
Repayment of Loans,	172,025	4	2
Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecuting Defaulting Parents,	3,410	12	11
Other Expenses,	54,352	3	7
	<u>£2,283,380</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

This amount shows an increase of £52,042, 1s. 2d. on the Expenditure for 1897-98; or, deducting the sums entered under Erections in each case, an increase of £60,600, 9s. 7d.

Salaries of Officers.—The expenditure under this head amounts to £57,872, 14s. 10d., being an increase of £988, 3s. 1d. on the sum paid during the year 1897-98.

The Salaries of Teachers amount to £1,240,434, 9s. 1d., an increase of £35,195, 8s. 4d. on the amount shown in the year 1897-98. In addition to the above, there are several instances where the salaries of teachers in connection with Technical and Secondary Education classes have been included by Treasurers under the heading for Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.—The amount under this head is £274,536, 7s. 7d., which, added to the sum expended during the twenty-five previous years—viz., £7,449,654, 2s. 9d.—gives a total of £7,724,190, 10s. 4d.

Office Expenses, Books, Rents, &c., Furniture and Repairs, Fuel, &c.—The expenditure for the year under the above heads amounted to £324,960, 1s. 0d., of which £18,921, 7s. 10d. was expended for the Board, and £306,038, 13s. 2d. for schools.

Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecution of Defaulting Parents.—The total under this head amounts to £3,410, 12s. 11d., of which £1,709, 12s. 3d. appears to have been spent on prosecutions of defaulting parents, £550, 10s. 11d. on litigation, and £1,150, 9s. 9d. in connection with erection of buildings, sales of old buildings, &c.

Other Expenses.—These amount to £54,352, 3s. 7d., of which £11,044, 18s. 0d. was for interest on bank accounts, and £871, 14s. 5d. was incurred in procuring loans. The balance under this head includes the payments under Boundary awards, payments to Higher Class Schools, charges in connection with engaging teachers, travelling, &c.

The Expenditure, as detailed above, may be divided into six headings, viz. :—(1) Administration, (2) Maintenance of Schools, (3) Capital Charges for Works of a permanent character, (4) Repayment of Loans contracted for Capital Charges, (5) Interest on Loans, (6) Miscellaneous; and the proportion which each bears to the total expenditure is shown by the following Table :—

	£	Per cent.
Administration,	80,243	= 3.52
Maintenance of Schools,	1,553,343	= 68.08
Capital charges for works of a permanent character,	274,536	= 12.02
Repayment of Loans,	172,025	= 7.53
Interest on Loans,	148,881	= 6.52
Miscellaneous (including interest on Bank Accounts),	54,352	= 2.38

If the expenditure met by Loans, viz., capital charges, were omitted, the comparison upon the ordinary current expenditure would stand thus :—

	£	Per cent.
Administration,	80,243	= 3.99
Maintenance of Schools,	1,553,343	= 77.33
Repayment of Loans,	172,025	= 8.56
Interest on Loans,	148,881	= 7.41
Miscellaneous (including interest on Bank Accounts),	54,352	= 2.71

It thus appears that 3.99 per cent. of the current expenditure, including the cost of enforcing attendance at school, is incurred

in carrying out the provisions of the Education Acts; 15·97 per cent. in providing school accommodation; and 77·33 per cent. in instructing the children.

The sum set down in these Tables under the head of "Repayment of Loans" represents the portion of the money expended on works of a permanent character chargeable on the rates of the year; and the amount included under "Interest on Loans" is the annual charge on the ratepayers for the privilege of spreading the cost of works of a permanent character over a series of years, in place of defraying it out of rates when it is incurred.

The total Expenditure for the year, viz., £2,283,380, 6s. 5d., was met by :—

	£	Per cent.
Rates,	854,297	= 37·41
Grants, School Fees, &c.,	1,158,396	= 50·73
Loans,	270,687	= 11·86

The expenditure on the maintenance of schools, viz., £1,553,343, may be said to be defrayed from the following sources :—

	£	Per cent.
Rates,	438,955	= 27·94
Grants,	725,592	= 46·71
Fees, Books sold to Children, Grants in Relief of Fees, &c.,	371,026	= 23·88
Other Sources of School Income,	22,770	= 1·47

LIABILITIES.

The Liabilities at Whitsunday 1899 (exclusive of loans outstanding) amounted to £164,689, 10s. 5d., showing an increase of £14,936, 0s. 8d. on the amount of the previous year.

The items are as follows, viz. :—

Balances overdrawn,	£162,591 18 3
Unpaid Accounts,	1,213 9 11
Salaries of Teachers,	846 4 9
Do. of Officers,	37 17 6
	<hr/>
	£164,689 10 5

I have again, in the course of my examination of the Accounts, in cases where the bank accounts of School Boards have been found to be overdrawn, communicated with the Treasurers, calling the attention of the Board to this matter, and requesting that steps should be taken at once, either to have the overdraft paid or arrangements made to reduce it gradually year by year, in order that the rates might be relieved of the burden of bank interest.

At 15th May 1899 the Balances stood thus :—

Balances overdrawn, as per Abstract,	£162,591 18 3
„ in hand,	103,345 9 10
	<hr/>
	£59,246 8 5

I find the Liabilities of School Boards in respect of loans outstanding were:—

At 15th May 1897.	At 15th May 1898.	At 15th May 1899.
£	£	£
4,361,794	4,376,521	4,475,986

Technical Education.—The grants appearing under Income are £9,584, 6s. 3d. In each case where a grant was received, and the vouchers or other evidence did not show how it was expended, a special enquiry was made, in the course of the examination of the Accounts, as to the amount expended on this object, and also as to the nature of the expenditure. As in the previous Reports, I find that the grants were expended on the salaries of teachers in schools, on fees to teachers and others of special classes taught, such as Cookery, Agriculture, Laundry-work, Dairy-work, the supply of apparatus in connection with the subjects taught, and expenses connected with the carrying on of the separate classes. In some cases the grants received had not been expended, and were carried forward in the Boards' Accounts, and will be available to meet expenditure on Technical Education during the year 1899–1900; while in other cases a portion of the grant still remained unexpended as at the date of closing the Accounts for the year, and these balances will fall also to be dealt with in like manner.

Secondary Education.—The amount of £26,895, 6s. 4d., entered under Income, was received towards aiding Secondary Education. This sum was chiefly made up of amounts received in aid of higher departments in grant-earning schools, of Grants to Central Schools, and of capitation grants allowed for scholars passing the higher examinations. As in the case of Technical Education Grants, where necessary an enquiry was made from this office, in the course of the examination of the Accounts, regarding the amount expended by the Board during the year in connection with Secondary Education, and also as to the nature of the expenditure, and whether separate accounts were kept of such expenditure. I find that the grants were expended on the salaries of teachers, the supply of books, &c., applicable to the higher subjects, railway fares of scholars, and bursaries. Some of the grants received had not been expended, partly occasioned by the grants not having been received till a late period of the financial year, and in such cases the amounts unexpended will be available to meet expenditure on Secondary Education during the year 1899–1900.

I append a Summary of the Abstract, showing the total amount of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities in each county as returned in the Accounts.

I have also the honour to submit, appended hereto, an Abstract of the Accounts of the Higher Class Public Schools for the year ending 15th May 1899.

The number of these schools is 29, the same as in the previous Report.

Their total Income during the year was £104,946, 8s. 0d., and their total Expenditure amounted to £118,345, 16s. 10d.

I have been unable to pass certain entries in the Accounts of the undernoted Boards, and have docqueted the several Accounts accordingly, viz. :—

Aberdeen (Burgh), £21, 13s. 6d., expenses of delegates to Conferences and travelling expenses to London regarding Bill in connection therewith.

Alloa (Burgh), £5, 12s. 6d., travelling expenses to London in connection with the above-named Bill, and subscription to Scottish School Board Association.

Arrochar (Dumbarton), £5, board of children.

Portree (Inverness), £1, 5s., repair of foot bridge.

Fossoway and Tulliebole (Kinross), £15, 9s. 8d., payments in connection with Greenpark Mortification Endowment charged by the Board against the rates.

Chapel of Garioch (Aberdeen)	£0	12	6	Subscriptions to the Scottish School Board Association, or expenses to meetings of the same, or to other meetings or conferences in connection with Educational matters.
Peterhead (Burgh) (Aberdeen),	2	4	8	
Ardrossan (Ayr),	1	19	0	
Ayr (Burgh) (Ayr),	5	0	0	
Bonhill (Dumbarton),	0	12	6	
Old Kilpatrick (Dumbarton),	0	10	0	
Dumfries (Landward) (Dumfries),	3	15	6	
Leith (Burgh) (Edinburgh),	0	15	0	
Broughty Ferry (Burgh) (Forfar),	0	7	6	
Dundee (Burgh) (Forfar),	1	5	0	
Old Monkland (Lanark),	0	10	0	
Galashiels (Burgh) (Selkirk),	0	16	0	
Selkirk (Burgh) (Selkirk),	1	9	6	
Kilsyth (Burgh) (Stirling),	0	14	6	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

DAVID F. OCHTERLONY,

Accountant.

A B S T R A C T S.

SCHOOL BOARDS'.

II. GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and

(Published under Section 51 of the

INCOME.

(B.) Burgh,

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 18th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ABERDEEN.							
Aberdeen (B.) . . . . .	...	3,598 1 6	11,301 12 0	26,782 13 2	1,932 19 10	2150 6 6	...
Aberdour . . . . .	...	...	135 0 0	232 5 6	39 9 7	...	...
Aboyne and Glentanar	7 1 11	...	136 4 0	224 7 6	...	...	5 0 0
Alford . . . . .	...	...	142 4 0	254 18 6	...	7 18 6	...
Ardallie . . . . .	...	...	83 8 0	198 14 3	...	...	...
Auchindoir and Kearn	45 16 5	...	115 16 0	212 17 11	12 1 6	...	5 0 0
Auchterless . . . . .	...	...	152 8 0	261 3 0	...	3 13 6	1 0 0
Belhelvie . . . . .	...	...	149 8 0	372 8 3	...	...	...
Birse	61 14 4	...	85 16 0	139 11 2	...	...	...
Bourlie	18 1 11	...	16 16 0	89 19 0	...	...	...
Cairney . . . . .	...	...	145 16 0	284 17 6	38 0 8	...	...
Chapel-of-Garioch . . . . .	...	...	164 8 0	235 17 0	...	...	...
Clatt . . . . .	...	...	41 8 0	86 17 0	...	...	...
Cluny . . . . .	...	...	42 0 0	93 2 8	...	...	...
Coull . . . . .	...	...	25 4 0	52 16 0	...	...	...
Crathie and Braemar	52 0 2	...	76 4 0	151 4 0	...	8 0 6	...
Crimond . . . . .	...	...	81 12 0	244 13 4	...	...	...
Cruden . . . . .	...	0 17 0	295 4 0	529 10 6	46 4 11	14 2 6	6 0 0
Culsalmund	8 6 4	...	48 0 0	78 2 6	...	...	...
Daviot . . . . .	...	0 15 0	54 0 0	189 4 6	...	...	...
Drumblade	55 13 5	...	81 0 0	139 11 0	...	...	8 0 0
Drumoak	5 18 5	...	62 8 0	110 7 0	...	...	...
Dyce	58 12 0	15 12 11	118 16 0	221 7 11	...	...	...
Echt . . . . .	...	...	123 0 0	273 6 8	...	...	...
Ellon . . . . .	...	3 5 0	365 8 0	647 2 6	...	29 10 0	15 5 0
Fintray . . . . .	...	...	75 0 0	194 16 10	...	...	5 0 0
Forgue . . . . .	...	...	182 0 0	254 10 6	...	7 12 0	...
Foveran . . . . .	...	...	261 12 0	446 19 6	20 5 5	...	10 0 0
Fraserburgh . . . . .	...	13 19 0	520 4 0	1,002 2 6	...	51 10 6	4 0 0
Fyvie . . . . .	...	...	244 16 0	444 12 6	...	37 6 6	5 0 0
Gartly . . . . .	...	...	64 4 0	114 13 3	...	...	7 7 8
Glass . . . . .	...	...	79 4 0	151 18 6	...	...	...
Glenbucket . . . . .	...	...	36 12 0	85 19 0	...	...	...
Glengairn	97 18 11	...	15 12 0	...	...	...	...
Glenmuick and Tullich	25 15 3	...	205 16 0	393 8 0	...	...	...
Huntly	634 14 9	12 7 10	474 12 0	920 19 1	199 2 6	24 19 8	5 0 0
Inech	137 1 2	...	200 8 0	354 17 2	29 10 3	...	5 0 0
Inverurie . . . . .	...	...	261 0 0	400 16 6	54 18 3	...	5 0 0
Keig . . . . .	...	...	58 4 0	201 2 6	...	...	...
Keithhall and Kinkell . . . . .	...	...	46 16 0	75 13 6	...	...	...
Kemnay	18 12 7	...	210 0 0	372 18 6	76 18 2	...	5 0 0

ACCOUNTS.

3

ACCOUNTS.

LIABILITIES of SCHOOL BOARDS for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.

Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.)

INCOME.

(L.) Landward.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assess- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 6 0	81,817 11 7	1/0 1/2	29,368 9 0	22 6 2	...	19 0 0	...	*599 17 9	107,570 11 4	...
...	399 8 3	1/2	...	58 14 3	...	...	...	...	843 15 6	178 8 7
...	368 2 3	7 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	801 19 11	62 16 4
20 8 0	375 13 10	10 1/4	...	44 6 1	...	...	...	14 0 0	859 8 11	212 15 2
...	222 15 5	9	...	20 15 2	...	...	...	...	525 12 10	41 0 8
15 6 0	210 0 0	9 1/2	...	24 6 1	...	...	...	...	641 3 11	...
10 3 6	478 19 8	9	...	21 17 4	...	...	...	...	929 10 0	...
...	449 2 1	10	...	23 17 3	...	...	...	...	994 15 7	143 0 4
...	778 15 5	9	...	26 13 2	...	...	...	9 10 0	602 0 1	...
...	90 10 9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	165 7 8	6 1 2
10 4 0	399 10 1	1 1/3	...	20 10 3	...	...	...	20 0 0	918 18 6	...
...	506 0 6	11	...	24 10 6	...	...	...	...	960 16 0	220 15 6
...	88 15 8	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 8	217 2 4	16 4 9
...	165 12 11	6	...	48 18 11	...	...	...	...	349 14 6	...
...	80 18 11	9	...	15 4 5	...	...	...	2 12 10	176 16 2	15 12 0
10 0 0	466 8 11	6 1/2	...	24 10 6	...	...	...	†45 0 0	833 8 1	...
16 3 0	270 0 0	1/	...	25 3 10	...	...	...	2 15 7	640 7 9	...
...	730 9 11	1/	...	39 7 6	21 0 0	...	...	20 15 0	1,703 11 4	462 9 7
...	170 0 0	10	...	18 19 9	...	...	...	1 8 8	324 17 3	...
...	158 0 0	7 1/2	...	18 2 0	...	...	...	...	420 1 6	...
12 15 0	175 19 7	6 1/2	300 0 0	25 8 3	...	...	...	0 16 6	799 3 9	0 16 5
10 0 0	279 15 5	9	...	22 1 9	...	...	...	6 2 4	496 12 11	...
...	240 0 0	7	650 0 0	22 19 6	...	...	...	10 5 9	1,337 14 1	102 0 8
10 4 0	290 0 0	11	...	42 6 2	...	...	...	...	738 16 10	48 5 11
15 6 0	777 6 2	10	...	25 3 10	...	...	0 9 6	10 0 0	1,838 16 0	4 12 2
...	251 15 6	10	...	19 8 7	...	...	...	...	546 0 11	61 3 7
35 14 0	341 11 10	11	...	24 10 6	...	...	...	...	795 18 10	67 12 1
48 5 0	460 0 0	9	...	28 2 4	...	...	...	...	1,273 4 3	...
...	900 0 0	6 1/2	...	51 16 8	...	...	...	...	2,643 12 8	330 14 6
...	794 9 6	11	...	75 7 11	...	...	...	...	1,601 12 5	...
10 0 0	353 10 9	1 1/3	...	22 10 8	...	...	...	0 7 1	572 13 5	...
10 0 0	211 15 1	1/	...	20 19 2	11 0 0	...	...	1 4 6	485 19 3	75 16 6
...	145 0 0	1 1/3	...	...	10 1 11	...	...	...	277 12 11	37 19 9
17 17 0	96 17 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 8 4	...
...	479 17 9	7	...	...	...	...	2 2 6	14 1 8	1,138 18 2	...
216 15 7	696 4 2	11 1/2	100 0 0	105 10 2	...	...	4 15 1	12 7 9	3,417 8 7	...
15 6 0	243 12 6	8	2,500 0 0	26 12 0	30 7 1	...	3 16 5	...	3,546 10 7	...
...	496 14 1	11	...	61 2 6	...	...	...	35 7 11	1,314 19 3	94 15 7
10 0 0	216 5 10	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 12 4	65 9 1
58 1 0	169 7 10	6 1/2	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	...	325 17 4	1 3 4
...	190 0 2	8	...	28 19 1	...	...	...	10 0 0	967 9 6	...

* Rents, £263 12s. 4d.

† H.M. Donation.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1893.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.	
ABERDEEN—contd.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kennethmont . . . . .	...	...	78 4 0	288 13 0	...	...
Kildrummy . . . . .	...	...	51 12 0	86 9 0	...	...
Kincardine O'Neil . . . . .	...	...	192 0 0	872 13 0	...	...
King Edward	30 4 8	...	51 4 0	58 10 1	...	...
Kinnamonth . . . . .	...	...	96 0 0	223 18 9	20 2 1	...
Kinnellar . . . . .	...	...	37 4 0	77 9 0	...	5 0 0
Kintore (including B.)	23 19 5	...	263 4 0	450 11 6	71 2 0	4 0 0
Leochel-Crahnrie . . . . .	...	...	30 8 0	223 1 0	...	...
Cosnaculite (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	26 16 0	65 13 6	...	1 5 0
Craiglevar (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	45 18 0	81 13 6	...	...
Leslie	34 2 0	...	43 16 0	70 11 6	...	...
Logie-Buchan . . . . .	...	...	54 4 0	105 15 0	...	4 0 0
Logie-Coldstone	21 19 8	...	68 8 0	114 17 6	...	...
Longside	363 13 2	...	283 16 0	475 15 4	23 11 0	...
Lommay . . . . .	...	...	196 12 0	134 8 1	63 19 3	...
Lumphannan	2 4 8	...	68 8 0	135 10 6	...	11 0 0
Meldrum	57 14 9	...	209 8 8	343 3 3	30 13 11	...
Methilok	16 2 4	...	161 16 0	329 1 6	...	6 13 4
Midmar	1 19 11	...	69 0 0	155 8 0	...	...
Milbrey	17 14 8	...	43 16 0	67 13 0	...	5 7 6
Montquhitter . . . . .	...	...	204 12 0	340 4 6	58 0 2	5 0 0
Monymusk	115 13 8	...	134 8 0	220 14 1	...	...
New Byth . . . . .	...	4 11 7	199 4 0	309 17 1	57 2 0	7 7 0
New Deer . . . . .	...	...	337 12 0	543 7 0	79 12 4	12 13 6
Newhills	35 7 0	8 16 10	511 4 0	897 2 6	61 13 4	16 0 0
New Machar . . . . .	...	...	161 8 0	371 2 6	9 2 4	...
New Pitligo	964 18 11	...	185 8 0	329 10 6	44 8 4	5 0 0
Old Deer . . . . .	...	13 10 0	329 8 0	538 8 6	83 4 10	...
Maud (Comb.) . . . . .	...	1 17 6	109 16 0	185 3 6	...	...
Old Machar	367 4 0	21 10 4	115 4 0	178 5 6	...	5 0 0
Oyne . . . . .	...	...	59 8 0	98 9 0	...	...
Peterculter . . . . .	...	35 0 0	291 12 0	533 13 0	...	29 5 0
Peterhead (B.)	128 18 4	34 17 0	1,015 16 0	1,746 5 8	339 4 8	183 2 0
Peterhead (L.)	1 9 5	5 8 0	347 8 0	621 11 0	112 1 0	33 10 0
Pitligo . . . . .	...	...	313 16 9	619 9 2	123 5 10	...
Premnay	44 4 4	...	58 4 0	105 19 0	...	...
Rathen . . . . .	...	3 7 10	239 16 0	389 3 1	66 4 2	...
Rayne . . . . .	...	...	97 16 0	172 2 6	...	...
Rhyrie	44 4 2	26 14 0	147 0 0	245 4 6	83 14 3	...
St Fergus . . . . .	...	...	124 16 0	262 11 0	...	...
Savoch . . . . .	...	...	135 0 0	163 4 0	...	...
Skene . . . . .	...	...	189 0 0	363 8 0	...	5 0 0
Slains . . . . .	...	0 17 6	110 8 0	82 12 11	...	5 0 0
Strathdon	98 5 11	...	106 16 0	213 18 0	...	...
Strichen	45 9 0	...	189 13 0	327 19 10	...	...
Tarland . . . . .	...	...	78 12 0	255 9 0	...	...
Tarves	351 2 8	...	194 8 0	204 11 0	...	...
Tongh . . . . .	...	...	40 13 0	101 13 0	...	...
Towie . . . . .	...	...	52 16 0	30 19 6	...	...
Tullyneale and Forbes	33 5 7	...	63 12 0	102 10 0	...	...
Turriff	8 2 4	7 13 0	471 0 0	822 19 4	47 13 0	5 0 0
Tyrie . . . . .	...	...	38 8 0	64 12 6	...	...
Udny . . . . .	...	...	106 0 0	...	6 16 0	...
Vthan Walk	63 19 11	...	91 16 0	163 13 6	8 0 0	...
Total of Aberdeen	3,496 0 10	2,656 3 4	25,976 8 0	52,096 9 2	3,919 1 2	2,460 15 2

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Asses- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	206 1 11	9	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	551 4 5	12 6 9
10 0 0	146 1 5	10	...	20 19 8	...	...	...	325 2 1	89 11 9	...
...	676 7 9	1/5	...	30 13 8	...	...	...	1 15 9	1,274 16 2	165 13 11
16 6 0	273 14 7	10	...	60 1 1	...	...	...	5 0 0	504 2 5	...
...	199 0 5	1/1	...	18 15 4	...	...	...	1 5 0	668 1 7	103 8 4
...	159 2 1	9	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 9	282 10 10	174 5 2
...	397 9 8	10	...	41 8 6	...	...	...	2 2 2	1,252 18 0	...
...	586 7 6	1/6	...	18 15 4	...	...	...	...	916 11 10	512 19 4
...	...	...	...	...	84 5 1	...	...	...	180 4 7	63 15 6
...	...	...	...	...	176 15 1	...	...	...	305 9 7	136 12 11
10 4 0	90 0 0	8	...	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	285 14 0	...
...	265 17 2	1/	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	459 16 2	249 6 4
10 0 0	167 0 0	7	...	20 10 9	7 4 0	...	0 6 8	...	410 6 4	...
...	482 1 0	8	...	44 10 9	...	...	1 9 2	...	1,680 16 11	...
17 17 0	411 0 7	1/1	...	48 19 1	...	...	...	9 5 6	883 1 6	202 12 6
12 15 0	249 16 3	11	...	42 1 9	...	...	...	0 4 10	512 1 0	...
38 1 0	320 0 0	8	...	24 15 0	...	...	2 7 2	4 13 6	1,082 15 7	...
22 19 0	264 16 4	6	...	25 17 1	...	...	...	14 7 8	847 13 3	115 5 7
...	169 2 3	6 1/2	...	21 17 4	...	...	...	...	417 1 6	7 19 0
...	148 3 4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	282 19 6	...
23 19 0	496 10 7	1/1	500 0 0	27 17 0	...	...	...	0 14 6	1,675 17 9	...
10 4 0	155 19 5	6	...	59 17 2	7 4 0	...	...	...	703 19 11	...
...	300 15 7	1/2	...	22 15 1	...	...	...	12 10 0	995 2 4	...
40 13 0	1,234 3 8	1/4 1/2	...	26 8 9	29 15 4	...	...	0 5 0	2,314 9 7	...
38 1 0	1,080 0 0	10 1/2	1,750 0 0	96 6 2	29 17 8	...	...	7 8 0	4,491 17 0	...
12 15 0	361 18 5	10	...	20 19 7	75 2 3	...	...	0 5 0	1,012 13 1	127 15 8
20 8 0	217 2 0	8 1/2	...	24 15 0	11 5 6	...	0 17 7	...	1,113 13 9	...
40 12 0	1,106 16 6	1/3	...	58 11 1	20 0 0	...	...	46 7 0	2,335 17 11	164 11 8
35 10 0	...	...	...	...	160 7 0	...	...	...	492 14 0	...
...	283 5 6	4	...	...	...	...	3 2 4	...	944 11 8	...
16 2 6	284 3 1	1/3	...	26 10 3	...	...	...	1 13 7	486 6 5	135 16 2
...	1,674 6 6	1/0 1/2	...	26 17 7	...	...	...	...	2,689 12 6	229 12 7
245 19 2	1,400 0 0	9 1/2	...	92 10 7	...	...	11 9 6	34 8 10	5,371 11 1	2 13 8
...	550 0 0	10	...	6 0 0	...	...	1 11 9	2 11 4	1,691 10 6	...
...	314 13 3	10	...	26 19 3	...	...	...	0 12 6	1,399 1 0	...
17 17 0	204 10 3	1/	...	28 19 1	...	...	...	...	459 13 8	...
17 17 0	335 17 4	8 1/2	...	47 12 6	...	...	...	...	1,162 16 11	121 11 5
...	266 0 0	9	...	23 17 2	...	...	...	0 15 0	559 10 8	76 4 2
...	183 13 9	10 1/2	...	50 1 4	11 0 0	...	...	...	811 12 1	...
...	379 16 9	1/1	...	24 19 4	...	...	...	0 19 0	733 2 1	297 15 8
...	485 9 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	673 13 10	123 12 9
...	350 18 2	9	...	53 5 0	...	...	...	...	931 11 2	60 15 2
10 0 0	307 13 2	10 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	516 17 1	119 1 0
...	480 1 9	10 1/2	...	46 5 6	...	...	...	0 15 0	886 0 2	...
71 4 0	249 15 6	5	...	30 10 2	...	...	...	...	924 8 0	...
...	225 0 0	1/4	...	21 8 6	...	...	...	5 0 0	585 9 6	...
...	450 0 0	8 1/2	...	62 19 6	...	...	...	24 0 0	1,287 2 2	...
...	310 0 0	11	...	19 17 6	...	...	...	2 5 0	304 7 6	34 7 11
...	292 1 0	11 1/2	...	56 1 11	...	...	...	...	489 18 5	99 6 6
...	242 7 4	11	...	47 6 6	...	...	...	...	489 1 5	...
15 6 0	745 0 0	8 1/2	2,450 0 0	70 6 8	...	...	2 9 5	430 5 4	5,075 18 1	...
...	145 3 11	7 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	263 4 5	13 3 2
10 4 0	320 13 10	7	...	21 17 4	...	...	...	5 6 8	489 17 10	269 10 3
9 19 6	229 14 11	11	...	30 5 10	...	...	...	...	576 9 2	...
1,337 6 3	66,100 19 0	...	37,618 9 0	4,742 8 11	685 4 11	19 0 0	3 17 1	1,443 17 0	303,088 1 5	6,013 7 6

* Price of Property sold £425.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ARGYLL.							
MAINLAND.							
Acharacle . . . . .	...	0 7 3	59 8 0	202 18 0	...	...	...
Ardrachattan and Muckairn . . . . .	...	...	81 12 0	223 13 6	...	1 5 0	...
Acharacle (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	36 0 0	84 14 6	...	...	...
Toyneville (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	48 16 0	117 5 6	...	...	...
Ardgour . . . . .	...	...	44 8 0	142 0 6	...	...	...
Ardnamurchan . . . . .	...	...	57 6 0	186 11 6	15 9 3	...	...
Campbeltown (B.) . . . . .	...	253 2 6	961 4 0	2,432 4 10	...	167 9 0	20 0 0
Campbeltown (L.) . . . . .	...	2 1 0	136 4 0	303 7 6	...	...	...
Craignish	2 11 1	...	16 4 0	47 10 0	...	...	6 0 0
Cumlodden	3 18 0	...	38 8 0	81 18 6	5 17 7	...	16 0 0
Dunoon and Kilmun . . . . .	...	119 5 8	642 0 0	1,765 19 0	...	72 12 0	64 6 4
Glassary	50 16 10	0 9 3	129 12 0	309 15 0	39 8 8	1 0 0	5 0 6
Glenaray and Inveraray . . . . .	...	...	106 4 0	314 18 6	...	...	16 0 0
Glenorchy and Inishall . . . . .	...	...	67 4 0	223 4 6	...	3 12 0	...
Inverchaolain	15 16 2	...	15 0 0	60 2 6	...	...	...
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	239 4 9	2 10 0	127 16 0	352 16 0	66 19 2	...	...
Kilcalmonell . . . . .	...	...	49 4 0	123 8 6	...	...	...
Kilchrenan and Dalavich	40 15 9	...	49 4 0	157 13 6	...	3 18 0	...
Kilfinan . . . . .	...	5 0 0	172 4 0	440 12 6	...	16 15 6	7 19 8
Killeen and Kilchenzie	486 14 6	...	102 12 0	289 14 6	...	...	...
Kilmartin	142 13 7	...	60 12 0	133 14 0	...	...	...
Kilmodan . . . . .	...	...	27 12 0	82 5 0	...	...	...
Kilmore and Kilbride	16 12 1	...	27 0 0	97 2 0	...	...	...
Kilninver and Kilmelford . . . . .	...	...	21 0 0	71 9 6	...	...	...
Lismore and Appin	68 6 6	...	198 0 0	551 8 0	...	...	...
Lochgillhead . . . . .	...	...	304 4 0	791 9 0	...	30 13 0	...
Lochgillhead and Kilmorich . . . . .	...	0 6 0	57 12 0	145 8 6	...	...	...
Morven	206 7 5	...	52 16 0	168 17 0	...	...	24 0 0
North Knapdale	40 9 9	...	63 0 0	199 5 0	20 13 0	...	...
Oban (B.) . . . . .	...	16 2 6	484 4 0	1,347 6 0	...	96 5 11	88 11 4
Saddell and Skipness . . . . .	...	2 2 6	103 16 0	253 15 0	...	...	5 0 6
Southend	44 2 8	...	65 8 0	186 8 6	...	...	5 0 0
South Knapdale	59 12 7	0 14 4	59 4 0	156 18 0	...	...	...
Stralachian and Strachur . . . . .	...	...	56 8 0	159 7 0	...	...	5 0 0
Strontian	142 6 10	...	59 8 0	161 15 6	...	...	16 3 1
Tarbert . . . . .	...	10 2 0	243 12 0	736 9 0	...	84 5 0	...
INSULAR.							
Coll . . . . .	...	...	39 12 0	176 16 0	...	...	...
Colonsay and Oronsay	12 6 3	...	37 8 0	85 15 0	...	...	...
Gigha and Carsa . . . . .	...	...	40 4 0	86 17 6	20 14 8	...	...
Jura . . . . .	...	...	53 12 0	191 5 0	...	...	...
Kilchoman . . . . .	...	...	243 12 0	623 18 6	35 5 6	...	18 8 5
Kildalton . . . . .	...	...	172 16 0	457 7 6	...	13 17 6	30 7 10
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon	30 14 11	...	143 8 0	340 9 7	41 3 3	...	...
Killarrow and Kilmeny	73 15 9	...	258 0 0	661 17 0	...	15 6 0	32 11 2
Kilninian and Kilmore	101 12 11	1 15 1	177 12 0	506 7 6	...	7 14 6	25 10 6
Salen . . . . .	...	...	25 16 0	75 8 0	...	...	...
Torosay	10 18 11	...	29 4 0	198 6 6	...	...	...
Tyree	40 6 7	...	222 0 0	551 16 0	124 6 0	...	30 0 0
Total of Argyll	1,831 2 10	413 18 1	6,287 10 0	17,099 9 11	369 17 1	514 13 5	415 18 4

ACCOUNTS.

7

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assess- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	189 3 2	1/	...	...	...	...	...	34 0 0	495 18 5	342 14 9
...	700 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	1,008 15 6	84 5 11
...	...	...	...	...	92 14 0	...	...	...	213 8 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	104 14 8	...	...	...	265 16 2	77 2 5
...	270 10 7	1¼	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 6	441 5 7	86 12 10
...	194 15 2	2/	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	455 16 11	283 4 7
300 0 0	1,700 0 0	11	...	175 9 4	34 0 0	1 3 0	...	21 12 9	6,046 5 5	1,015 6 5
...	550 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	1,002 12 6	17 5 11
...	68 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 5 1	...
...	190 1 6	1/3	...	...	...	...	2 7 2	...	268 10 10	...
192 19 10	2,300 0 0	7	1,781 6 6	...	...	2 9 6	...	...	6,840 18 10	987 0 4
...	490 0 0	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	956 1 9	...
...	335 9 9	1/3	...	14 13 7	...	...	...	...	790 5 10	...
10 6 9	500 0 0	8	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,304 7 9	...
...	108 19 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	6 11 8	206 8 4	10 3 0
10 6 9	400 0 0	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	1,182 2 8	...
...	198 10 5	1/	...	...	...	...	...	13 7 6	379 10 6	299 9 9
...	140 0 0	7	...	...	35 9 0	...	...	6 0 0	423 0 3	...
19 11 5	277 0 4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 1	940 4 6	81 11 10
...	297 19 0	7	...	...	1 8 10	...	1 5 10	...	1,179 14 8	254 12 1
...	140 0 0	7	...	2 15 8	...	...	...	2 10 9	482 5 10	...
...	167 6 11	11	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 6	379 19 9	155 6 2
...	260 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 14 1	...
...	197 4 2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	239 12 8	108 11 10
10 6 9	718 5 1	10½	...	...	22 9 8	...	...	20 0 0	1,618 16 1	...
29 12 4	342 5 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	45 2 0	1,643 5 4	246 4 11
...	300 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	503 14 0	13 6 5
...	179 16 10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	631 17 3	...
...	320 0 0	1/6	...	...	...	...	4 9 10	...	647 17 7	...
232 0 6	1,400 0 0	11	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	64 2 3	2,729 2 6	559 6 10
...	370 2 10	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	764 16 4	247 9 10
...	200 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 19 2	...
...	340 0 0	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	616 8 11	...
...	246 1 2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	466 16 2	85 11 11
10 18 3	45 12 1	4	...	...	...	...	...	31 10 0	467 14 9	...
103 11 1	197 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	1,378 1 1	1,054 14 10
...	250 0 0	1/7	...	...	...	...	...	...	466 8 0	161 9 11
...	68 6 10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 16 1	2 18 9
...	109 8 1	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	...	257 4 3	...
...	222 8 3	10	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	478 5 8	...
...	296 1 6	7	...	...	...	...	...	31 0 0	1,248 5 11	6 2 4
20 9 10	401 15 11	9	...	...	...	...	...	30 5 0	1,126 19 7	137 15 11
...	220 6 11	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	57 10 0	843 12 8	...
16 7 0	316 3 3	6	...	...	...	...	...	95 5 0	1,469 10 2	4 1 5
33 7 3	550 0 0	1¼	...	...	...	...	...	119 16 3	1,523 16 0	...
...	142 0 10	8	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	273 4 10	69 16 2
...	232 13 4	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	491 2 9	...
19 11 6	258 7 5	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246 7 6	...
1,009 9 3	17,180 1 4	...	2,381 6 6	192 18 5	290 16 3	4 2 6	8 2 11	656 15 9	48,528 2 7	6,392 7 4

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1893.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AYR.							
Alloway and Ayr (L.)	207 1 6	...	112 16 0	190 6 0	...	5 11 0	...
Ardrossan	154 2 0	272 0 2	764 8 0	1,496 0 6	...	34 17 6	12 0 0
Auchinleck . . . . .	...	...	572 8 0	1,012 7 8	77 18 0	30 12 6	...
Ayr (B.) . . . . .	...	875 12 8	2,001 12 0	3,702 18 0	...	428 6 5	...
Ballantrae . . . . .	...	...	117 12 0	98 4 0	...	...	...
Barr . . . . .	...	...	49 16 0	120 10 0	...	...	...
Beith	68 2 0	4 0 5	592 4 0	1,271 13 3	...	58 6 6	...
Colmonell	95 1 1	2 5 0	171 12 0	313 16 4	...	...	...
Coylton . . . . .	...	...	226 16 0	411 10 0	...	12 9 0	...
Craigie	84 7 4	...	23 8 0	51 0 0	...	...	...
Crosshill . . . . .	...	27 9 5	123 0 0	264 5 6	...	14 9 5	...
Dailly	157 7 2	...	144 12 0	234 9 0	...	18 18 4	...
Dalmellington . . . . .	...	61 2 4	549 12 0	1,123 5 6	205 14 0	36 7 0	...
Dairy	41 11 1	...	443 8 0	824 4 0	...	37 11 3	...
Dalrymple . . . . .	...	...	140 8 0	234 2 8	...	4 7 0	...
Dreghorn . . . . .	...	...	412 4 0	745 15 6	...	18 9 0	...
Dundonald . . . . .	...	...	462 0 0	813 5 6	...	...	...
Dunlop	231 2 1	...	78 12 0	127 17 11	...	...	...
Fenwick	42 6 2	7 16 6	63 0 0	46 9 6	...	...	...
Galston . . . . .	...	3 9 3	534 12 0	642 14 2	61 7 8	35 3 11	...
Girvan (B.) . . . . .	...	...	294 12 0	680 3 6	89 11 2	47 4 0	12 4 6
Girvan (L.) . . . . .	...	...	210 0 0	393 13 6	...	7 8 0	...
Irvine (B.) . . . . .	...	188 12 0	777 12 0	1,275 18 8	301 8 11	83 4 4	4 10 0
Irvine (L.) . . . . .	...	...	96 12 0	160 0 2	...	...	...
Kilbirnie . . . . .	...	127 9 0	462 12 0	770 11 6	58 5 3	15 19 6	8 14 6
Kilmarnock (B.)	175 13 9	1,518 12 10	2,621 5 0	4,469 2 4	747 11 0	1141 16 8	314 17 0
Kilmarnock (L.) . . . . .	...	...	213 0 0	363 8 6	...	4 17 0	...
Kilmours . . . . .	...	...	430 4 0	822 3 0	...	32 18 6	...
Kilwinning . . . . .	...	5 4 6	681 12 0	1,204 17 2	...	48 4 9	15 0 0
Auchintiber (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	27 0 0	81 16 6	...	...	...
Kirkmichael . . . . .	...	...	50 8 0	82 4 6	...	...	...
Kirkoswald . . . . .	...	2 2 1	139 4 0	222 12 6	...	4 8 6	...
Largs . . . . .	...	4 5 0	319 16 0	574 16 0	...	51 1 3	...
Loudoun . . . . .	...	...	568 4 0	1,069 12 1	...	157 11 3	63 5 0
Manchline	181 16 0	0 7 0	270 0 0	493 9 9	...	47 12 0	...
Maybole	118 6 4	6 15 8	718 16 0	1,439 12 6	144 11 8	52 19 4	32 15 0
Monkton and Preswick	213 6 5	0 16 0	181 16 0	312 6 0	...	...	...
Muirkirk . . . . .	...	36 7 6	520 4 0	1,009 17 4	75 6 8	40 0 8	49 0 0
New Cumnock	120 9 3	...	479 8 0	900 7 10	...	27 1 4	...
Ochiltree	24 19 1	...	145 16 0	269 18 0	...	3 9 0	...
Old Cumnock	338 19 10	...	378 12 0	713 6 6	52 1 11	...	...
Riccarton	204 9 7	7 10 6	382 16 0	640 5 6	...	10 18 0	...
St. Quivox . . . . .	...	...	113 8 0	274 11 6	...	...	...
Sorn . . . . .	...	3 2 3	311 8 0	550 9 6	...	...	...
Stair	115 7 0	29 8 11	104 8 0	201 3 6	...	12 17 6	...
Stevenston . . . . .	...	9 19 2	694 16 0	1,137 8 0	136 9 1	64 16 0	18 5 0
Stewarton	125 8 7	33 9 0	182 12 0	349 18 8	...	...	...
Straiton	40 18 5	10 8 0	109 16 0	176 4 0	...	...	...
Symington	82 10 1	...	46 4 0	...	...	2 9 6	...
Tarbolton . . . . .	...	...	379 4 0	701 1 6	...	19 1 0	...
West Kilbride . . . . .	...	5 18 8	196 12 0	384 17 6	...	23 17 5	11 14 6
Total of Ayr	2,316 5 10	3,244 4 10	19,690 17 0	35,450 12 1	1,950 5 4	2,635 1 4	542 5 6

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Act (Scotland) Act, 1892.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
...	405 14 1	6
...	1,600 0 0	6	6,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 15 0	9 9 11	11 16 7	10,359 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000 0 0	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	2,698 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87 10 0	4,400 0 0	9	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 19 6	...	980 10 9	11,663 9 4	149 17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	536 17 9	1/	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	782 12 9	216 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	380 17 6	7	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 1	...	...	443 11 7	17 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90 0 0	980 0 0	7 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 6	...	...	2,037 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	580 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175 19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	329 0 4	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979 15 4	218 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	140 18 10	3 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	207 9 6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637 19 10	72 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	320 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,839 6 1	409 17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	750 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,097 4 4	3 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	390 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	21 12 5	...	...	140 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	608 9 9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,794 18 2	258 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,200 0 0	7	6,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	8,580 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	238 8 4	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 6	679 16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	230 0 0	3 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391 10 2	54 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	639 12 9	6	...	...	...	...	...	116 0 0	...	...	2,027 0 9	562 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99 18 9	450 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	350 0 0	5 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	27 10 0	...	...	1,674 8 11	675 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,012 10 8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998 11 6	272 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	165 0 0	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,651 5 9	597 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	770 0 0	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421 12 2	37 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 0 0	3,869 11 10	10	9,725 0 0	40 2 11	...	...	...	31 16 6	1 0 0	...	125 17 11	2,285 6 2	947 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956 15 10	25,308 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	44 4 1	...	...	1,181 5 6	30 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,400 0 0	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 4	...	...	24 10 0	308 19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 10 1	0 17 6	...	30 0 0	2,376 16 8	47 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	235 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	319 5 7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367 12 6	21 19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 0 0	1,100 0 0	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	122 4 2	...	...	637 12 8	53 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000 0 0	9 1/2	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,236 5 1	183 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	275 0 0	5 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	...	...	104 16 11	3,183 9 3	1,516 19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 0 0	1,237 9 1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	370 0 0	4 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 0	2,949 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,050 0 0	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11 0	1,090 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	850 0 0	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7 6	2,808 3 2	10 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15 0	2,398 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	301 3 2	4	...	...	...	...	...	5 19 2	...	...	10 0 0	761 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 0 0	600 0 0	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2,392 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	565 1 4	6	...	...	...	...	...	14 9 2	...	...	10 0 9	1,835 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 4	642 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	624 6 11	7	...	...	...	...	...	29 19 0	...	...	7 5 0	1,427 10 8	1,060 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	126 16 8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,073 8 11	7	1,220 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 1	242 17 4	4,700 0 7	4 18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	550 0 0	5 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6 0	1,247 14 3	259 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	389 17 0	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	149 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 6	232 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500 4 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	1,603 3 5	129 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	550 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 8	1,167 2 0	121 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,077 8 9	37,700 3 0	...	23,370 0 0	496 3 11	137 7	1 13 9	6	14 7 3	646 14 4	122,989 6 2	2,054 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Rents, £82 15s.

† Rents.

‡ Fees-duties and rents, £21 8s. 5d.

§ Rents, &c., £24 2s. 6d.

¶ From Galston and Loudoun Educational Trust, £100.

¶ Price of property sold, £220.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Grants for Science and Art	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Taxation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
BANFF.										
Aberlour	---	---	1 10 0	163 0 0	418 7 4	---	---	---	---	---
Alvah	---	---	---	96 8 0	309 10 10	---	---	---	---	---
Banff (B.)	---	---	182 4 0	418 16 0	1,484 8 2	160 12 3	27 16 9	---	---	---
Banff (L.) and Ord	---	---	---	86 6 0	151 8 8	---	---	---	---	---
Boharm	90 12 11	---	---	109 16 0	178 16 0	---	---	---	---	---
Botriphnie	14 3 11	---	---	87 12 0	109 5 6	---	---	---	---	---
Boydrie	59 11 1	---	---	321 8 0	340 18 0	77 6 0	---	---	---	---
Cabrach	---	---	---	69 12 0	165 2 0	41 16 0	---	---	---	---
Cullen	---	---	---	260 4 0	448 17 0	181 12 6	12 12 6	---	---	---
Deakford	89 14 6	---	---	69 0 0	112 19 6	---	---	---	---	---
Ezile	50 0 0	6 8 6	---	228 4 0	378 8 5	75 16 3	14 15 6	---	---	---
Fordyce	309 2 0	9 8 0	---	439 4 0	528 4 0	148 18 10	26 18 0	---	---	---
Forglen	---	---	---	43 16 0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gamrie	---	---	10 16 0	684 12 0	1,278 14 0	357 11 8	51 6 0	---	---	---
Glenrinnes	45 7 0	---	---	43 0 0	90 9 0	16 5 10	---	---	---	---
Grange	98 18 4	---	---	143 8 0	248 2 0	---	---	---	---	---
Inveraron	---	---	---	139 12 0	499 7 0	---	---	---	---	---
Inverkeithay	---	---	---	55 16 0	93 15 0	---	---	---	---	---
Kethy	---	41 4 0	---	687 16 0	1,438 12 8	248 4 0	54 4 0	---	---	---
Kirkmichael	---	---	---	43 12 0	86 6 0	---	---	---	---	---
Marnoch	18 9 2	---	---	336 8 0	574 7 5	97 11 10	---	---	---	---
Mortlach	---	3 10 0	---	386 4 0	1,022 10 0	51 11 3	48 8 0	---	---	---
Ordquhill	125 19 8	---	---	56 8 0	107 0 0	---	---	---	---	---
Rathven	684 18 1	---	---	996 12 0	1,920 12 2	534 0 7	98 15 10	31 0 8	---	---
Rothiemay	166 8 6	---	---	141 12 0	176 10 0	29 7 4	---	---	---	---
Total of Banff	1,648 2 7	906 0 11	5,866 8 0	12,339 17 5	1,918 16 6	351 18 10	31 0 8	---	---	---
BERWICK.										
Abbey St Bathans	64 9 1	1 5 0	---	31 0 0	49 0 0	---	---	---	---	---
Ayton	---	---	---	149 16 0	394 16 0	---	3 13 0	---	---	---
Bunkle and Preston	17 8 6	---	---	30 8 0	89 5 0	---	---	---	---	---
Channellkirk	2 8 0	---	---	49 16 0	82 12 4	---	---	---	---	---
Chirnside	---	38 11 0	---	184 8 0	266 2 0	---	---	---	---	---
Cockburnspath	---	---	---	63 12 0	101 16 0	---	---	---	---	---
Coldingham	245 11 11	10 1 9	---	261 12 0	568 2 6	---	---	---	---	---
Coldstream	14 18 4	4 8 0	---	301 12 0	342 3 6	---	9 2 0	---	---	---
Cranshawe	7 14 1	---	---	16 4 0	38 19 4	---	---	---	---	---
Duns	---	38 18 10	---	316 0 0	317 8 0	---	---	---	---	---
Earlieston	---	---	---	140 8 0	328 10 6	---	---	---	---	---
Eccles	---	---	---	141 12 0	349 19 6	---	---	---	---	---
Edrom	---	---	---	88 12 0	165 5 0	---	---	---	---	---
Eyemouth	---	---	---	274 4 0	463 7 6	104 10 6	11 5 0	---	---	---
Fogo	---	---	---	43 12 0	78 11 0	---	---	---	---	---
Feulden	39 6 0	---	---	30 0 0	44 10 0	---	---	---	---	---
Gordon	21 8 3	---	---	35 4 0	164 11 6	---	---	---	---	---
Greenlaw	26 5 2	1 6 9	---	84 0 0	161 7 0	---	---	---	---	---
Hume and Stitchell	26 10 7	---	---	63 0 0	111 15 0	---	---	---	---	---
Hutton	41 12 3	7 18 0	---	69 12 0	136 17 6	---	---	---	---	---
Ladykirk	---	---	---	22 8 0	102 11 0	---	---	---	---	---
Langton	12 8 2	11 1 8	---	43 4 0	71 8 0	---	---	---	---	---
Lauder	297 2 4	---	---	134 16 0	289 8 0	---	13 10 0	---	---	---
Legerwood	28 3 0	---	---	32 8 0	64 5 6	---	---	---	---	---
Longformacus	---	---	---	13 4 0	34 17 6	---	---	---	---	---
Merton	7 6 0	---	---	43 4 0	83 11 6	---	---	---	---	---
Mordington	---	---	---	25 16 0	102 7 6	---	---	---	---	---
Nenthorn	17 18 4	---	---	88 8 0	70 18 6	---	---	---	---	---

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Asses- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contrib- utions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30 0 0	400 0 0	10	...	52 4 2	...	...	...	4 6 0	1,089 7 6	117 6 7
2 0 0	421 6 2	1/1	...	22 1 9	...	...	...	8 15 9	771 6 8	...
102 0 0	300 0 0	7	2,400 0 0	112 5 9	...	...	15 0 11	6,263 5 2	...	...
...	261 2 10	9	...	18 19 9	...	...	...	3 14 0	524 2 1	145 5 5
...	280 0 0	11	...	26 13 11	...	...	...	...	654 11 10	...
2 10 0	180 0 0	5 1/2	...	20 6 4	6 13 1	...	...	...	390 10 10	...
10 0 0	270 0 0	8	370 0 0	22 15 1	...	...	...	0 15 2	1,372 8 4	7 0 8
...	380 0 0	3/	...	24 6 1	...	...	...	...	680 16 1	...
7 0 0	350 0 0	1/7 1/2	...	34 18 0	...	...	...	6 19 10	1,292 5 0	255 17 2
...	155 0 0	9	...	29 17 8	...	...	...	2 3 4	451 14 10	...
...	269 0 0	10	...	17 17 7	...	...	...	15 10 0	1,049 2 10	...
183 0 0	360 0 0	1/1 1/2	...	130 10 2	...	...	0 12 1	152 11 6	2,978 11 1	...
...	280 0 0	1/2 1/2	...	20 1 11	...	...	...	0 5 0	346 1 3	128 0 4
23 0 0	880 0 0	11	...	92 3 10	...	...	...	12 4 3	3,295 7 9	...
28 0 0	40 19 2	6 1/2	...	29 12 8	...	...	1 18 0	...	294 7 1	...
17 0 0	304 15 2	9	...	3 14 2	...	...	...	...	793 17 8	...
...	435 0 0	1/	...	61 15 5	...	...	...	...	1,142 14 5	...
...	145 1 0	7	...	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	315 12 6	15 0 7
118 0 0	900 0 0	11	...	42 14 0	...	...	...	10 16 3	3,833 14 5	100 15 1
...	165 0 0	8	...	26 11 5	...	...	...	45 0 0	365 9 11	24 16 7
40 0 0	390 0 0	9	...	30 10 2	81 2 3	...	...	...	1,558 8 10	...
41 0 0	340 0 0	6 1/2	...	35 12 4	...	...	...	2 0 0	1,830 10 7	59 6 5
0 10 0	84 13 0	5 1/2	...	20 10 9	...	...	...	1 14 7	410 4 3	...
68 10 0	800 0 0	9	...	58 7 2	...	3 6 0	...	11 14 8	5,114 12 3	...
17 0 0	140 0 0	5	...	32 4 5	21 8 8	...	...	0 9 6	755 0 7	60 7 0
699 10 0	9,121 17 4	...	2,770 0 0	987 14 3	109 4 0	3 6 0	17 6 0	289 1 2	36,274 3 9	913 15 10
...	80 0 0	9 1/2	...	1 9 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	220 13 7	...
...	360 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	2 19 6	749 3 0	79 7 1
...	91 10 9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 12 3	...
...	160 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	294 16 0	...
...	350 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	773 1 6	24 2 9
...	219 8 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	384 16 0	3 2 1
...	800 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	1,884 18 2	102 7 6
60 0 0	410 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	15 10 0	1,057 8 10	...
...	83 8 6	8	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	2 17 0	163 13 1	...
...	700 0 0	8 1/2	...	...	...	3 3 6	...	0 10 6	1,270 1 10	83 2 5
...	386 15 6	8	...	...	12 12 0	...	...	5 7 1	773 13 1	21 10 4
...	390 0 0	5 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 5	785 18 11	74 12 1
...	390 3 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	647 0 0	65 0 5
...	226 7 4	8 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	15 6 9	1,105 1 1	145 10 6
...	160 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	273 13 6	36 17 2
...	94 1 4	6	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	214 1 4	...
...	130 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	4 16 0	395 16 9	5 18 6
...	220 0 0	5 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 10	484 5 10	...
...	191 11 7	7	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	463 12 2	...
...	170 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	435 19 9	...
...	110 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 19 0	14 9 10
...	180 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	319 19 11	...
40 0 0	420 0 0	7 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	8 15 9	1,347 13 2	...
...	100 0 0	4 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	244 17 2	...
...	95 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 1 6	2 15 6
...	86 18 5	3	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 9	228 0 2	...
...	63 10 11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	191 14 5	...
...	110 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 4 10	...

* From Educational Trust, £26 2s. 4d.

† Rents £51

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BERWICK.—contd.							
Poikwarth . . . . .	...	...	24 0 0	42 17 6	...	...	...
Swinton	55 17 4	...	73 4 0	119 18 0	...	...	...
Westruther . . . . .	...	...	32 8 0	63 0 6	...	...	...
Whitsoome	44 19 10	...	53 8 0	86 11 7	...	...	...
Total of Berwick	1,080 2 7	102 8 0	2,703 0 0	4,956 15 1	104 10 6	41 9 0	...
BUTE.							
Cumbræ . . . . .	...	40 1 11	103 16 0	206 1 6	...	5 5 0	...
Kilbride . . . . .	...	...	167 8 0	310 9 11	...	7 2 0	...
Kilmory	11 0 2	...	182 8 0	351 1 0	...	...	...
Kingarth	84 13 10	...	80 8 0	148 17 6	...	2 3 6	...
North Bute and Rothesay (L.)	...	...	94 4 0	163 2 6	...	...	...
Rothesay (B.)	1,040 4 8	365 6 3	670 4 0	433 12 10	...	199 13 0	...
Total of Bute	1,135 18 8	405 8 2	1,298 8 0	1,613 5 3	...	214 3 6	...
CAITHNESS.							
Bower . . . . .	...	...	144 12 0	346 1 0	...	5 1 1	...
Canisbay . . . . .	...	...	172 16 0	383 13 0	...	12 10 6	...
Dunnet . . . . .	...	...	120 0 0	262 16 6	50 0 6	...	...
Halkirk	41 10 2	...	238 4 0	481 8 0	...	...	...
Keiss	297 14 7	...	115 16 0	256 2 0	...	10 18 9	...
Latheron . . . . .	...	...	457 4 0	2,068 2 0	207 0 10	1 11 6	...
Oirig . . . . .	...	...	103 16 0	235 16 6	...	...	...
Murkle (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	44 8 0	102 9 0	...	...	...
Reay	26 8 8	...	73 16 0	204 18 0	...	...	...
Thurso . . . . .	...	7 2 6	478 16 0	577 6 6	...	72 8 0	...
Watzen	46 4 11	...	110 8 0	250 10 0	...	1 7 0	...
Wick (B.) . . . . .	...	...	741 12 0	1,569 14 7	474 12 2	60 0 0	...
Wick (L.) . . . . .	...	...	382 4 0	834 15 6	77 13 3	22 14 6	...
Total of Caithness	411 18 4	7 2 6	3,183 12 0	7,563 12 7	809 6 8	186 11 4	...
CLACKMANNAN.							
Alloa (B.)	334 1 10	454 11 2	976 4 0	1,912 10 0	272 18 6	177 8 0	...
Alloa (L.) . . . . .	...	18 13 10	463 16 0	829 5 6	25 14 4	27 18 0	...
Alva . . . . .	...	12 10 9	638 4 0	1,076 0 6	245 9 1	63 12 2	52 9 8
Clackmannan . . . . .	...	3 17 6	271 16 0	479 7 6	4 16 1	...	...
Dollar	1 16 7	...	106 3 0	180 9 0	...	5 6 0	...
Tillicoultry	206 2 3	28 19 9	499 4 0	944 2 0	208 12 4	29 15 6	...
Total of Clackmannan	542 0 8	518 13 0	2,855 7 0	5,421 14 6	757 10 4	304 0 8	52 9 8
DUMBARTON.							
Arrochar	32 16 11	...	42 12 0	99 17 0	...	1 16 0	...
Bonhill . . . . .	...	36 9 3	1,171 16 0	2,137 10 11	286 15 10	150 13 2	28 0 0
Cardross . . . . .	...	4 9 0	646 8 0	1,028 19 3	...	18 16 3	...
Cumbernauld . . . . .	...	11 9 6	309 12 0	609 19 6	...	20 12 11	...
Dumbarton (B.) . . . . .	...	468 0 4	1,552 16 0	3,186 17 0	499 5 3	213 12 6	32 0 0
Dumbarton (L.)	19 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock	95 8 9	...	57 0 0	96 12 0	...	...	...
Kirkintilloch (B.)	120 18 10	15 15 6	879 0 0	1,426 4 10	329 12 10	194 11 8	...
Lenzie (Comb.) . . . . .	...	433 2 1	...	273 9 3	...	32 2 6	19 14 0
Kirkintilloch (L.) . . . . .	...	...	226 4 0	393 2 6	...	19 10 0	...
Condorrat (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	92 8 0	195 16 0	...	4 16 0	...
Luss . . . . .	...	...	37 4 0	88 12 6	...	...	...
New Kilpatrick . . . . .	...	...	713 8 0	1,310 8 11	...	46 5 1	...
Old Kilpatrick	375 16 10	588 16 10	1,884 12 0	3,450 17 4	...	417 7 1	82 0 0
Rosencath . . . . .	...	...	105 12 0	193 16 6	...	4 16 0	...
Row . . . . .	...	358 4 5	571 4 0	1,317 9 11	...	31 5 0	8 0 0
Total of Dumbarton	644 10 10	1,916 6 11	8,188 16 0	15,859 13 5	1,115 13 11	1,156 4 2	169 14 0

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committee for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	93 3 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 9	164 1 3	11 7 2
...	150 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	399 6 4	...
...	118 12 1	5	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 10	214 13 5	0 1 0
...	150 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	334 19 5	...
100 0 0	7,290 10 5	...	...	1 9 0	16 2 0	3 3 6	...	95 7 2	16,494 17 3	680 4 4
15 0 0	394 0 6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	764 4 11	43 9 4
...	650 0 0	1/	850 0 0	...	...	...	1 17 6	...	1,866 17 5	...
...	500 0 0	10	...	...	34 14 1	...	...	3 0 0	1,082 3 3	...
...	370 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	696 2 10	...
...	250 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	507 6 6	57 15 8
296 3 1	1,620 0 8	6	...	117 13 8	...	...	...	*37 10 2	4,780 16 4	4 17 10
311 3 1	3,784 9 2	...	850 0 0	117 13 8	34 14 1	...	1 17 6	50 10 2	9,817 11 3	106 2 10
...	200 0 0	10	...	...	27 0 6	...	...	4 0 0	726 14 7	108 13 2
...	500 0 0	2/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068 19 6	394 2 8
...	250 0 0	1/5	...	...	...	...	...	...	682 16 11	83 6 3
73 0 0	600 0 0	10	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,804 2 2	80 13 10
61 14 0	172 17 9	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	37 15 0	952 18 1	...
85 0 0	985 0 0	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	†117 12 10	3,861 11 2	...
53 0 0	320 0 0	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	721 12 6	378 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	64 14 1	...	...	...	211 11 1	...
...	374 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	†61 2 6	640 5 2	61 13 7
160 0 0	800 0 0	11	...	118 1 2	...	...	...	69 0 0	2,272 14 2	1,237 19 8
...	373 4 9	9	...	...	...	0 15 0	...	...	682 9 8	...
160 0 0	1,000 0 0	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	3,997 8 9	881 16 9
...	1,200 0 0	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	28 10 0	2,545 17 3	206 13 5
571 14 0	6,585 2 6	...	370 0 0	118 1 2	91 14 7	0 15 0	...	319 19 4	20,169 1 0	2,933 6 4
270 0 0	2,250 0 0	1/1	...	...	...	1 15 0	3 11 7	†223 4 4	6,886 4 5	...
...	850 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	14 12 9	2,330 0 5	...
111 5 4	800 0 0	10 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	17 0 0	2,916 12 6	22 5 11
...	500 18 5	10 1/2	...	...	...	...	4 1 8	†410 17 2	1,675 14 5	...
...	245 0 0	5 1/2	...	39 12 1	...	...	...	...	578 6 8	...
102 14 6	550 0 0	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	5 17 0	2,575 7 4	...
483 19 10	5,195 18 5	...	...	39 12 1	...	1 15 0	7 13 3	681 11 4	16,862 5 9	22 5 11
...	282 15 8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	459 17 7	68 12 2
293 0 0	1,600 0 0	8	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	15 6 0	6,769 11 2	809 16 0
...	1,500 0 0	1/	1,050 0 0	6 7 4	...	...	...	8 0 0	4,161 19 10	...
14 18 0	982 18 9	10	1,000 0 0	...	...	2 5 0	...	2 5 0	2,954 0 8	90 6 11
323 4 0	3,059 10 10	1/	...	100 0 0	147 11 5	8 2 6	...	34 17 5	9,685 17 3	...
...	188 11 10	8 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 1 4	...
...	249 16 10	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 6	499 6 1	...
31 4 0	1,250 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	†46 5 8	4,293 13 4	...
304 17 0	...	...	...	...	521 16 2	...	...	49 0 0	1,634 1 0	351 6 9
...	900 0 0	7 1/2	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	1,539 16 6	283 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	125 19 8	...	...	**155 11 9	1,986 11 5	169 7 9
10 0 0	324 10 9	10	...	...	40 6 11	...	...	...	510 14 2	...
160 10 0	2,400 0 0	5 1/2	...	1 12 3	...	1 12 0	...	††38 11 5	4,672 8 8	718 2 2
264 0 0	5,450 0 0	1/1	2,363 0 0	...	...	2 5 0	...	19 6 0	14,898 1 1	74 9 3
...	487 12 8	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 6	800 1 8	175 19 2
279 4 0	2,338 0 0	7	...	29 0 0	...	3 8 6	...	5 10 8	4,941 6 6	601 12 1
1,740 17 0	21,023 17 4	...	5,413 0 0	126 19	7945 14	218 14 0	...	1784 6 11	60,014 8 3	3,342 13 3

* Rents, £28 10s. 8d.

† From Duke of Portland, £28 15s. 8d.

‡ From Farr under Boundary Award.

§ From Mr. Forrester Paton, £319 6s. 3d.

¶ Price of Property sold, £407 12s. 3d.

¶ Rents, £40 8s.

** From Gumbernauld, Cadder, and Kirkintilloch (L.) for Erections, £1,556 4s. 9d.

†† Rents, &c., £28 11s. 5d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art	Grants from County Councils for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUMFRIES.							
Annan (including B.)	...	94 13 9	541 4 0	966 10 7	...	59 0 6	...
Applegirth and Sibbaldie	40 11 11	...	41 8 0	74 8 0	...	...	...
Brydekirk	28 1 6	...	67 4 0	116 17 7	...	...	0 13 0
Caerlaverock	...	...	114 12 0	217 14 0	...	10 5 0	18 18 0
Canonbie	41 17 11	...	228 0 0	260 5 6	...	26 6 9	4 1 0
Closeburn	74 10 7	...	25 8 0	19 8 0	...	...	...
Cummertrees	35 9 5	1 12 6	63 12 0	125 8 0	...	2 3 6	3 10 6
Dalton	...	...	42 4 0	79 18 4	...	...	0 8 0
Dornock	5 15 5	...	69 12 0	121 13 6	...	...	0 15 0
Dryfesdale	...	21 0 0	327 12 0	724 14 6	...	90 5 4	...
Dumfries (B.)	4,130 15 7	180 12 2	841 4 0	1,838 17 4	...	91 14 0	24 1 0
Dumfries (L.)	6 10 8	48 8 6	334 0 0	696 1 0	26 9 0	12 5 6	12 14 0
Dunscope	8 12 4	2 9 2	111 0 0	202 3 6	...	4 1 0	4 17 6
Durrisdeer	45 7 10	...	81 0 0	153 16 0	...	...	0 8 0
Eakdalemuir	180 17 8	...	32 8 0	86 15 0	...	...	...
Ewes	...	...	18 0 0	44 13 0	...	...	...
Glencalrn	...	...	165 0 0	314 7 0	...	...	...
Gretna	...	...	112 16 0	184 2 6	...	...	...
Halfmorton	...	...	36 0 0	69 16 6	...	...	...
Hoddam	46 10 3	...	137 8 0	207 10 1	...	...	3 8 0
Holywood	54 6 6	...	91 16 0	170 7 6	...	...	1 14 6
Hutton and Corrie	6 0 9	...	76 4 0	162 14 0	...	...	1 4 0
Johnstone	64 4 1	...	85 16 0	196 9 0	...	6 13 6	8 18 6
Keir	...	...	27 0 0	54 6 6	...	...	...
Kirkconnel	...	...	108 0 0	194 18 6	...	...	...
Kirkmahoe	49 11 9	...	89 8 0	149 15 6	...	...	0 16 6
Kirkmichael	...	...	70 4 0	132 11 0	...	2 12 6	2 18 6
Kirkpatrick-Fleming	...	...	122 8 0	218 0 6	...	5 8 0	5 15 6
Kirkpatrick-Juxta	...	...	60 12 0	114 11 0	...	...	1 8 6
Langholm	...	37 9 10	386 8 0	825 2 0	126 13 7	62 6 10	26 12 6
Lochmaben (including B.)	...	...	252 0 0	488 1 6	...	16 9 0	17 11 6
Middlebie	...	...	82 8 0	134 19 2	...	...	...
Moffat	...	23 5 0	235 4 0	477 16 6	...	20 2 0	...
Morton	99 18 0	...	144 0 0	286 15 6	...	...	...
Monswald	11 0 3	...	32 8 0	55 14 0	...	...	...
Penpont	36 5 0	...	95 8 0	184 15 6	...	...	...
Ruthwell	22 19 9	...	51 12 0	94 19 6	...	...	3 5 0
St. Mungo	...	...	59 8 0	107 19 6	...	...	1 11 6
Sanquhar (including B.)	...	...	208 4 0	416 5 6	...	4 19 0	...
Tinwald	...	...	66 0 0	129 16 0	...	...	1 4 0
Torthorwald	...	3 9 0	111 12 0	203 2 0	...	4 5 9	5 0 0
Tundergarth	21 4 5	0 15 0	43 4 0	97 3 6	...	...	1 8 6
Tynron	...	...	29 8 0	76 19 0	...	...	0 12 0
Wamphray	...	...	33 0 0	68 13 6	...	...	1 17 6
Westerkirk	...	...	34 16 0	98 9 0	...	1 18 6	2 14 0
Total of Dumfries	5,010 11 7	443 14 11	6,038 0 0	11,729 5 1	152 2 7	421 16 8	178 6 6
EDINBURGH.							
Borthwick	27 12 4	...	63 0 0	101 5 6	...	...	...
Carrington	23 10 9	...	37 4 0	65 9 6	...	...	...
Cockpen	4 14 3	...	219 12 0	421 11 4	...	9 15 0	...
Colinton	65 14 11	...	389 8 0	630 8 9	...	3 13 6	...
Corstorphine	46 0 1	...	160 4 0	267 13 0	...	10 15 3	...
Cramond	37 5 7	...	310 4 0	607 17 0	...	...	...

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—Income—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assesment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
229 3 0	1,250 0 0	11	...	119 0 0	...	1 5 0	...	...	3,360 16 10	1,168 14 4
...	250 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	406 7 11	...
...	97 19 11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	310 16 0	...
...	245 0 0	11	150 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,006 9 0	...
...	450 0 0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110 11 2	...
...	211 4 9	4	...	...	...	...	...	*36 3 10	366 15 2	...
...	233 12 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6	465 10 5	...
...	100 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	224 10 4	...
...	200 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 8	399 19 7	...
239 15 0	850 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2,306 0 10	...
...	2,800 0 0	1/	...	...	...	1 0 0	34 12 11	18 10 0	9,961 7 0	...
...	838 10 11	8½	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	8 10 0	2,034 14 7	...
...	253 0 0	6	...	18 18 5	...	...	...	...	606 1 11	...
...	140 0 0	4	...	1 9 4	...	...	...	2 16 0	424 17 2	...
...	130 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	429 0 8	...
...	150 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 13 0	13 12 0
...	392 9 11	7	...	...	15 0 1	...	...	7 0 0	898 17 0	139 2 7
...	374 4 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	48 10 0	714 12 6	...
...	170 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	276 1 6	...
...	150 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 3	547 8 7	6 10 11
...	270 0 0	6	650 0 0	...	...	...	1 12 2	1 1 1	1,240 17 9	...
...	300 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	8 9 11	549 12 8	...
...	175 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 6	538 14 7	...
...	240 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	6 19 9	328 6 3	...
1 0 0	200 0 0	5½	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	512 18 6	11 2 5
...	275 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	564 16 9	...
...	200 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	408 16 0	...
...	330 0 0	8	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0	686 12 0	...
...	250 0 0	4½	...	3 14 4	...	...	...	...	420 5 10	6 12 10
125 0 0	600 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	2 18 9	24 11 1	2,246 2 7	...
...	550 0 0	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324 2 0	13 5 10
...	350 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	668 7 2	...
63 7 0	800 0 0	7½	...	37 11 8	6 17 0	...	...	...	1,674 3 2	7 3 6
...	250 0 0	7	...	2 6 10	...	...	...	2 6 0	785 6 4	...
...	161 5 8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 7 11	...
...	187 0 0	5½	...	2 14 2	...	...	...	...	506 2 8	...
...	168 15 6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	239 11 9	...
...	249 0 4	3½	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 9	419 8 1	...
...	400 0 0	6	...	73 1 7	...	...	...	17 10 0	1,120 0 1	93 1 10
...	225 10 10	5½	...	...	...	...	...	10 6 9	482 17 7	7 7 2
...	300 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	627 12 9	26 8 8
...	120 7 7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 3 0	...
...	99 6 9	5	...	59 10 7	...	...	...	9 0 0	274 16 4	...
...	113 5 0	4½	...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	234 16 0	1 12 9
...	242 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	374 17 6	9 14 2
708 5 0	16,430 13 2	...	800 0 0	590 6 11	81 17 1	2 10 0	29 8 10	206 9 1	42,782 2 5	1,503 10 0
...	180 0 0	3½	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	372 7 10	...
...	111 14 2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	227 18 5	...
...	500 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165 12 7	...
35 0 0	1,230 0 0	9	1,400 0 0	0 19 4	12 0 0	...	...	*25 7 10	3,852 12 4	...
...	400 0 0	4	...	30 16 8	...	...	...	5 5 2	920 14 3	...
...	830 0 0	6½	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	1 3 6	1,689 13 1	76 13 7

* Rents.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
	School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	101 8 0	163 12 0	...	...	...
47 10 0	...	85 4 0	142 15 6	...	...	...
79 6 2	...	210 0 0	359 19 6	...	...	...
...	...	446 16 0	767 8 0	...	17 9 6	...
8 8 6	...	103 16 0	170 12 6	9 10 6	...	...
...	...	36 12 0	48 16 0	...	...	...
5,709 1 3	224 12 8	17,052 4 0	25,687 1 2	...	1,924 10 9	...
63 5 2	...	83 12 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	126 0 0	230 8 6	...	...	...
...	6 6 0	49 16 0	81 4 6	...	...	...
...	...	104 8 0	182 12 4	...	...	...
...	...	310 16 0	523 19 6	...	...	...
25 0 7	5 5 0	856 4 0	1,635 9 5	161 12 3	64 9 0	...
5,520 6 4	2,052 1 6	5,657 8 0	11,496 6 0	459 8 4	2,770 6 11	100 0 0
128 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 8 7	...	654 0 0	1,144 1 6	...	...	...
...	27 4 5	333 12 0	631 19 0	...	12 12 0	...
...	206 7 0	945 0 0	1,610 0 7	228 17 4	13 14 9	...
...	...	274 16 0	492 9 0	90 16 7	29 10 0	...
366 14 6	...	124 16 0	216 12 0	...	...	...
111 1 3	12 4 6	413 8 0	800 2 6	...	...	...
...	...	22 16 0	46 7 6	...	...	...
64 19 0	169 0 6	637 16 0	1,172 6 6	...	38 7 6	...
...	...	118 16 0	207 11 6	...	...	...
202 6 3	2 14 0	319 16 0	516 17 9	47 17 10	19 8 6	...
11 19 1	...	135 0 0	252 0 0	...	...	...
12 8 4	...	29 8 0	48 2 0	...	...	...
701 1 10	10 15 4	702 12 0	1,281 16 6	73 6 2	28 4 9	47 15 11
12,321 18 0	2,726 10 11	21,062 12 0	61,853 1 6	1,051 2 0	4,944 17	5,147 15 11
...
50 4 0	...	96 12 0	162 14 0	...	...	7 15 8
79 5 4	...	66 12 0	113 16 0	...	14 0 6	...
...	...	60 8 0	97 18 6	...	...	2 17 6
76 10 6	...	207 4 0	642 19 6	...	21 16 6	29 11 5
8 16 5	...	73 4 0	140 16 6	...	...	6 2 2
270 9 2	...	442 16 0	659 15 0	208 3 0	21 12 6	27 17 1
...	1 3 9	498 0 0	918 0 6	282 12 4	42 3 5	30 9 10
...	...	72 0 0	142 17 0	...	...	7 6 7
127 6 9	...	27 12 0	73 17 6	...	...	6 19 8
...	...	729 12 0	1,325 2 2	274 19 6	68 6 0	...
89 7 2	...	232 4 0	451 10 11	...	7 3 6	...
73 2 0	1 17 6	344 12 0	719 13 0	...	34 7 0	25 0 0
88 17 1	...	...	...	...	...	5 17 11
...	...	115 4 0	226 15 0	...	...	6 16 1
...	14 4 11	105 0 0	360 16 0	...	...	12 3 2
12 11 7	...	28 4 0	41 13 6	...	...	3 4 4
199 15 7	...	89 16 0	134 1 0	...	...	6 19 7
223 12 0	...	266 4 0	429 7 6	69 16 7	24 9 0	29 5 10
56 18 8	...	78 12 0	148 7 0	...	8 2 6	9 1 4
...	...	28 8 0	47 16 0	...	...	...
...	1 6 0	137 8 0	232 5 0	...	...	9 16 7
62 18 2	...	60 12 0	105 19 6	...	6 6 0	8 2 2
2,076 14 11	18 11 2	2,828 4 0	7,266 0 1	820 11 5	248 10 0	245 7 11

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assess- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contrib- utions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	179 4 4	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	444 4 4	32 1 0
...	155 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	430 9 6	...
...	500 0 0	5	550 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	0 10 10	4 17 6	1,698 14 1	...
184 0 0	900 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	2,322 13 6	115 18 2
...	225 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	0 8 3	...	517 15 9	28 12 5
...	454 5 11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	539 13 11	...
240 0 0	77,798 14 8	8½	13,654 0 0	24 6 8	170 0 0	13 7 6	...	*266 6 0	152,705 4 8	1,655 7 6
...	115 0 0	10	...	2 5 7	...	...	...	...	214 2 9	...
...	390 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	746 8 6	145 6 10
...	110 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	241 6 6	8 14 3
...	470 10 11	4½	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	761 7 5	...
156 0 0	700 0 0	9	...	...	65 5 9	0 5 0	...	24 18 1	1,781 4 4	...
172 0 0	2,770 10 10	1½	1,000 0 0	...	...	3 12 6	2 10 5	5 19 10	6,702 13 10	...
850 0 0	20,775 0 0	1½	9,200 0 0	...	...	14 12 6	...	†237 18 3	59,116 2 10	...
...	109 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	1 17 8	...	249 0 10	...
...	2,250 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	7 4 4	‡326 0 0	4,445 14 5	149 18 3
...	680 0 0	7½	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 14 4	2,391 1 9	110 4 7
192 0 0	1,339 19 0	9	...	51 10 0	...	2 2 0	...	13 3 0	4,601 14 8	...
...	670 0 0	1½	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 11	1,561 1 6	645 19 11
...	220 0 0	3	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	833 3 6	...
212 0 0	900 0 0	9½	...	...	52 13 0	1 0 0	...	13 4 0	2,516 14 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	57 3 4	...	...	...	126 6 10	...
220 0 0	1,751 6 5	9	...	...	...	...	2 9 3	13 5 11	4,090 11 1	...
78 0 0	450 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	§29 9 7	883 17 1	61 19 6
66 0 0	501 5 8	7	...	...	...	...	...	8 15 6	1,785 1 6	...
...	420 0 0	7	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	1 8 9	831 7 10	...
...	184 10 7	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	275 8 11	...
24 13 4	1,800 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	7 8 8	5 15 0	4,683 5 6	...
2,489 13 4	120,069 2 6	...	26,504 0 0	114 18 3	370 5 1	36 0 6	22 9 5	990 3 3	265,724 10 1	3,030 16 0
2 3 2	200 0 0	6½	...	4 11 10	...	...	...	11 5 0	535 5 8	...
...	110 7 0	3½	...	66 15 9	...	...	...	6 0 7	456 17 2	...
...	180 0 0	11	...	50 10 8	...	...	...	1 0 0	332 14 8	39 5 1
79 10 5	800 0 0	11½	...	15 0 0	32 17 10	...	...	67 19 3	2,083 9 7	...
17 0 0	230 0 0	1½	...	23 3 5	...	...	...	1 0 0	500 2 6	...
7 16 0	400 0 0	9	...	30 10 2	...	...	...	0 19 9	2,764 19 8	...
32 0 0	690 0 0	1½	...	23 12 10	...	...	...	...	2,518 2 9	...
1 8 9	300 0 0	10½	...	20 14 8	...	...	...	1 5 0	545 12 0	17 16 2
2 14 8	150 0 0	5	...	17 4 4	...	...	...	1 0 0	406 14 2	...
23 0 0	1,685 7 9	1½	...	18 16 3	5 17 1	...	0 12 4	58 11 1	4,175 12 10	45 11 2
10 0 0	600 0 0	1½	850 0 0	...	...	...	1 6 1	5 12 6	2,241 16 7	...
143 0 0	650 0 0	10	...	228 2 2	65 0 0	0 5 0	...	4 14 6	2,309 14 2	1 11 10
...	160 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	249 16 0	...
1 0 0	220 0 0	9	...	21 3 6	...	...	...	||218 1 6	909 0 1	376 19 4
31 0 0	350 0 0	7½	...	26 5 6	...	...	...	6 10 0	905 19 7	...
...	160 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	247 8 5	...
...	225 0 0	7½	...	22 19 0	25 0 0	...	...	4 17 4	701 8 6	...
...	437 0 0	9	...	52 5 8	...	...	...	¶56 9 2	1,578 9 9	...
2 3 2	300 0 0	8	...	36 9 10	64 11 6	...	...	1 5 0	707 12 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	160 10 7	...	...	...	231 13 7	171 2 1
...	386 10 6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	767 5 1	4 12 9
...	270 0 0	11	...	47 1 10	...	...	...	...	551 0 8	...
352 16 2	8,454 5 3	...	850 0 0	715 7 5	353 17 0	5 5 0	1 13 5	448 5 8	25,720 14 5	656 18 5

* Rents, £285; Income Day Industrial School, £299 19s. † From Bell's Trust, £167 10s., Kellie Bequest, £37 10s.
‡ From Edinburgh under Boundary Award, £325. § Rents, &c., £25 19s. 6d. || Price of Property and Furniture sold, £196.
¶ From Grant Trust, £40.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 1st May 1893.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FIFE							
Abdie . . . . .	...	...	28 16 0	...	...	...	...
Aberdour	10 2 0	...	154 18 0	294 17 6	...	...	...
Anstruther-Easter . . . . .	...	...	128 0 0	206 5 6	39 14 0	9 16 6	...
Anstruther-Wester	32 6 6	...	45 12 0	72 7 0	...	...	...
Auchterderran . . . . .	...	0 17 6	164 8 0	275 7 0	...	7 11 6	...
Craig (Comb.) . . . . .	...	1 0 10	12 12 0	28 12 6	...	...	...
Auchtermuchty . . . . .	...	...	141 0 0	267 17 0	...	10 12 0	...
Auchtertool . . . . .	...	1 8 6	61 4 0	99 7 6	...	...	...
Ballingry	69 13 3	0 13 9	129 0 0	208 18 6	...	6 4 6	...
Balmerino . . . . .	...	...	59 8 0	107 10 6	...	...	...
Beath . . . . .	...	2 19 9	1,579 4 0	2,799 16 8	659 12	5, 47 8 6	...
Burntisland (B.)	98 3 9	23 9 0	269 0 0	711 13 0	...	118 12 11	45 5 0
Burntisland (L.)	76 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameron	76 8 3	...	84 16 0	110 4 6	...	...	...
Carnbee	42 16 7	...	88 16 0	88 16 6	...	...	...
Carnock	178 6 9	...	105 0 0	164 12 0	4 9 6	...	...
Ceres . . . . .	...	...	129 0 0	212 16 0	...	5 9 0	...
Collieston . . . . .	...	...	205 4 0	356 8 6	...	...	5 5 0
Crail . . . . .	...	...	180 4 0	213 0 0	...	...	...
Creche	8 12 3	...	37 4 0	62 5 0	0 13 9	...	...
Culross	603 4 3	1 16 3	77 8 0	134 9 6	...	...	...
Culter . . . . .	...	12 11 3	64 0 0	105 14 6	...	...	...
Cupar (B.)	52 0 9	...	380 8 0	632 14 1	...	25 19 2	...
Cupar (L.)	17 10 5	1 3 5	13 16 9	23 0 6	...	...	...
Dalrrie	86 8 11	...	59 8 0	104 18 0	...	...	...
Dalgaty	214 8 11	...	156 12 0	267 16 0	33 13 4	...	...
Dunbog . . . . .	...	3 0 0	45 13 0	81 9 6	...	...	...
Dunfermline (B.) . . . . .	...	586 19 2	1,879 4 0	2,675 6 8	738 12	2,325 18 0	101 7 8
Dunfermline (L.) . . . . .	...	12 0 0	872 8 0	1,472 7 6	163 6 3	15 12 0	...
Dunino . . . . .	...	...	40 4 0	69 3 0	...	...	...
Dysart (B.)	44 8 10	62 15 4	1,291 16 0	2,072 5 9	406 2 11	159 10 6	...
Dysart (L.) . . . . .	...	...	30 8 0	157 6 6	15 1 4	...	3 0 0
Elie . . . . .	...	...	82 16 0	139 14 0	...	...	...
Falkland	72 13 10	26 17 4	189 12 0	156 13 6	...	...	8 0 0
Ferry-Port-on-Craig . . . . .	...	...	319 16 0	627 10 10	97 5 4	37 17 6	...
Fife	4 1 8	...	25 4 0	59 17 0	...	...	...
Forgan . . . . .	...	...	316 12 0	634 18 0	...	17 18 0	10 0 0
Inverkeithing	38 16 11	12 15 2	233 0 0	552 8 6	...	3 0 0	10 16 0
Kemback . . . . .	...	...	65 12 0	129 8 6	...	...	...
Kennoway	186 0 8	20 4 7	154 4 0	288 2 7	34 11 6	...	...
Kettle	30 16 7	...	120 12 0	216 5 6	...	...	...
Kilconquhar . . . . .	...	...	99 12 0	154 19 0	...	...	...
Kilmany	12 12 3	...	40 4 0	61 10 0	...	...	...
Kilrenny . . . . .	...	17 17 0	233 0 0	578 3 1	119 14 3	...	...
Kinghorn (including B.)	21 17 6	...	288 16 0	411 5 0	...	11 3 0	...
Kinglame	6 0 1	0 1 4	72 12 0	126 1 0	...	5 12 0	...
Kingsbarns . . . . .	...	...	66 0 0	106 4 6	...	...	...
Kirkcaldy (B.)	763 17 6	399 0 0	1,704 0 0	3,390 17 7	464 18	2,175 5 9	50 0 0
Kirkcaldy (L.) and Abbotsbank	72 7 4	...	63 12 0	99 5 0	...	...	...
Largo	169 12 1	...	157 16 0	149 16 6	...	...	...
Largoward . . . . .	...	...	88 4 0	167 14 6	...	...	...
Leath	276 3 10	1 15 0	292 8 0	450 0 0	73 16 3	23 0 3	...
Leuchars	59 14 5	1 9 6	240 12 0	378 6 0	...	...	...
Lochgelly . . . . .	...	2 9 1	693 12 0	1,193 14 0	234 18 1	29 2 6	...
Logie . . . . .	...	...	28 16 0	60 14 6	...	...	...
Markinch . . . . .	...	77 0 2	597 12 0	1,081 1 0	76 3 11	...	...
Monimell	62 8 5	...	84 12 0	72 12 6	...	...	...

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	238 0 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 16 4	38 10 11
...	597 14 8	8½	...	...	...	...	...	7 1 9	1,064 11 9	...
...	180 15 9	10	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	22 17 2	592 8 11	80 8 8
...	150 0 0	1½	247 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	556 0 6	...
...	231 16 10	7	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 6	780 9 4	122 0 7
...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	...	...	112 6 4	26 16 4
...	280 0 0	8½	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	699 10 0	163 6 8
...	222 5 4	7½	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	4 4 6	391 13 10	...
...	234 14 7	1½	420 0 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	...	1,163 0 1	...
...	139 5 10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	306 4 4	45 5 0
80 0 0	2,200 0 0	1½	1,480 0 0	...	14 8 0	0 15 0	...	26 5 6	3,527 8 10	196 15 1
...	552 14 1	8½	...	39 0 0	90 0 0	...	0 17 10	5 0 0	2,128 18 7	...
...	160 2 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	236 10 10	...
...	233 9 6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	484 15 8	...
...	250 0 0	6	...	18 6 5	...	...	...	0 16 0	464 11 6	...
...	240 0 0	11½	...	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	632 13 9	...
...	302 9 8	7½	...	16 16 0	...	...	...	12 1 4	678 11 0	189 1 1
50 0 0	350 0 0	5½	...	4 6 8	...	...	...	3 10 0	974 14 2	319 0 11
...	360 0 0	8	...	21 0 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	727 14 0	...
...	111 4 8	1½	...	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	228 14 5	4 17 2
...	200 0 0	7	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	31 15 4	1,088 13 3	...
...	150 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	334 5 9	15 7 7
...	590 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	18 12 6	1,724 14 7	109 6 3
...	75 0 0	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 10 4	...
...	95 18 7	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	317 18 6	...
...	227 1 6	9	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	899 19 3	...
...	124 15 11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 17 5	16 19 2
...	3,000 0 0	1½	...	5 13 2	41 9 0	0 5 0	...	7 129 14 9	17,384 0 2	...
...	2,002 1 6	1½	530 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	3 0 0	5,071 15 2	216 9 4
...	84 7 9	7	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	4 13 10	202 18 7	9 5 3
...	1,245 1 8	6½	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	7 6 4 2	5,408 5 2	735 12 9
...	235 15 9	8	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 0	517 2 7	33 4 5
25 0 0	361 13 11	6½	...	6 19 5	...	...	...	...	591 3 4	...
...	300 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	790 3 8	134 13 3
80 0 0	400 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	1,569 17 8	241 18 2
...	90 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	172 2 8	9 8 8
95 0 0	1,200 0 0	10	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	8,286 1 0	...
...	650 0 0	3½	...	3 17 4	...	...	0 7 8	1 0 0	1,606 17 2	410 5 1
...	136 11 2	7	...	...	...	...	...	329 11 8	329 11 8	37 12 3
...	320 0 0	11½	...	1 13 4	...	...	...	31 10 0	1,036 15 8	...
...	270 0 0	6	...	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	642 4 1	...
...	300 12 6	9	...	...	...	...	...	136 3 8	691 7 2	...
...	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 7 3	4 15 3
...	530 0 0	1½	...	...	...	...	...	6 9 7	1,585 3 11	170 19 0
...	678 17 3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,372 3 9	...
...	330 14 6	8	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 3	545 2 2	...
...	220 0 0	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	391 4 6	...
...	3,840 14 7	1½	4,249 0 0	...	30 10 0	...	15 14 9	122 13 9	15,204 15 1	...
...	133 16 10	4	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	...	370 4 8	...
...	371 10 7	6	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	0 14 0	857 10 3	...
5 0 0	268 18 6	1½	...	...	18 1 0	...	...	...	547 18 0	13 4 11
95 0 0	725 0 0	10½	1,400 0 0	...	25 0 0	...	1 16 9	37 8 10	3,731 7 10	...
...	560 0 0	6½	...	10 6 2	...	...	...	...	1,250 8 1	...
25 0 0	908 17 11	1½	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	3,133 1 1	...
...	92 10 8	6	...	2 15 6	...	...	...	...	184 16 8	2 3 2
95 0 0	1,500 0 0	1½	400 0 0	...	...	...	4 3 3	11 3 0	3,842 3 4	...
...	260 0 0	9	...	7 11 0	...	...	...	...	486 19 11	...

* Contributions from Mr. Carnegie, £7,051 7s. 11d. † From Philips Trust, £80 2s. 1d. ‡ From Fernie Trust, £30.
 § Price of Property sold, £38 18s. 8d. || Swan Testimonial Annuity, £30.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

WARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 1st May 1888.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1880.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation (Scot- land) Act, 1882.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878—contd.							
...	...	...	19 4 0	45 8 6	...	...	...
...	234 7 6	...	190 4 0	348 7 6	40 7 0	14 4 0	6 8 0
...	47 14 1	...	18 12 0	29 9 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	232 16 0	386 12 6	75 19 7	13 0 0	...
...	...	15 16 0	633 12 0	1,177 11 6	...	45 15 0	...
...	61 8 2	...	110 8 0	170 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	4 16 0	196 4 0	374 2 6	95 16 10	...	...
...	49 3 0	...	74 16 0	181 14 8	...	...	...
...	1,101 13 10	...	640 16 9	1,220 9 6	213 4 8	75 10 0	...
...	...	1 1 0	88 8 0	154 2 6	...	...	...
...	67 2 8	14 11 6	153 0 0	269 2 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	88 12 0	181 8 10	...	...	...
...	56 10 9	41 13 5	201 0 0	362 8 8	58 17 11	21 1 2	...
...	389 8 7	2 9 6	1,365 0 0	2,244 17 11	286 5 2	86 11 6	...
Total of Five	5,810 10 11	1,157 10 9	19,102 16 0	33,715 1 1	3,962 5 2	1315 4 5	243 7 8
FORFAR.							
...	...	...	66 12 0	64 17 0	...	...	...
...	...	1 1 5	44 8 0	67 12 0	...	...	...
...	67 11 4	...	59 8 0	101 7 6	...	...	...
...	...	168 8 8	1,779 12 0	3,479 10 11	631 0 2	99 11 0	300 0 0
...	30 5 8	...	46 16 0	73 7 6	...	...	...
...	...	12 15 0	392 8 0	860 15 0	56 16 11	...	...
...	...	196 17 7	796 12 0	1,608 11 11	347 13 9	86 1 11	35 0 0
...	...	...	81 12 0	228 4 0	...	...	...
...	...	338 5 10	668 4 0	1,621 15 6	...	113 4 0	52 10 7
...	7 9 8	...	27 12 0	53 12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	108 4 0	181 7 6	...	3 12 6	...
...	86 14 8	...	72 0 0	167 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	248 8 0	264 4 6	30 0 6	3 12 0	...
...	173 5 11	...	56 8 0	107 14 6	...	...	...
...	...	4,114 16 8	10,099 16 0	21,841 8 11	1,139 14 10	1,180 7 7	430 0 0
...	...	...	114 12 0	201 9 4	...	14 4 0	...
...	...	14 8 11	126 0 0	227 9 0	23 15 8	5 5 0	...
...	31 17 3	...	49 16 0	79 4 6	...	...	...
...	105 5 2	0 5 0	76 4 0	138 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	61 16 0	107 8 6	...	...	...
...	60 0 1	...	31 16 0	131 14 6	...	...	...
...	476 7 11	113 14 3	1,218 12 0	1,594 14 6	336 8 9	155 5 0	...
...	2 14 5	...	129 0 0	223 0 6	...	...	...
...	31 3 9	...	41 8 0	67 9 0	...	1 12 0	...
...	27 11 0	2 8 8	143 8 0	238 17 0	44 5 5	...	...
...	...	1 10 0	111 0 0	206 15 6	...	6 13 0	...
...	...	...	68 0 0	182 19 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	54 0 0	108 12 3	...	2 18 0	...
...	...	...	87 12 0	166 8 6	...	1 8 6	...
...	116 16 8	...	135 0 0	240 3 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	57 12 0	99 11 0	...	...	...
...	26 11 0	...	37 12 0	59 12 0	...	...	...
...	92 16 11	...	51 12 0	90 19 0	...	...	...
...	31 14 2	...	58 4 0	108 2 0	...	...	...
...	3 6 7	3 18 10	24 12 0	53 19 0	...	...	...
...	...	10 1 8	447 0 0	874 19 0	...	28 8 5	...
...	...	...	18 12 0	46 11 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	34 16 0	59 11 6	...	...	...
...	93 11 4	14 5 7	127 0 0	198 3 0	...	...	...

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	96 1 5	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	21 7 4	162 19 3	2 13 0
95 0 0	145 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	1 14 5	...	1,075 4 5	...
...	52 18 5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 13 6	...
...	130 0 0	4	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	...	873 8 1	...
...	845 7 0	4½	...	35 15 3	...	...	...	72 15 5	2,826 6 2	...
...	351 6 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	693 10 2	...
...	230 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	4 17 10	901 17 2	3 7 7
...	200 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	472 18 6	...
95 0 0	800 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	2 17 5	4,149 11 5	...
...	146 3 7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	884 15 1	...
80 0 0	358 16 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	14 18 0	957 10 8	...
...	120 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 4	404 17 2	75 3 8
95 0 0	400 0 0	1/1½	...	15 11 3	...	...	1 14 3	4 0 6	1,251 17 10	...
95 0 0	2,443 18 3	10	...	...	...	...	...	159 14 9	6,972 5 8	...
1,010 0 0	36,118 19 9	...	9,726 10 0	346 1 9	287 0 0	2 0 0	31 7 6	7,896 14 0	120,345 15 0	3,358 3 2
...	216 0 5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	347 9 5	120 0 8
...	334 15 9	8½	...	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	448 6 4	145 2 11
...	103 7 11	3½	...	8 14 0	...	...	...	...	340 8 9	...
35 0 0	4,700 0 0	1/3	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	54 3 2	12,147 5 11	1,351 13 10
...	197 6 3	5	...	...	...	...	0 4 2	4 0 0	341 8 7	...
18 6 8	804 19 4	10	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 2	2,149 1 1	444 14 9
...	1,800 0 0	1/3	...	5 9 1	...	...	...	11 8 0	4,832 14 3	127 14 11
...	350 0 0	4	...	12 10 6	...	...	0 3 2	0 5 1	667 14 9	13 15 8
300 0 0	1,666 7 8	9	540 0 0	...	...	0 5 0	...	27 16 3	6,023 10 10	1,140 1 0
...	75 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 13 8	18 14 10
20 0 0	282 7 5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	590 11 5	...
...	380 15 9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	698 17 10	...
...	650 0 0	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246 5 0	313 10 3
...	116 8 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	452 16 11	...
...	32,607 3 5	1/0½	919 10 0	...	...	6 3 6	...	1463 0 6	72,801 1 5	8,591 14 1
...	199 17 7	5	...	7 14 8	...	...	...	0 8 4	538 7 11	35 1 0
...	220 19 3	11	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0	623 2 10	...
...	180 1 8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 19 4	...
...	189 12 5	6½	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 6	513 8 2	...
...	140 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	309 4 6	33 6 6
...	100 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	313 17 6	...
45 0 0	1,450 0 0	10½	...	...	...	1 11 0	7 11 11	597 6 1	5,496 3 4	137 4 4
...	260 0 0	4½	...	3 17 4	...	...	...	24 0 0	652 12 3	...
...	96 14 11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	238 8 8	5 11 4
30 0 0	140 8 8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	626 18 9	...
...	330 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	655 18 6	36 1 4
...	300 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	523 19 0	18 7 2
...	87 3 9	6½	...	...	...	...	...	6 19 1	259 14 1	34 14 5
...	249 0 4	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	605 18 11	0 6 1
...	221 5 1	5	...	26 9 8	...	...	...	...	739 16 11	...
...	198 3 4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	355 6 4	5 8 4
...	118 2 2	6	1,259 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,490 17 2	...
...	148 4 8	5½	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	384 0 1	...
...	100 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	295 0 2	...
...	125 1 2	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 17 7	...
240 0 0	1,100 0 0	10	...	154 6 0	...	...	...	138 11 10	2,893 6 9	47 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	41 5 0	...	...	...	106 8 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	108 5 1	...	...	...	203 2 7	...
...	597 7 5	10	430 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 7 7	1,452 14 11	154 11 7

* Rents, £52.

† From Markinch under Boundary Award, £15.

‡ Price of Property sold, £351 5s. 6d. From Dundee Educational Trust, £100. § From Forfar Educational Trust, £50.

|| From Cortachy and Clova under Boundary Award.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1890.						Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.													
	£	s	d.				£	s	d.												
FORFAR—contd.																					
Lintrathen	24	5	8	...	60	0	0	187	14	6											
Lochlee	26	19	11	...	28	4	0	57	14	6											
Logie-Port . . . . .	...	...	...	...	76	16	0	168	12	2							
Lunan	44	14	6	...	12	4	0	43	19	4											
Lundie	19	6	2	...	27	12	0	51	3	6											
Mains and Strathmartine	200	8	1	...	249	12	0	421	7	0											
Marytown	49	17	2	...	37	0	0	62	4	0											
Menmuir	43	17	2	...	46	16	0	86	14	8											
Monifeth	176	8	2	...	222	4	0	397	15	8											
Monikie . . . . .	...	...	...	...	125	8	0	212	6	0							
Montrose (B.) . . . . .	...	125	2	6	1,163	0	0	2,097	4	1										
Montrose (L.)	16	7	1	...	61	4	0	100	14	5											
Murroes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	64	4	0	112	1	0							
Navar and Lethnot	4	13	8	...	22	4	0	53	9	6											
Newtyle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66	0	0	111	19	6							
Oatdlaw	5	3	9	...	43	16	0	...	...	...								
Panbride . . . . .	...	...	...	...	165	12	0	271	15	0							
Rescobie	0	7	8	...	22	4	0	40	12	0											
Ruthven . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26	8	0	55	18	6							
St. Vigean and Arbreath (L.) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	92	0	0	213	19	6							
Stracathro . . . . .	...	...	...	...	38	8	0	67	6	6							
Tannadice . . . . .	...	16	3	2	99	0	0	215	5	6										
Tealing . . . . .	...	...	...	...	46	16	0	83	4	6							
Total of Forfar	2,070	6	10	5,589	8	6	30,389	16	0	41,246	8	1	3,216	9	1,961	10	5,717	10	7		
HADDINGTON.																					
Aberlady	69	2	2	...	79	16	0	135	6	0		
Athelstaneford	2	10	0	62	0	0	114	12	6	7	10	6	
Bolton	10	16	0	28	7	6	
Dirleton	151	16	0	244	11	0	
Dunbar (B.)	286	4	0	694	7	4	
Dunbar (L.)	5	1	9	189	4	0	275	16	6	5	0	6	7	9	6
Garvald	19	0	9	26	12	0	64	3	0	
Gladsmuir	136	2	0	237	11	0	2	11	6	7	10	0
Haddington (Including E.)	47	14	6	6	2	6	274	4	0	564	0	0	21	2	0	7	10	0
Humble	187	12	4	34	0	0	24	19	6	
Innerwick	7	17	7	52	4	0	83	6	0	
Morham	29	8	0	58	3	0	7	10	0	
North Berwick	56	11	6	201	12	0	599	5	7	17	14	7	15	0	0
Oldhamstocks	50	8	0	82	1	6	
Ormiston	17	6	1	145	4	0	250	16	0	15	0	0	
Pencaltland	91	12	9	49	16	0	81	12	6	2	6	9	7	10	0
Prestonkirk	186	14	4	142	16	0	260	5	0	9	6	0	7	10	0
Prestonpans	218	6	10	6	4	0	313	4	0	557	7	4	87	12	0	14	16	6
Salkn	43	16	0	90	0	6	7	10	0
Spott	40	16	0	122	2	6
Stanton	17	5	1	67	12	0	38	16	0
Tranent	24	16	4	604	4	0	1,011	18	0	119	3	5	17	0	6
Whitekirk and Tynninghame	0	8	0	78	12	0	125	0	6	7	10	0	...
Whittinghame	30	19	6	31	16	0	66	12	6	7	10	0	...
Wigton (Comb.)	2	7	7	7	16	0	26	19	6
Yester	70	16	0	167	7	6	7	10	0	...
Total of Haddington	800	9	1	106	16	4	3,121	14	0	6,061	16	3	306	16	5	89	16	10	112	9	6

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assess- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 0 0	144 19 11	3'	...	...	...	...	...	...	377 0 1	23 12 8
...	94 18 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	207 16 5	...
...	330 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 1	571 3 6	131 10 4
...	71 0 7	3½	...	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	183 1 5	...
...	103 5 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 7 0	...
...	700 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575 17 1	...
...	60 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	209 1 2	...
...	120 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	0 2 7	...	297 10 3	...
...	581 9 9	8½	...	...	...	...	...	430 5 4	1,888 8 9	36 15 11
...	460 0 0	6	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,047 14 0	47 11 0
...	2,900 0 0	17½	...	16 4 0	...	...	7 3 8	127 11 7	6,988 11 5	2,328 4 2
...	175 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 2	363 11 8	...
...	275 3 2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	452 8 2	38 14 5
...	99 18 9	7	...	...	...	...	...	4 1 4	184 7 3	...
...	224 8 1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	412 7 7	...
...	80 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	0 3 4	...	129 3 1	79 2 5
70 0 0	203 8 9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	710 16 6	635 2 5
...	80 0 0	3½	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	148 3 5	...
...	47 7 2	6	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	137 13 8	20 7 9
...	485 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	799 9 6	188 1 9
...	140 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 14 6	30 12 9
...	360 0 0	4½	...	...	6 14 1	...	...	...	597 2 9	...
...	178 18 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 8	311 3 2	...
768 6 8	58,681 11 9	...	4,396 10 0	242 17 5	156 14 2	7 19 6	15 8 5	1,228 10 3	141,021 3 3	16,340 0 2
7 0 0	100 0 0	2½	...	27 11 0	...	...	...	1 18 0	430 19 1	...
...	181 5 8	4½	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	369 18 2	92 0 0
...	170 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 3 6	...
...	689 0 3	9½	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	1,086 2 3	128 10 2
...	500 0 0	6	...	80 0 0	...	...	...	6 3 3	1,536 14 7	415 4 6
...	500 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	933 7 3	61 0 8
...	155 0 0	5	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	654 15 9	...
...	600 0 0	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	983 14 0	...
...	850 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	28 7 3	1,789 0 2	1,758 15 0
...	259 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	0 10 8	...	456 2 6	...
...	176 16 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	325 6 0	...
...	98 14 10	10	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 5	197 13 3	...
...	820 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	1,710 15 8	...
...	140 8 7	8	...	...	...	...	...	7 11 7	281 9 8	58 5 1
...	260 0 0	10	...	...	45 9 6	...	...	...	733 15 7	24 13 8
...	120 0 0	3½	170 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	523 1 0	...
...	360 0 0	6	...	4 13 0	...	...	0 9 9	6 17 6	907 11 7	...
33 0 0	220 0 0	4½	...	70 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,520 18 8	...
...	202 2 8	10½	...	23 2 0	...	...	...	...	366 11 2	22 12 2
...	191 17 5	8	...	0 19 0	...	...	...	8 13 5	364 8 4	...
...	320 0 0	1/3½	...	4 16 8	...	...	...	2 2 6	500 12 3	...
110 0 0	600 0 0	6	...	200 0 0	...	1 7 6	...	...	2,698 11 9	35 15 1
...	298 17 6	8	...	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	511 15 6	147 3 6
...	136 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 6	282 16 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	57 3 1	4 1 8
...	240 0 0	8	...	30 4 0	...	...	...	...	535 17 6	92 0 2
160 0 0	8,179 3 4	...	550 0 0	442 18 2	65 9 6	1 7 6	1 0 5	78 6 5	19,957 19 9	2,841 2 2

* Price of Property sold, £409 2s. † Rents. ‡ Classification.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

ED AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 1st May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ERNESS.							
ISLAND.							
d Kincardine . . . . .	...	...	96 0 0	351 18 2	...	6 6 0	5 10 0
... ..	...	...	42 12 0	126 9 6	...	...	...
... ..	9 16 6	...	64 4 0	112 2 0	...	...	18 8 6
oldart	5 1 2	2 18 0	36 12 0	86 14 6	...	...	5 18 0
Abertarff . . . . .	...	11 10 0	82 4 0	186 4 0	...	...	11 17 6
ross . . . . .	...	...	102 12 0	212 8 0	...	...	19 6 8
unlehty . . . . .	...	...	72 12 0	201 19 0	...	...	2 10 0
...	...	...	79 16 0	217 16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	180 0 0	409 8 6	...	...	2 10 0
...	...	...	111 0 0	273 3 0	...	...	7 12 6
...	...	0 8 0	56 8 0	151 15 6	...	...	...
...	26 9 6	...	17 8 0	69 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,620 4 0	3,049 14 8	...	194 2 4	...
and Bona . . . . .	...	...	388 16 0	608 2 0	...	...	29 17 6
... ..	...	14 8 0	284 3 0	622 8 6	...	17 14 4	51 6 0
... ..	...	...	91 12 0	117 10 1	...	...	11 16 0
... ..	...	...	166 8 0	511 1 8	...	17 12 8	28 5 8
... ..	...	...	175 4 0	454 11 6	...	...	1 8 0
... ..	...	...	180 0 0	455 10 6	...	8 3 6	46 10 0
... ..	...	...	166 16 0	238 13 6	...	...	22 7 6
... ..	60 6 7	...	95 16 0	207 4 0	...	...	4 10 0
rossie	514 1 2	...	66 12 0	163 8 6	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	121 4 0	251 6 6	...	...	6 8 0
Glenmoriston	98 14 1	45 4 8	197 8 0	626 14 0	...	...	20 15 0
MULAR.							
... ..	319 7 8	...	243 12 0	505 8 0	120 17 7	...	...
... ..	...	...	64 4 0	180 8 0	...	...	2 16 0
... ..	466 10 10	0 6 11	352 4 0	869 9 0	308 10 9	2 11 0	35 18 0
... ..	328 3 11	2 17 10	366 0 0	949 8 8	247 16 2	...	...
... ..	...	0 18 8	38 12 0	912 5 6	70 12 4	...	7 3 0
... ..	...	8 6 4	290 0 0	954 18 9	387 2 10	...	...
... ..	...	6 19 9	328 4 0	787 10 6	166 8 5	...	19 19 6
... ..	159 2 11	10 17 2	146 8 0	834 9 6	87 10 1	...	2 0 0
... ..	122 19 2	1 10 4	34 16 0	107 4 0	...	...	...
... ..	...	...	141 0 0	234 18 6	86 17 0	...	2 10 0
... ..	...	8 6 0	429 0 0	1,865 11 1	274 1 9	...	...
... ..	5 2 2	...	129 0 0	447 6 0	74 6 0	1 14 6	12 16 6
... ..	123 7 8	...	228 16 0	535 8 0	114 8 5	...	18 2 6
of Inverness	2,145 19 0	103 11 10	7,234 7 0	17,067 15 4	1,811 8 4	240 2 11	379 2 0
ARDINE.							
... ..	21 17 12	1 16 5	49 16 0	88 8 0	...	...	7 11 6
... ..	...	...	177 12 0	303 11 7	1 18 1	...	15 16 11
... ..	30 11 8	49 1 2	238 0 0	448 7 6	...	15 6 9	41 12 8
... ..	...	...	182 12 0	384 8 6	24 5 4	8 13 8	9 5 7
... ..	...	14 14 0	267 0 0	444 14 4	112 1 2	...	18 9 5
... ..	82 11 1	...	265 16 0	477 18 0	78 17 4	25 14 11	12 16 8
... ..	...	...	80 8 0	191 12 8	...	...	9 3 2
... ..	...	...	106 4 0	212 9 6	...	...	11 15 6
... ..	101 18 6	14 2 5	431 8 0	795 15 2	...	17 12 6	42 16 7
... ..	...	...	178 4 0	329 10 0	...	6 10 3	36 2 18
... ..	...	...	24 12 0	60 18 6	...	...	4 12 7
... ..	60 16 8	0 8 6	82 16 0	162 0 6	...	2 2 9	9 7 1
... ..	45 16 8	1 4 0	70 16 0	141 8 0	...	...	7 6 8

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—Income—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.													
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 0 0	400 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 6	767 6 8	...	...	...
1 10 0	190 16 1	6	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	389 7 7	57 17 9	...	...
...	135 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	380 12 6	...	...	...
...	190 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 3 9	13 9 2	...	...
1 10 0	208 11 0	6	588 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100 2 6	...	...	...
...	280 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584 6 9	20 13 2	...	...
...	377 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654 1 0	45 12 6	...	...
...	394 14 5	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692 6 8	76 11 2	...	...
3 0 0	650 0 0	1/4	...	22 6 2	...	...	...	...	3 18 8	1,268 3 4	...	...	...
...	490 6 1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	884 8 7	32 19 5	...	...
...	159 1 7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 0	368 6 1	109 2 7	...	...
166 0 0	78 5 1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 0 0	315 2 7	...	...	...
...	4,200 0 0	1/1	4,584 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 5 8	18,618 6 3	4,071 13 9	...	...
...	1,238 0 0	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,179 15 6	169 13 8	...	...
33 0 0	737 8 6	7	...	19 6 8	...	1 2 8	...	...	90 8 6	1,840 3 11	518 3 11	...	...
...	807 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717 18 1	343 11 5	...	...
27 0 0	550 0 0	10	288 0 0	...	3 15 5	...	...	...	...	1,588 1 11	...	...	...
...	406 14 9	10	...	...	25 2 4	...	...	...	...	1,062 17 7	...	...	...
114 9 0	406 11 9	7	...	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	66 10 0	1,294 5 9	...	...	...
1 10 0	175 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841 6 6	3 13 9	...	...
...	455 16 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 8	632 8 8	...	...	...
7 10 0	225 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978 8 7	...	...	...
...	164 18 8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543 13 8	84 12 5	...	...
106 10 0	585 15 1	9	...	...	22 11 4	...	...	...	...	1,518 11 9	...	...	...
...
4 10 0	60 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 6	1,155 17 4	...	...	...
...	393 16 11	10 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641 3 11	...	...	...
20 0 0	246 0 0	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 11 0	2,391 16 6	96 5 4	...	...
...
7 10 0	428 0 0	1/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1355 0 0	2,584 16 5	26 4 4	...	...
3 0 0	142 9 1	3/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533 0 2	24 16 8	...	...
38 10 0	110 0 0	2/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 4 6	1,911 17 5	567 3 4	...	...
...
40 10 0	612 10 5	1/6	440 0 0	...	...	0 15 0	1 8 10	60 0 0	2,458 19 5	...	...	...	...
...	171 2 4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	0 18 3	350 0 0	982 8 8	...	...	...
...	129 10 7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396 0 1	...	...	...
...	364 1 5	2/5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3900 0 0	2/6	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	880 9 5	...	...	...
10 10 0	117 18 9	1/6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 0	3,179 2 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	828 12 6	27 3 0	...	...
10 10 0	280 0 0	1/3	730 0 0	...	...	1 15 0	...	190 0 0	2,071 19 7	...	...	...	...
509 10 0	17,094 8 9	...	6,642 0 0	42 12 10	66 9 1	7 5 0	6 17 0	874 6 1	54,207 9 2	6,207 7 4	...	...	...
...
...	180 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349 4 9	...	...	...
...	360 0 0	7	1,840 0 0	21 19 5	...	...	...	...	1452 7 11	4,172 19 11	...	...	...
86 0 0	753 12 8	8 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 18 11	1,697 10 11	...	...	...
...
...	250 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749 4 8	57 10 11	...	...
...	290 11 8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142 10 7	...	...	...
...	430 11 10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 8	1,427 5 11	...	...	...
...	372 14 11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553 18 10	70 7 8	...	...
...	395 5 6	9 1/2	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	4 18 0	732 10 6	77 13 10	...	...
...	1,162 19 1	8	525 0 0	...	28 17 10	...	...	...	...	3,057 11 1	56 16 11	...	...
...
65 0 0	531 5 10	8 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162 19 8	78 10 3	...	...
...	122 4 11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 8 0	51 12 10	...	...
...	210 11 7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539 3 1	...	...	...
...	224 16 8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496 14 4	...	...	...

* Grant under Department Minute of 4th March 1895, £100. † Grant under Department Minute of 4th March, 1895, £200.
 ‡ Grant under Department Minute of 4th March 1895, £50. § For two years. || Grant under Department Minute of
 4th March, 1895, £90. ¶ Price of Property sold, £1,315; from Peterculter under Boundary Award, £127 7s. 11d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
KINCARDINE—contd.							
Laurencekirk	21 16 11	...	187 16 0	326 10 6	...	19 11 7	14 9 4
Maryculter . . . . .	...	...	84 0 0	134 16 6	...	...	8 2 7
Marykirk . . . . .	...	...	114 12 0	209 11 6	...	7 13 9	12 15 4
Nigg	203 7 0	8 8 0	118 16 0	212 3 6	...	12 10 9	16 8 4
St. Cyrus . . . . .	...	...	137 8 0	267 8 6	...	7 0 0	18 4 2
Strachan	7 14 7	...	56 8 0	104 5 6	...	...	6 4 8
Total of Kincardine	576 11 9	89 14 7	2,894 4 0	5,188 13 2	227 1 11	123 16 6	293 14 11
KINROSS.							
Cleish . . . . .	...	...	43 4 0	158 2 0	...	...	...
Fossoway and Tulliebole	46 5 7	...	66 0 0	237 18 9	...	6 18 0	...
Kinross	16 15 5	0 8 0	214 16 0	375 11 3	...	9 16 6	...
Orwell	31 13 5	...	43 16 0	69 2 6	...	2 11 0	...
Portmoak . . . . .	...	...	46 16 0	166 6 0	...	...	...
Total of Kinross	94 14 5	0 8 0	414 12 0	1,007 2 6	...	19 5 6	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.							
Anwoth . . . . .	...	...	73 4 0	155 0 0	...	...	...
Balmacellian . . . . .	...	...	46 16 0	116 6 0	...	...	...
Balmaghie . . . . .	...	...	67 16 0	248 4 0	...	...	...
Bargrenan . . . . .	...	...	33 0 0	32 14 6	...	...	...
Borgue	37 18 2	...	119 8 0	227 11 6	...	...	...
Buittle	38 17 6	...	63 12 0	110 17 0	...	...	...
Carephairn . . . . .	...	...	31 4 0	64 17 6	...	...	...
Colvend	1 9 1	...	99 0 0	204 12 0	...	...	...
Corsock . . . . .	...	...	42 0 0	90 1 0	...	...	...
Crossmichael . . . . .	...	...	106 16 0	218 2 6	...	5 14 0	...
Dalry	33 12 5	...	85 16 0	191 15 6	...	...	...
Girthon . . . . .	...	...	72 0 0	136 1 7	...	...	...
Irongray	2 6 9	...	74 8 0	129 14 6	...	...	...
Kells	2 15 5	0 11 10	74 8 0	179 10 1	...	...	...
Mossdale (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	22 16 0	54 8 6	...	...	...
Kelton . . . . .	...	12 9 4	394 16 0	748 5 10	...	28 17 0	50 0 0
Kirkbean . . . . .	...	0 9 0	71 8 0	136 19 6	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright (including B.)	248 6 7	...	265 4 0	515 6 2	...	...	...
Kirkgunseon . . . . .	...	...	45 12 0	86 9 6	...	...	...
Kirkmabreck	37 11 11	...	164 8 0	...	...	...	...
Kirkpatrick-Durham . . . . .	...	...	66 12 0	120 11 0	...	...	...
Lochrutton	49 19 2	...	36 12 0	78 12 6	...	...	...
Minnigaff . . . . .	...	...	108 12 0	94 6 0	...	...	...
New Abbey . . . . .	...	...	94 4 0	180 2 6	...	3 6 0	...
Parton . . . . .	...	...	22 4 0	52 18 6	...	...	...
Berrick . . . . .	...	...	121 16 0	228 4 6	...	6 2 0	...
Terregles	16 1 4	...	16 16 0	24 2 0	...	...	...
Tongland	9 8 10	...	42 0 0	68 7 0	...	...	...
Troqueer	43 15 2	4 2 6	525 0 0	1,028 10 7	...	...	...
Twynholm	9 17 3	...	61 16 0	104 15 0	...	...	...
Urr	213 17 5	14 0 6	470 8 0	847 10 6	...	24 6 0	50 0 0
Total of Kirkcudbright	840 17 1	31 13 2	3,519 12 0	6,477 0 9	...	68 5 0	100 0 0

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100 0 0	398 5 0	9	...	...	143 6 5	...	...	12 16 1	1,324 11 10	...
...	330 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	556 19 1	7 5 11	...
...	701 10 9	9	...	...	...	...	...	4 16 1	1,060 18 5	...
...	365 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	28 5 6	959 19 1	...
...	450 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	1 2 11	...	881 3 7	139 5 6
...	229 3 1	10½	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	404 0 10	...
270 0 0	7,648 13 6	...	2,366 0 0	28 17 5	169 4 3	...	1 17 0	1,514 4 10	21,321 13 11	539 2 10
...	89 15 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 2 0	...
...	210 0 0	4½	...	9 15 0	7 16 6	...	0 4 5	0 10 0	585 8 3	...
...	300 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 7	921 3 9	10 2 3
...	280 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	407 3 11	...
...	150 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	363 2 0	8 1 5
...	1,009 15 0	...	...	9 15 0	7 16 6	...	0 4 5	4 6 7	2,567 19 11	18 3 8
...	220 0 0	10½	...	24 1 8	59 9 1	...	...	...	531 14 9	79 1 2
...	269 5 6	9½	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	472 7 6	60 13 7
...	265 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	581 0 0	64 18 7
...	164 15 2	6½	...	8 14 5	...	...	...	...	239 4 1	96 16 7
...	225 0 0	5	...	86 2 7	...	...	...	...	696 0 4	...
...	200 0 0	5	...	8 11 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	422 2 6	...
...	147 6 5	4½	...	12 10 0	1 11 9	...	...	...	259 9 8	8 18 7
...	450 0 0	11½	130 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	885 1 1	...
...	112 1 9	5	...	...	...	...	...	17 10 0	261 12 9	19 0 7
...	345 9 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	676 3 2	174 19 8
...	280 0 0	8	...	30 0 0	10 7 3	...	...	...	631 11 2	...
...	240 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	447 1 7	...
...	180 0 0	4½	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	0 7 6	387 2 9	...
...	296 3 7	8	...	12 10 0	...	...	...	5 12 2	571 11 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	63 0 0	...	...	...	140 4 6	55 5 4
90 0 0	820 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	0 8 9	0 1 0	2,144 17 11	16 11 4
...	222 14 4	8	...	24 9 5	...	...	...	0 4 0	456 4 3	85 6 11
...	400 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	0 8 3	5 0 3	1,529 5 9	...
...	156 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	290 1 6	...
...	230 0 0	6	250 0 0	37 10 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	714 9 11	330 9 7
...	169 9 9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	356 12 9	16 4 9
...	120 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	285 3 8	...
...	250 0 0	8½	...	1 11 5	...	...	...	...	454 9 5	300 13 10
...	267 0 0	11½	...	8 3 2	...	...	...	...	552 16 8	65 2 7
...	129 13 4	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	204 15 10	66 8 1
...	458 18 6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	914 16 0	39 15 4
...	110 9 3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 9 7	...
...	150 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	269 15 10	...
...	1,000 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	0 12 7	11 9 6	2,613 10 4	...
...	302 8 5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	479 16 8	...
90 0 0	675 0 0	8	...	...	20 3 7	9 10 0	...	4 3 9	2,409 19 9	...
180 0 0	8,846 10 8	...	380 0 0	254 9 8	154 11 8	0 10 0	1 9 7	91 13 2	20,946 12 9	1,482 1 1

* From Glenkins Educational Trust.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1893.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, Ac., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, Ac., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANARK.							
B.)	558 8 4	...	1,461 12 0	2,854 16 7	456 17 6	492 5 2	2,394 18 6
e	...	72 8 9	870 16 0	789 12 6	...	56 12 8	43 16 0
	...	5 10 0	210 0 0	427 4 6	22 14 6	7 11 0	34 0 0
	0 3 5	91 19 11	826 4 0	1,474 16 6	...	...	12 10 0
l	3,564 1 1	646 16 6	3,226 10 0	4,513 8 8	...	292 5 5	5,132 12 6
	...	13 5 0	796 0 0	1,262 17 4	...	41 8 5	...
ad.	314 10 2	...	414 0 0	722 2 6	48 4 7	24 5 6	8 0 0
om (Comb.)	9 8 10	...	46 0 0	70 11 0	...	...	...
ang	141 11 2	296 4 7	1,445 8 0	2,765 4 6	...	162 8 10	18 6 0
othan	...	54 1 6	1,504 16 0	2,671 7 6	...	106 12 9	...
	...	216 5 11	787 16 0	1,631 9 4	...	151 8 2	86 19 0
nel.	...	...	44 8 0	98 5 6	...	...	...
ock	...	9 18 2	52 8 0	100 18 0	...	5 9 6	...
h	...	32 19 0	644 8 0	1,438 2 0	...	30 1 9	21 0 0
	56 17 9	...	81 0 0	139 17 0	...	4 14 6	...
d	...	95 13 8	638 16 0	1,496 14 6	16 5 5	67 3 9	46 0 0
m and Thackerston	17 9 1	...	30 12 0	62 7 0	...	...	...
l	28 9 5	...	86 12 0	152 14 10	...	...	3 0 0
John	...	2 12 0	76 0 0	171 19 6	...	...	...
	...	...	27 0 0	52 13 0	...	...	3 0 0
	134 18 8	59 14 8	321 12 0	638 5 6	40 14 11	30 12 6	10 6 0
	3,839 14 2	565 16 11	2,446 14 0	3,975 0 5	285 14 7	404 2 9	1,448 4 10
on.	31 7 7	...	27 0 0	51 17 6	...	...	...
Water	20 19 2	...	246 4 0	538 10 6	...	28 2 10	21 8 0
	8 11 2	1 19 6	16 4 0	41 5 6	...	...	...
bride	...	58 7 3	270 0 0	893 12 0	...	39 12 6	...
(B.)	...	12,161 6 8	37,636 4 0	76,184 8 6	...	2,049 12 5	...
d	...	2 18 0	106 0 0	180 4 10	...	2 15 0	5 3 0
	...	6,521 2 2	12,616 4 0	24,806 0 2	...	2,256 12 1	...
n (B.)	...	237 7 7	1,165 4 0	2,341 3 1	...	72 2 4	...
n (L.)	687 1 6	164 19 2	1,419 12 0	2,667 16 0	...	144 1 10	19 0 0
(B.)	3 16 3	60 15 0	529 16 0	1,071 9 6	216 14 2	137 6 6	180 9 6
(L.)	...	...	104 8 0	180 2 6	...	...	...
l	...	27 8 3	1,000 16 0	1,262 14 6	451 17 8	200 6 6	74 16 0
a	3 1 0	...	96 12 0	179 8 0	40 9 11	3 0 0	...
agow	1,679 11 3	...	855 12 0	1,567 3 7	...	23 7 1	47 11 0
m	16 14 8	...	27 12 0	75 16 10	...	...	...
l	617 11 4	178 18 10	2,543 8 0	5,561 2 6	...	439 18 3	...
nkland	...	3 16 0	662 8 0	1,156 7 1	...	27 17 0	26 0 0
nkland	122 16 2	732 4 5	2,938 16 0	6,092 0 0	115 13 2	2,646 19 0	552 5 9
n	...	2 10 0	14 8 0	22 17 0	...	...	...
ten (including B.)	1,791 4 9	511 14 1	1,366 0 0	2,406 19 6	83 1 0	89 16 3	1 10 0
ton	68 9 0	19 5 6	1,151 8 0	2,194 8 0	...	140 5 6	33 4 0
ston (Comb.)	...	13 19 0	94 4 0	177 5 6	...	9 10 0	...
urn	89 7 1	92 14 2	733 4 0	1,223 18 6	...	31 16 1	16 0 0
	...	46 15 6	661 16 0	1,412 16 6	...	64 18 6	...
use	209 17 10	51 12 11	265 0 0	500 8 0	81 17 1	13 10 0	...
urd (Comb.)	208 4 8	3 10 0	26 0 0	66 6 0	...	...	...
son	46 8 6	...	31 4 0	56 5 6	...	...	...
	61 6 4	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	...
l and Larington	4 12 2	...	18 12 0	50 8 6	...	...	...
and Robertson	17 3 2	...	40 4 0	91 17 6	...	...	...
Total of Lanark	14,226 16 0	33,027 17 5	62,344 12 0	160,340 16 6	1,938 4 2	14,232 14 11	2,076 16 2

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Act, 1892.																														
£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
456	19	3	2,400	0	0	8	...	...	42	10	8	...	3	15	0	3	7	6	46	5	2	8,046	15	6	14	3	5			
112	0	0	1,000	0	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,396	10	6	288	6	4				
99	0	0	850	0	0	8	...	...	70	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	2	1,334	0	9	194	10	10				
...	...	...	1,650	0	0	9	2,500	0	8	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	5	9	0	6,562	7	4	...	...			
284	15	0	7,000	0	0	10	11,112	0	0	...	...	...	5	17	6	22	4	0	1961	4	4	21,160	14	9	...					
...	...	...	3,350	0	0	1/4	920	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	0	6,978	11	9	1,304	12	8				
15	0	0	1,002	18	8	11	...	...	...	19	3	6	2	10	0	...	...	12	2	0	3,581	17	0	...	...			
160	10	8	3,325	19	8	10	...	...	...	234	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	7	857	9	5	...	...			
196	17	6	4,071	6	2	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	8	0	7	383	8	0	9,015	2	10	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	6	6,638	13	11	3,141	4	6			
184	0	0	1,500	0	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	...	...	3	5	0	4,455	3	5	981	16	8				
...	...	...	86	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	18	6	1	15	9				
...	...	...	419	19	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	584	14	11	...	...		
...	...	...	1,100	0	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	16	9	3,392	7	6	466	11	4			
...	...	...	135	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	9	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,267	4	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	8	...	...	...	...	1152	9	0	3,790	5	2	130	13	8			
...	...	...	140	0	0	7	...	...	7	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1	8	...	...	...	
7	0	0	324	10	1	4	555	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	6	4	...	...	...	
7	0	0	295	18	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	10	5	55	3	3				
...	...	...	190	0	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	1	283	4	1	1	14	4	
14	10	0	627	19	6	9	970	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	3,849	19	9	...	...	...
224	10	0	5,160	0	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	731	14	0	13,635	9	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	56	13	8	5	...	...	9	3	3	11	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	9	9	...	...	...
70	10	0	471	0	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0	1,400	5	7	...	...	...
...		
...	...	...	60	0	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	0	0	875	0	0	7	1,400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	1	3,630	19	4	...	...	...
3,310	0	0	127,300	14	8	10	...	...	90	16	8	...	74	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	2620	2	1	264,217	10	6	36,417	11	9	
...	...	...	440	0	0	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	0	742	5	10	302	2	1	
2,191	14	8	34,500	0	0	10	21,000	0	0	...	...	...	29	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	33	0	0	105,961	14	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,000	0	0	1/2	5,565	0	0	...	...	...	3	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	0	13,388	1	0	597	10	9	
116	5	0	2,600	0	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	1135	17	0	7,844	15	8	...	...	...
...
244	0	0	400	0	0	7	...	...	140	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	24	14	6	3,004	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	340	0	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	10	0	1,341	15	0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	5,213	14	5	321	16	1	
...
1	0	0	143	6	5	1/2	...	...	1	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	0	478	17	4	1	12	8	
122	10	0	2,200	0	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	8	6,419	9	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	120	0	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	0	0	6,400	0	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	6	41	6	3	32	4	1	15,913	12	9	1,394	19	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	0	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0	1	0	0	11471	13	6	3,856	1	7	683	7	11	...	...	...
261	10	0	7,000	0	0	8	560	0	0	...	...	...	26	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	25783	6	9	12,761	2	3	129	15	1	
...	...	...	65	0	0	4	...	...	0	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	0	0	3,500	0	0	10	1,400	0	0	49	0	0	...	...	...	0	16	0	2	12	3	1196	4	6	11,344	17	4	1,139	15	12
...	...	...	3,200	0	0	1/2	1,888	0	0	4	19	3	...	...	...	9	12	6	4	9	1	7744	10	4	8,775	13	8	175	19	10
...
20	0	0	1,250	0	0	6	1,250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	6	297	11	0	435	12	11	
168	18	6	1,600	0	0	1/4	9,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	0	0	342	7	10	7	1,600	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	0	0	115	0	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	0	0	190	0	0	1/	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	110	8	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	115	0	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,656	19	9	235,967	14	9	...	60,670	0	0	407	11	3	404	2	2	195	8	0	95	9	0	4,899	6	3	611,363	4	7	46,518	9	1

* From Airdrie Burgh proportion of cost of Boundary Walls, £23 5s. 4d. † Price of Property sold, £290
 ‡ Rents, £74 5s. 9d. § Rents, £29. ¶ Rents, £25 9s. †† Rents, £24 4s.
 ** Price of Property and Materials sold, £1,833 0s. 8d.; Rents, £265 14s. 2d. ††† Rents, £24 17s.
 †† From Old Monkland under Adjustment Order of Secretary for Scotland, £189 10s. 10d.
 §§ Rents, £141 18s. 8d.; Damage by Fire, £32. §§§ Feu-duties, £78 10s. 1d. †††† Rents, £26 5s. 6d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARDS AND COUNTIES.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINLITHGOW.							
Abercorn . . . . .	...	9 9 3	52 16 0	88 1 6	...	4 0 6	...
Bathgate (B.) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathgate (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	196 4 0	358 13 6	...	20 5 0	10 2 6
Bathgate (L.) . . . . .	...	4 3 9	507 12 0	908 9 0	...	21 0 0	...
Borrowstounness and Carriden .	...	16 19 9	1,079 8 0	2,418 1 6	327 18 5	89 16 5	86 3 9
Dalmeny (including B. of Queens- ferry) . . . . .	...	...	300 12 0	536 18 6	...	...	...
Ecclesmachan	5 13 3	...	54 12 0	217 10 0	...	7 19 6	...
Craigbinning (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	25 4 0	83 14 7	...	...	...
Kirkliston . . . . .	...	...	407 8 0	1,165 3 0	...	...	...
Linlithgow (B.) . . . . .	...	...	247 4 0	418 0 0	...	14 4 0	...
Linlithgow (L.) . . . . .	...	9 2 5	433 16 0	884 5 10	...	44 19 5	77 3 11
Livingstone	21 13 7	...	224 8 0	336 0 0	16 9 8	...	...
Torphichen . . . . .	...	...	244 4 0	651 5 10	53 1 10	5 14 0	23 7 6
Uphall	510 0 10	11 11 0	560 0 0	2,478 14 11	...	34 14 9	36 4 0
Whitburn	206 10 5	6 6 3	525 12 0	705 6 5	136 5 11	12 16 3	6 10 0
Total of Linlithgow	744 5 1	57 12 5	4,869 0 0	11,260 4 7	535 15 10	235 9 10	239 11 8
NAIRN.							
Ardclach	30 6 8	...	49 4 0	127 18 6	...	...	...
Auldearn	99 19 0	...	103 4 0	192 18 0	...	...	10 0 0
Cawdor . . . . .	...	...	106 0 0	244 17 0	...	...	...
Nairn (B.) . . . . .	...	...	344 8 0	637 4 9	101 16 10	...	...
Nairn (L.) . . . . .	...	...	78 0 0	110 2 5	...	...	10 0 0
Total of Nairn	130 5 8	...	679 16 0	1,313 0 8	101 16 10	...	20 0 0
ORKNEY.							
Birsay and Harray	23 10 4	...	157 16 0	363 7 6	...	...	...
Cross and Burness and North Ronaldshay . . . . .	...	...	77 8 0	174 0 6	12 9 11	...	...
Eday . . . . .	...	...	48 0 0	162 18 0	30 1 8	...	...
Evie and Rendall . . . . .	...	...	77 8 0	166 15 0	23 2 4	...	...
Firth and Stennis . . . . .	...	...	101 8 0	242 17 0	37 16 4	...	...
Holm . . . . .	...	...	70 4 0	160 5 6	34 6 6	...	...
Hoy and Gramsay . . . . .	...	...	58 4 0	170 17 6	39 15 4	...	...
Kirkwall (B.)	248 12 4	...	...	...	171 0 3	...	...
Kirkwall (Comb.) . . . . .	...	77 14 10	429 0 0	1,055 13 6	...	45 7 0	...
Kirkwall (L.) and St. Ola	56 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady . . . . .	...	...	83 8 0	219 11 6	39 4 9	...	...
Orphir . . . . .	...	...	87 12 0	224 1 6	65 15 2	...	...
Rousay and Egilsay . . . . .	...	...	73 4 0	212 0 6	18 6 7	...	...
St. Andrews and Deerness	13 16 5	...	114 12 0	261 15 0	31 7 10	...	...
Sandwick . . . . .	...	...	75 0 0	181 17 0	26 5 0	...	...
Shapinsay . . . . .	...	...	53 8 0	130 12 0	14 0 10	...	...
South Ronaldshay and Burray . . . . .	...	3 18 0	257 8 0	564 14 6	117 1 9	...	...
Stromness . . . . .	...	4 4 9	208 4 0	535 11 0	69 6 11	27 5 11	...
Stronsay . . . . .	...	...	106 12 0	233 1 0	33 7 3	...	...
Walls and Flotta . . . . .	...	...	133 16 0	317 6 1	95 19 3	...	...
Westray and Papa Westray . . . . .	...	...	178 16 0	490 9 0	88 1 9	...	...
Total of Orkney	342 6 10	85 17 7	2,390 8 0	5,867 13 7	917 9 5	72 12 11	...
PEEBLES.							
Drumelzier . . . . .	...	...	13 4 0	36 3 0	...	...	...
Eddlestone	4 13 7	...	45 0 0	86 4 0	...	...	...
Innerleithen . . . . .	...	12 19 6	391 18 0	650 11 0	...	22 13 0	19 0 0
Kilbucko, Broughton, and Glen- holm	38 3 5	...	34 4 0	69 2 0	...	...	...

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Asses- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	396 7 6	9½	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	550 15 9	...
...	340 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0 0	...
...	1,100 0 0	8	...	...	207 7 3	...	...	...	792 12 3	355 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	32 3 2	...	...	1 2 6	2,574 10 5	52 7 8
292 0 0	1,800 0 0	11	500 0 0	80 0 0	...	0 7 6	...	*80 2 0	6,720 17 4	926 18 9
...	700 9 3	4	...	44 4 4	...	...	...	0 15 0	1,582 19 1	148 6 9
...	150 0 0	4½	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...	435 19 9	...
...	880 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 18 7	32 17 5
...	650 0 0	1/1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,452 11 0	...
...	1,000 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	24 2 8	1,329 8 0	607 16 0
...	275 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	7 12 6	2,473 10 3	583 18 1
...	730 0 0	1/8	...	...	...	...	1 11 5	...	885 5 9	...
...	1,700 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	...	9 10 5	1,709 4 7	139 11 1
2 15 0	500 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	5,340 15 11	540 16 7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111 2 3	2,111 2 3	136 2 11
264 15 0	10,221 16 9	...	500 0 0	124 4 4	254 10 5	0 7 6	1 11 5	182 6 1	29,421 10 11	3,524 1 3
...	175 0 0	9	...	67 13 4	...	...	...	23 5 2	478 7 8	...
...	246 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6	682 3 6	...
...	320 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	579 19 0	68 18 3
...	500 0 0	8½	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	6 17 6	1,590 17 1	877 6 0
...	286 19 5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 1 10	92 4 6
...	1,387 19 5	...	...	67 13 4	...	0 10 0	...	30 7 2	3,781 9 1	1,088 6 9
...	208 19 8	1/2½	321 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1,076 13 6	...
...	174 13 4	1/	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	468 11 9	128 14 11
...	117 10 2	1/4	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	0 16 4	369 6 2	89 5 4
15 0 0	186 15 0	2	...	...	...	1 11 8	...	...	455 12 0	...
...	67 3 9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	464 5 1	18 7 10
...	114 11 6	1/1½	...	10 5 3	...	...	...	...	379 12 9	...
...	19 10 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	278 6 10	76 10 9
...	374 9 11	8	...	...	...	...	...	130 13 0	834 15 6	...
160 0 0	...	...	...	...	340 11 10	...	...	82 6 7	2,190 13 9	761 1 6
...	88 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 10	144 17 7	...
...	103 6 10	1/	...	...	...	...	...	...	435 11 1	287 1 1
5 0 0	57 14 10	7	...	19 0 0	...	...	...	0 3 0	459 6 6	84 1 10
5 0 0	140 0 0	1/2	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 11	473 17 0	49 3 6
10 0 0	122 0 0	10	...	50 0 0	...	2 1 0	...	...	625 12 3	...
...	139 7 10	1/	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	572 9 10	...
...	51 0 10	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	249 1 8	49 1 8
...	180 0 0	7	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	14 0 0	1,317 2 3	6 9 0
...	150 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	65 7 6	1,060 0 1	371 1 1
...	177 3 3	11	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	3 5 5	592 8 11	...
5 0 0	123 8 4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	675 15 2	163 0 4
...	324 3 5	1/	...	5 8 3	...	...	...	0 6 4	1,087 4 9	0 6 6
200 0 0	2,919 18 8	...	471 0 0	359 13 6	340 11 10	...	3 12 8	229 19 5	14,201 4 5	2,084 5 4
...	106 9 3	8	...	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	156 7 0	...
...	267 1 5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	402 19 0	...
...	875 0 0	1/1	314 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,285 19 6	...
...	130 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	271 9 5	...

* Rents, £78 19s. 6d.

† Rents, £30.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

D AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Ouseburn and Ennace Act, 1894.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ns—contd.							
get	23 13 1	...	28 4 0	55 17 6	...	...	...
... . . . .	...	...	18 0 0	43 14 0	...	...	...
...	0 16 7	...	28 4 0	61 17 6	...	...	...
...	55 15 1	...	46 4 0	87 1 6	...	...	...
Mag B.)	105 19 5	...	396 12 0	736 0 6	...	28 2 0	...
...	2 10 8	...	18 4 0	39 2 0	...	...	...
...	44 4 9	...	24 12 0	53 17 6	...	...	...
...	36 11 8	...	34 16 0	62 18 6	...	...	...
...	47 8 6	...	36 0 0	61 16 0	...	...	...
...	62 15 11	2 10 0	49 4 0	93 13 0	...	6 2 6	...
l of Peebles . .	421 13 7	15 9 6	1,166 4 0	2,125 18 0	...	56 17 6	19 0 0
RTH.							
...	14 19 7	2 10 5	18 0 0	37 9 6	...	...	6 0 0
...	157 11 9	2 0 0	88 4 0	140 19 6	...	...	12 0 0
...	86 16 6	...	96 12 0	162 12 0	...	...	...
...	18 6 8	...	50 8 0	75 0 0	...	...	10 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	267 8 0	157 8 6	...	18 7 6	...
... . . . .	...	...	15 12 0	56 9 0	...	...	14 19 6
... . . . .	...	...	79 16 0	161 19 0	...	...	14 19 6
...	6 0 11	...	45 12 8	74 8 6	...	3 8 0	10 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	262 16 0	462 18 0	...	19 8 0	58 5 3
...	66 7 11	2 15 0	104 8 0	210 18 6	...	5 8 0	25 0 0
b.)	68 14 1	3 0 0	101 8 0	200 7 6	...	5 12 6	25 0 0
(Comb.) . . . .	...	...	31 4 0	29 14 6	...	...	14 19 6
...	78 2 8	...	33 12 0	70 17 0	...	...	...
... . . . .	...	...	12 12 0	32 18 6	...	...	5 0 0
...	51 2 10	...	131 8 0	269 5 1	...	...	25 0 0
...	43 19 4	...	108 14 0	265 16 0	...	18 3 5	40 0 0
... . . . .	...	7 15 0	340 4 0	286 5 9	...	68 13 1	143 10 1
...	15 12 0	...	44 8 0	67 5 0	...	...	...
...	17 17 9	29 13 3	137 8 0	261 12 6	...	6 0 0	...
...	127 15 1	...	85 16 0	179 8 0	...	...	30 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	115 16 0	228 1 0	...	...	30 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	52 16 0	114 6 6	...	...	10 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	52 4 0	63 6 6	...	...	9 0 0
...	41 16 2	...	121 16 0	219 14 0	...	4 8 6	20 0 0
...	267 1 6	3 7 6	217 4 0	22 0 0	...	20 1 0	57 4 0
... . . . .	...	7 9 0	340 16 0	582 5 6	...	14 5 0	...
... . . . .	...	...	30 0 0	116 17 0	...	...	3 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	280 4 0	636 10 4	...	26 12 0	46 16 8
...	16 10 11	...	78 12 0	167 5 6	...	7 13 0	5 0 0
...	59 2 7	...	128 8 0	351 13 6	...	9 0 0	...
Lecropt . . . .	...	5 8 0	99 0 0	49 7 11	...	...	62 4 2
Dowally . . . .	...	3 12 6	63 8 0	168 2 0	...	...	30 8 0
... . . . .	...	...	99 0 0	189 0 6	...	9 8 0	25 0 0
...	362 4 8	...	123 12 0	218 2 6	...	6 0 0	40 0 0
...	4 6 9	...	28 4 0	53 17 6	...	...	...
...	31 1 7	...	36 12 0	63 18 0	...	...	12 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	49 4 0	103 16 6	...	...	30 8 0
...	33 17 1	...	28 8 0	71 15 6	...	...	15 0 0
...	16 15 8	...	45 4 0	123 1 0	...	...	...
... . . . .	...	...	51 0 0	104 17 6	...	...	8 0 0
...	9 12 4	...	14 6 0	39 14 0	...	...	8 0 0
... . . . .	...	...	54 12 0	96 16 0	...	...	50 0 0
...	68 18 2	...	14 8 0	...	...	...	...
... . . . .	...	...	108 16 0	283 17 6	...	...	25 6 0

From 15th May to 6th December 1898

† From 6th December 1898 to 15th May 1899.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	103 10 3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 4 10	...
...	122 9 8	2/1	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 8	191 11 11	3 1 0
...	65 13 9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	156 11 10	...
...	250 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	489 0 7	...
...	1,000 0 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	67 7 7	2,884 1 6	19 11 3
...	60 3 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	118 1 7	...
...	108 8 2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 2 5	...
...	169 11 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 17 2	...
...	187 12 7	6½	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	0 0 2	1 13 11	1,378 10 1	...
29 0 0	860 0 0	6	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0	625 5 5	124 16 7
29 0 0	3,765 19 7	...	1,814 0 0	10 10 9	...	...	0 0 2	69 9 2	8,994 2 3	147 8 10
...	120 0 0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 19 6	...
...	307 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	708 17 3	...
...	229 12 2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	575 12 8	...
84 0 0	70 14 3	7	2,000 0 0	...	26 0 0	...	...	...	250 8 11	...
...	550 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,097 4 0	...
...	205 11 2	5	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	292 15 8	108 8 11
...	308 8 6	6	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 5 0	571 12 0	187 7 10
...	124 0 0	5	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	265 4 5	17 1 0
12 0 0	712 10 7	10	...	...	...	...	...	20 13 9	1,568 9 7	216 3 9
...	390 0 0	8	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	5 0 0	802 4 5	249 19 10
...	...	...	...	...	173 19 7	...	...	0 12 6	878 14 2	...
...	140 0 0	7	...	16 3 0	...	...	...	0 18 0	232 19 0	108 7 8
...	...	...	...	...	96 1 3	...	...	...	278 12 6	...
...	200 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 10 6	17 19 1
...	326 7 6	4½	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,263 3 5	...
...	393 5 1	4½	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	865 11 10	45 2 6
139 0 0	900 0 0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	1 19 0	1,887 6 11	568 15 0
...	190 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	318 10 9	...
...	567 19 4	7	...	...	...	...	...	123 14 8	1,154 6 0	...
...	277 3 1	9	...	...	...	...	0 1 9	...	690 3 11	...
...	300 0 0	6	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	873 17 0	...
...	130 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	807 2 6	48 12 4
...	52 13 2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 8 8	11 17 9
...	537 1 0	8	...	12 2 5	...	...	...	11 0 0	967 18 6	27 1 2
78 0 0	437 1 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 4	1,121 7 8	94 19 11
...	960 2 4	6	1,236 0 0	...	36 6 8	...	...	14 0 0	3,200 17 6	...
...	72 13 9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	222 10 9	...
123 0 0	840 0 0	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	93 7 6	2,018 10 6	113 0 10
...	222 4 4	6½	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6	500 4 3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	562 4 1	34 9 9
...	820 15 7	*	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	1,088 15 7	112 4 7
...	263 19 7	9	...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	704 3 7	1,098 2 10
...	300 5 3	6	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 3	618 1 0	10 13 9
...	528 1 0	8	...	...	2 10 0	...	3 5 9	333 16 5	1,617 12 4	...
...	91 1 10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 9 6	20 0 11
...	195 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	338 11 7	...
...	310 0 0	10½	402 0 0	...	11 4 6	...	...	...	956 5 0	...
...	167 4 8	8½	...	...	5 12 4	...	...	...	821 17 7	...
...	192 18 7	4½	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	834 3 7	23 6 8
...	191 15 3	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	374 3 5	...
...	104 4 5	8	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	180 19 3	...
...	261 1 8	8½	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	445 18 8	46 2 9
...	191 12 6	10	1,196 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,463 19 8	...
...	450 0 0	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	801 12 6	...

* Classification.

† Price of Property sold, £304 9s 1d.

C

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOLS AND COURSES.	Balance in hand on 1st May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERTH—contd.							
St. Andrew's	7 14	..	120 0 0	242 0 8	...	...	20 0 0
St. John's	...	0 12 2	208 8 0	425 1 0	...	12 10 0	25 0 0
St. Mary's	25 18 10	...	53 8 0	97 7 6	...	...	10 0 0
St. Peter's	...	...	118 4 0	199 2 6	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	29 18 0	...	24 0 0	72 8 6	...	...	10 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	25 16 0	49 17 0	...	...	12 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	63 12 0	159 6 0	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	19 11 6	...	26 8 0	60 11 0	...	...	8 0 0
St. Vincent's	108 16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	10 9 11	...	64 16 0	137 1 6	...	...	15 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	27 4 0	41 4 6	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	...	...	26 8 0	67 4 0	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	...	7 2 11	120 8 0	289 14 0	...	2 3 6	22 10 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	81 0 0	99 7 1	...	...	20 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	87 12 0	142 17 6	...	2 12 6	25 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	172 4 0	321 4 6	...	5 8 0	19 19 6
St. Vincent's	12 2 8	...	26 8 0	52 12 0	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	25 4 4	...	137 8 0	280 10 3	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	...	...	63 12 0	111 19 6	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	26 8 9	...	24 12 0	41 12 0	...	...	10 0 0
St. Vincent's	7 13 10	...	29 8 0	57 15 6	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	812 0 5	6 3 6	211 4 0	409 9 11	...	14 1 3	46 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	4 10 0	34 4 0	78 14 7	...	...	12 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	95 8 0	198 0 6	...	4 16 0	25 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	46 4 0	124 5 0	...	...	20 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	184 2 6	2,068 0 0	4,271 5 7	...	1,210 18 10	200 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	19 4 0	26 16 6	...	...	10 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	58 8 0	122 18 0	...	...	8 0 0
St. Vincent's	27 2 9	...	176 16 0	291 18 2	...	14 15 6	39 7 3
St. Vincent's	292 0 8	...	88 4 0	166 19 0	...	...	15 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	38 0 0	69 2 6	...	...	7 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	54 0 0	89 4 0	...	...	10 0 0
St. Vincent's	...	...	101 8 0	190 14 6	...	2 9 6	20 0 0
St. Vincent's	1 1 2	3 19 11	163 4 0	346 15 0	...	9 4 9	25 0 0
St. Vincent's	3 16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	48 9 5	...	88 8 0	188 10 0	...	2 14 0	30 0 0
St. Vincent's	7 19 0	...	19 16 0	42 5 0	...	...	...
St. Vincent's	...	...	24 0 0	70 7 0	...	...	8 0 0
St. Vincent's	29 7 0	...	25 8 0	78 12 3	...	...	9 19 6
Total of Perth	3,090 7 3	200 11 11	9,098 16 0	17,019 7 10	...	1,226 17 4	1,542 14 10
RENFREW.							
St. Andrew's (L.)	...	24 10 6	1,168 4 0	2,068 9 0	...	107 1 8	...
St. Andrew's	...	202 10 4	1,466 8 0	3,184 4 6	...	174 1 0	4 0 0
St. Andrew's	...	...	82 8 0	131 5 6	...	...	...
St. Andrew's	...	179 4 0	1,396 6 0	3,665 16 0	...	143 12 9	...
St. Andrew's	...	...	103 4 0	174 14 6	...	4 13 0	12 0 0
St. Andrew's	...	27 1 0	358 4 0	632 0 0	...	41 2 6	...
St. Andrew's (B.)	2,499 11 7	279 6 3	2,980 8 0	8,401 10 3	...	609 6 6	0 12 4
St. Andrew's (L.)	51 18 9	...	177 12 0	346 13 6	...	17 11 0	...
St. Andrew's (L.)	0 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Andrew's	...	...	198 16 0	316 14 0	...	3 10 0	...

* No School under the Board.

† From 15th May to 6th December 1898.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	486 5 2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	876 0 5	165 0 2
...	600 0 0	7	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	1,277 1 2	...
...	132 5 10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	328 15 2	...
...	256 11 11	5	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 4	590 1	58 11 11
...	149 18 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	286 4 6	...
...	185 8 7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	261 1 7	...
...	367 4 4	6	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	632 2 4	...
...	89 3 6	8	...	13 18 7	...	...	...	...	217 12 7	...
...	40 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	18 0 0	162 19 0	...
...	286 7 6	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	513 14 11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 7	89 18 1	121 1 8
...	107 14 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 13 9	...
...	426 9 6	6½	...	...	54 6 11	...	...	21 10 0	899 4 10	30 15 0
...	144 5 11	7½	600 0 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	916 2 0	...
...	390 5 3	6	...	...	...	...	...	*116 14 1	765 1 4	102 12 4
...	606 1 3	9½	...	...	...	...	0 13 9	13 18 10	1,139 9 10	...
...	143 18 11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 1 7	...
...	312 18 4	7	...	...	...	...	...	4 16 7	730 17 6	22 16 6
...	209 8 9	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	385 0 3	23 15 5
...	117 0 6	10	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,029 11 3	...
...	231 13 10	6½	...	12 2 5	...	...	...	...	338 13 7	24 11 9
26 0 0	904 0 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	11 11 0	2,431 10 5	373 3 0
...	246 2 4	1/2½	...	11 7 10	...	...	...	25 5 6	412 4 3	18 14 0
...	211 1 4	4	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	13 17 0	743 2 10	72 16 9
...	166 3 7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	356 12 7	70 8 10
...	7,849 3 4	1/0½	4,975 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	310 15 3	21,089 5 6	933 16 8
...	71 12 7	8	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	139 13 1	...
...	378 4 4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	570 10 4	48 11 2
...	425 0 0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	5 7 0	979 6 8	43 13 10
...	201 17 3	5	...	...	...	...	...	6 2 0	710 2 11	...
...	156 9 7	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	265 13 1	...
...	199 11 7	11	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	355 15 7	33 6 5
...	347 0 0	1/1	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	0 5 0	665 17 0	48 9 6
...	317 14 10	6½	750 0 0	...	...	...	0 18 7	2 8 6	1,619 6 10	247 11 0
...	18 3 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 7	...
...	280 14 4	4½	...	...	...	...	0 1 3	2 10 0	566 7 0	...
...	85 14 3	4	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	276 14 8	0 17 2
...	200 19 4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	303 6 4	...
...	210 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	364 7 2	...
457 0 0	31,218 18 1	...	12,998 0 0	225 18 3	449 11 3	0 10 0	7 13 7	1,247 19 7	79,183 5 11	5,590 11 11
90 0 0	2,800 0 0	9½	2,945 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	6 1 8	†22 15 6	9,253 2 4	...
175 0 0	5,350 0 0	8½	...	...	...	...	...	‡58 7 6	10,614 11 4	1,590 9 8
...	173 1 8	3	...	48 4 4	...	...	...	15 0 0	450 19 6	46 11 1
180 0 0	4,250 0 0	1/1½	8,090 0 0	...	...	...	...	9 1 1	13,254 1 10	12,595 5 6
...	750 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	1,050 11 6	165 5 5
...	1,450 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,568 7 6	177 19 9
183 13 4	11,300 0 0	9½	...	13 0 0	30 0 0	38 11 6	63 0 10	‡425 5 9	28,719 7 4	...
...	583 15 2	7½	...	...	...	0 12 6	...	2 12 3	1,190 15 2	17 1 3
...	51 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 1 8	...
...	500 0 0	10	...	...	207 1 10	...	...	11 16 9	1,223 6 7	296 9 6

* Price of Property sold, £105 16s. 2d.

† For use of Boundary Wall, £16.

‡ Rents

§ Damage by Fire, £352 12s. Rents, £69 5s.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 1st May 1892.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 47.		
RENFREW—contd.							
Inchinnan	151 12 2	..	46 0 0	184 13 6	...	...	...
Inverkip . . . . .	...	...	53 16 0	...	...	5 18 6	...
Kilbarchan	33 12 8	...	352 4 0	647 17 4	...	...	...
Kilmaleolm . . . . .	...	...	210 0 0	412 17 0	...	34 15 0	4 0 0
Levern	234 19 6	...	141 12 0	244 0 6	...	10 11 3	...
Lochwinnoch	12 7 7	1 12 0	336 12 0	600 12 0	...	12 3 6	...
Mearns	46 10 6	23 6 3	143 8 0	238 11 6	...	5 11 0	...
Bushy (Comb.) . . . . .	...	5 10 0	216 0 0	429 11 0	...	11 11 0	...
Nelliston . . . . .	...	18 0 9	1,000 16 0	1,861 11 7	...	94 11 8	34 13 8
Paisley (B.)	123 6 3	5 18 0	5,132 8 0	8,761 12 1	1,052 0 1	1,702 17 1	9 6 8
Port-Glasgow (B.) . . . . .	...	71 8 0	978 12 0	1,991 12 9	...	193 18 3	65 8 3
Renfrew (B.)	32 13 8	123 12 10	588 0 0	1,121 7 6	...	30 3 0	...
Renfrew (L.) . . . . .	...	...	477 0 0	918 16 10	...	39 10 9	...
Skelmorlie . . . . .	...	19 9 2	80 8 0	142 16 6	...	7 4 0	...
Total of Renfrew	4,200 14 6	996 10 1	19,124 16 0	38,455 1 4	1,052 0 1	2,240 8 5	121 19 10
ROSS AND CROMARTY.							
MAINLAND.							
Alness	16 19 11	...	86 16 0	219 16 4	...	...	1 17 6
Applecross	8 9 1	...	129 0 0	381 12 0	47 17 10	...	...
Avoch	119 11 0	...	142 16 0	239 4 6	44 5 9	...	0 12 6
Carnoch	92 15 5	...	22 4 0	58 19 0	...	...	...
Contin	17 19 8	...	30 12 9	72 15 0	...	...	0 12 6
Cromarty (including B.) . . . . .	...	...	193 4 0	419 12 0	58 16 4	14 17 0	...
Dingwall (including B.)	22 5 11	...	309 0 0	788 19 0	...	33 7 6	135 0 0
Edderton . . . . .	...	...	39 0 6	67 16 0	...	...	5 4 10
Fearn . . . . .	...	...	187 4 0	387 8 0	22 4 9	...	12 15 1
Fodderty	7 12 2	...	187 4 0	326 8 6	...	...	...
Gairloch . . . . .	...	0 10 6	207 6 0	664 17 6	85 17 5	4 16 0	...
Glenishiel . . . . .	...	...	24 12 0	78 4 6	...	...	1 0 0
Killearnan	37 4 0	...	64 4 0	161 1 8	...	...	1 8 0
Kilmuir-Easter . . . . .	...	...	104 8 0	320 9 2	...	...	...
Kiltarn . . . . .	...	...	108 12 0	226 6 0	...	...	...
Kincairdine	1 16 3	...	108 16 0	262 11 6	...	...	13 18 7
Kinlochintchart	5 8 8	...	30 12 0	90 4 1	...	...	...
Kintail	35 1 6	...	63 8 0	145 18 6	...	...	2 0 0
Knockbain	126 9 5	...	142 16 0	339 0 6	29 16 6	...	0 12 6
Lochalsh	30 5 9	...	145 16 0	353 16 6	55 11 11	3 12 0	5 7 6
Lochbroom . . . . .	...	6 2 6	251 12 0	985 16 6	83 19 3	13 18 0	12 12 0
Lochcarron . . . . .	...	...	125 8 0	300 16 0	...	...	...
Logie-Easter . . . . .	...	...	86 8 0	89 16 6	15 9 8	7 0 0	3 17 9
Nigg	99 2 2	...	66 8 0	...	...	...	7 8 0
Resolis . . . . .	...	...	85 16 0	187 12 11	20 0 10	...	1 5 0
Rosemarkie	21 17 5	...	143 8 0	300 6 0	12 2 10	...	...
Roskeen . . . . .	...	...	334 4 0	784 12 0	98 1 7	26 11 9	61 16 8
Tain (including B.)	14 7 1	...	186 0 0	406 4 0	...	...	17 2 0
Tarbat . . . . .	...	...	129 12 0	382 5 6	25 16 2	...	12 8 4
Urquhart and Logie-Wester	224 5 2	...	189 12 0	381 6 6	50 16 11	...	3 10 0
Urray . . . . .	...	...	163 12 0	341 6 0	...	...	1 8 0
ISLANDS.							
Barvas	968 7 0	...	239 12 0	720 14 6	210 12 6	...	...
Lochs	247 11 8	...	466 12 0	965 4 6	339 12 5	...	...
Achnamore (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	24 0 0	82 8 0	...	...	...
Stornoway . . . . .	...	2 14 9	711 12 0	109 12 6	697 2 9	19 13 0	125 0 0
Uig	460 11 1	...	466 0 0	1,179 11 9	406 6 6	...	...
Total of Ross and Cromarty	2,546 0 3	9 8 4	6,243 6 0	12,996 11 5	2,398 6 4	123 15 3	486 11 9

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assess- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contri- butions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	119 11 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 5	476 10 0	...
...	250 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	314 7 6	120 5 6
180 0 0	1,440 0 0	9½	2,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 5 0	4,483 0 0	...
...	950 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,781 12 0	...
...	323 8 1	7	1,700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,654 11 4	...
...	750 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,714 10 1	98 19 4
...	580 0 0	7	...	...	18 14 0	...	...	1 7 6	1,112 7 11	74 12 6
180 0 0	1,850 0 0	9½	...	...	344 5 7	...	...	10 2 2	1,017 6 9	262 3 6
...	...	...	...	...	56 0 0	1 17 0	...	157 14 5	5,357 5 1	328 2 9
...	11,300 0 0	10½	17,350 0 0	...	...	39 0 0	...	150 4 7	44,525 17 9	2,944 8 2
180 0 0	1,553 19 6	8½	7,650 0 0	35 0 0	100 0 0	4 10 0	24 8 10	178 5 3	13,016 7 9	...
180 0 0	550 0 0	9½	...	223 11 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	...	0 12 6	2,904 1 6	113 13 5
...	1,400 0 0	9½	8,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	29 1 10	10,861 11 5	842 19 10
...	375 2 6	6½	...	...	...	...	...	9 16 6	634 16 8	80 0 7
1,348 13 4	48,649 18 10	...	47,735 0 0	319 15 4	796 1 5	85 1 0	98 11 4	911 1 0	164,130 9 6	19,789 7 11
...	230 0 0	10½	...	...	12 3 4	...	...	...	559 9 9	39 15 5
...	250 0 0	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	6 16 11	785 19 2	...
...	187 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	741 19 9	...
...	99 2 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	273 2 4	...
1 0 0	164 2 8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	287 2 10	...
10 0 0	300 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 6	997 12 10	79 9 0
153 0 0	360 0 0	7	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	114 9 6	1,911 1 11	...
...	150 2 7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	282 3 5	...
10 11 6	232 0 5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	863 3 9	98 17 10
...	315 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	806 4 8	5 17 6
26 0 0	800 0 0	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	63 18 2	2,153 0 1	...
...	104 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	205 16 6	8 1 10
...	107 2 4	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 17 0	...
...	195 14 11	10	...	...	...	...	...	26 18 6	657 10 7	296 4 2
...	213 17 3	7½	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	948 15 3	...
...	455 5 9	10	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	873 7 1	...
...	180 8 5	4	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	336 18 2	...
...	110 0 0	5	...	16 18 8	...	...	...	...	363 6 7	...
18 0 0	360 0 0	1/1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015 14 11	...
16 0 0	220 0 0	1/1	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	61 9 0	882 7 8	...
48 0 0	500 0 0	10	...	...	...	2 9 0	...	40 9 0	2,044 5 10	201 7 4
...	645 11 0	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073 15 0	256 15 7
...	255 12 7	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	463 3 6	124 12 10
...	179 19 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	342 17 8	...
...	200 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	488 8 9	39 8 11
24 0 0	400 0 0	1/2	800 0 0	57 10 0	...	...	...	...	1,759 4 3	...
67 0 0	598 13 3	1/	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	2,012 19 3	120 4 11
...	275 0 0	5½	...	26 7 9	...	0 7 6	...	...	927 8 4	65 12 2
10 0 0	180 14 5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	720 10 6	74 18 0
...	420 0 0	1/0½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374 4 7	...
4 0 0	800 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	825 3 0	20 5 3
...	50 0 0	6	...	...	...	4 7 6	...	275 0 0	2,701 14 0	...
1 0 0	55 0 0	1/	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	410 0 0	2,497 6 1	17 16 6
...	...	...	...	...	43 0 0	...	...	...	119 6 0	36 16 4
109 0 0	1,200 0 0	1/4	2,380 0 0	...	...	2 2 6	...	1106 10 0	5,473 8 6	3,126 18 8
14 0 0	370 0 0	2/	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	1100 0 0	2,978 16 9	...
528 11 6	10,714 9 6	...	2,580 0 0	118 17 9	72 2 0	12 9 6	...	1,332 11 7	41,113 1 3	4,607 2 3

* Contractors' Deposits, £153 0s. 5d.

† From Paisley Educational Trust.

‡ Rents, £41 8s. 9d.

§ Grant under Department Minute of 4th March 1895, £250.

|| Grant under Department Minute of 4th March 1895, £410.

¶ Annuity from the late Sir James Matheson, Bart., £35.

** Grant under Department Minute of 4th March 1895, £100.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1896.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c. for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROXBURGH.							
Ancrum . . . . .	...	2 8 0	84 0 0	163 10 0	...	...	...
Bedrule	111 14 8	...	22 4 0	...	0 16 10	...	...
Bowden	18 18 4	...	51 12 0	91 5 6	...	...	...
Castleton . . . . .	...	...	185 8 0	364 18 6	...	...	...
Cavers and Kirktown	64 12 3	...	111 12 0	235 4 0	...	...	...
Crailing	9 16 10	...	30 12 0	45 19 6	...	...	...
Eckford . . . . .	...	...	46 16 0	74 0 0	...	...	...
Edgerston	86 1 8	...	23 8 0	...	...	...	...
Ednam . . . . .	...	...	60 0 0	102 0 0	...	...	...
Hawick (B.) . . . . .	...	21 12 6	1,519 4 0	2,391 15 11	395 19 3	75 18 0	...
Hawick (L.)	17 17 5	...	99 12 0	203 0 6	...	2 7 3	...
Hobkirk	57 13 1	...	44 8 0	72 15 6	...	2 12 6	...
Hownam	31 17 5	...	20 8 0	58 8 0	...	5 15 8	11 5 0
Jedburgh (B.) . . . . .	...	...	190 4 0	350 18 6	...	16 16 0	...
Jedburgh (L.)	105 11 10	...	57 12 0	121 3 6	...	...	...
Kelso . . . . .	...	3 7 6	306 0 0	554 5 0	...	33 5 10	...
Lillesleaf	93 15 9	...	70 4 0	131 4 0	...	...	...
Linton	44 12 11	...	21 0 0	33 12 0	...	...	...
Makerstoun . . . . .	...	...	36 0 0	62 15 0	...	...	...
Maxton	58 13 4	...	40 4 0	75 9 6	...	...	...
Melrose	34 11 2	...	364 16 0	657 7 0	...	13 17 6	...
Minto	7 16 11	...	36 0 0	66 2 6	...	...	...
Morebattle	141 14 4	...	57 0 0	112 0 0	...	2 2 0	...
Oxnam	42 12 10	...	48 0 0	44 5 6	...	...	...
Roberton . . . . .	...	...	36 0 0	91 11 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh	36 0 3	...	85 16 0	143 4 6	...	1 5 0	...
St Boswells	86 11 8	...	63 0 0	206 0 6	...	...	...
Smallholm . . . . .	...	...	36 0 0	58 2 0	...	...	...
Southdean	135 10 11	...	45 12 0	98 13 0	...	...	...
Sprunston	43 7 8	1 10 0	101 8 0	188 0 0	...	...	...
Teviothead	6 2 8	...	22 16 0	55 19 0	...	...	...
Yetholm	88 17 4	...	87 0 0	169 7 0	...	4 2 6	...
Total of Roxburgh	1,274 11 3	28 18 0	4,006 16 0	7,027 11 11	396 16 1	158 2 3	11 5 0
SILKIRK.							
Ashkirk . . . . .	...	2 9 0	39 12 0	77 4 6	...	...	...
Caddonfoot . . . . .	...	...	52 16 0	99 2 0	...	...	...
Ettrick	39 8 5	...	29 8 0	68 15 0	...	...	...
Galaashiels (B.)	379 6 9	56 8 4	1,180 4 0	2,328 5 0	339 4 4	124 0 9	...
Galaashiels (L.)	53 14 5	...	13 16 0	31 10 0	...	...	...
Kirkhope . . . . .	...	...	37 4 0	96 15 6	...	...	...
Silkirk (B.) . . . . .	...	1 12 6	466 16 0	865 12 6	98 14 9	27 13 0	...
Silkirk (L.) . . . . .	...	...	163 16 0	351 19 6	...	8 6 6	...
Yarrow . . . . .	...	...	50 8 0	130 9 0	...	...	...
Total of Silkirk	472 9 7	60 9 10	2,034 0 0	4,049 13 0	432 19 1	160 0 3	...
SHETLAND.							
Bressay . . . . .	...	...	69 0 0	155 18 6	45 5 5	...	...
Delting	72 8 11	...	98 8 0	248 10 0	72 3 9	...	...
Dunrossness	217 3 8	35 16 1	282 0 0	722 2 9	141 8 3	...	9 8 11
Fetlar . . . . .	...	3 18 7	11 12 0	40 4 0	5 11 0	...	...
Lerwick and Guiberwick . . . . .	...	56 1 3	453 12 0	1,116 17 6	148 18 10	57 1 7	3 10 7

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	382 13 4	8½	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 2	632 14 6	84 6 1
...	42 14 11	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 10 5	...
...	155 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 15 10	...
...	650 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	1,200 16 6	8 0 4
...	626 6 5	9½	...	...	...	...	...	16 5 11	1,054 0 7	...
...	218 9 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	304 17 8	2 14 9
...	210 0 1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 16 1	43 8 9
...	157 7 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 16 8	...
...	139 3 1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	301 3 1	16 8 0
...	1,551 1 9	7	475 0 0	...	...	0 18 6	...	*50 10 8	6,482 0 7	758 8 0
...	419 16 4	8½	655 0 0	...	...	...	0 9 10	...	1,898 3 4	78 17 0
...	140 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	317 9 1	...
...	105 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	232 14 1	...
...	800 0 0	1¼	...	...	43 15 0	...	...	20 16 11	1,422 5 5	...
...	240 0 0	4½	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	534 8 4	24 12 6
...	800 0 0	7½	...	...	...	...	...	†28 0 0	1,724 13 4	456 5 8
...	288 5 10	11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	588 9 7	...
...	158 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	257 4 11	...
...	90 0 0	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	188 15 0	...
...	126 3 4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 10 2	...
25 0 0	964 15 11	6½	500 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	2,562 15 7	...
...	231 1 4	11	...	4 13 2	...	...	...	‡44 7 8	390 1 7	...
...	250 0 0	6	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	613 6 4	...
...	30 0 0	2	...	...	8 15 7	...	...	...	223 13 11	42 15 10
...	274 9 5	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	402 0 5	...
...	230 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	555 5 9	...
...	126 8 0	3½	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 7	483 2 9	...
...	110 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	204 2 0	5 1 2
...	185 0 3	6½	...	...	...	...	...	14 10 9	482 6 11	...
...	305 0 0	6½	...	...	21 9 2	...	...	0 5 0	660 19 10	...
...	125 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 17 8	0 9 4
...	114 0 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	466 16 10	...
25 0 0	10,345 16 4	...	1,630 0 0	57 1 2	73 19 9	0 18 6	0 9 10	184 13 8	25,221 19 9	1,521 7 5
25 0 0	158 19 8	7½	...	...	...	...	...	8 11 6	311 16 8	18 6 0
...	158 9 5	4½	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 3	314 19 8	3 4 0
...	225 16 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	363 7 5	...
...	3,308 2 3	1¼	...	...	...	...	3 15 6	44 18 2	7,764 5 1	...
...	90 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 0 5	...
25 0 0	118 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 8	278 9 3	...
...	1,094 0 0	1/	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	25 14 5	2,615 3 2	...
...	324 0 0	6	...	...	...	...	0 9 7	0 10 9	849 2 4	...
25 0 0	390 0 0	9	...	...	16 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	624 17 0	...
75 0 0	5,867 7 4	...	...	40 0 0	16 0 0	...	4 5 1	98 16 9	13,311 0 11	21 10 0
...	60 0 0	1/5	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 3 11	144 3 11
...	150 1 10	1/9	...	...	...	0 2 6	...	...	642 1 0	...
...	43 10 4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451 10 0	104 9 10
...	30 0 0	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 5 7	14 2 5
331 16 0	300 0 0	5½	...	214 0 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	2,741 17 9	230 5 1

* Sewed Garments sold, £23 17s. 9d.

† Rent, £16 7s.

‡ From Heritors, £43 2s. 8d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

SCHOOL BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1893.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SHETLAND—contd.							
Neeting . . . . .	...	...	148 16 0	307 12 0	141 8 10	...	...
Northmavine . . . . .	...	4 2 1	139 8 0	318 10 6	97 5 6	...	2 5 9
Sandsting and Aithsting	205 0 0	...	167 8 0	414 13 9	169 10 0	...	...
Tingwall	63 7 2	...	178 16 0	439 14 0	90 10 10	...	3 5 9
Unst . . . . .	...	...	95 8 0	213 13 6	58 3 5	...	...
Walla, Sandness, Papa, and Foula . . . . .	...	...	26 12 0	208 5 0	137 4 8	...	6 13 6
Yell . . . . .	...	1 7 4	150 12 0	462 3 6	121 14 10	...	7 12 7
Total of Shetland	556 19 9	101 6 4	1,882 12 0	4,635 11 0	1,319 4 4	57 1 7	31 17 1
STIRLING.							
Airth . . . . .	...	13 14 5	99 0 0	21 0 0	...	13 12 9	26 11 0
Baldernock . . . . .	...	...	32 8 0	67 8 0	...	1 16 0	...
Balfron . . . . .	...	19 16 9	90 12 0	165 16 0	...	...	...
Bothkenner . . . . .	...	2 8 6	174 12 0	319 10 0	...	8 14 6	19 14 6
Buchanan . . . . .	...	...	33 0 0	145 0 0	...	...	...
Campsie . . . . .	...	65 17 2	373 4 0	769 4 0	...	30 9 6	...
Denny . . . . .	...	26 17 7	668 0 0	1,842 17 0	258 1 11	88 6 0	...
Drymen	38 3 0	...	87 0 0	317 16 6	...	...	...
Flemica (Comb.) . . . . .	...	...	19 4 0	23 4 0	...	...	...
Dunipace	56 11 3	...	138 12 0	217 0 0	...	...	...
Falkirk (B.) . . . . .	...	788 12 7	1,788 8 0	2,243 7 6	914 4 8	13 1 9	...
Falkirk (L.) . . . . .	...	63 14 6	1,163 16 0	2,638 11 8	444 12 11	109 17 3	...
Finty . . . . .	...	...	31 4 0	50 0 10	...	...	...
Gargunnoch	12 13 2	9 0 0	46 16 0	81 16 0	...	...	...
Grangemouth . . . . .	...	8 14 0	734 4 0	1,847 6 0	177 11 6	370 14 7	...
Killearn . . . . .	...	...	60 0 0	38 3 6	...	9 4 9	...
Kilrayth (B.)	48 5 10	110 16 10	638 0 0	1,198 2 4	248 4 2	56 17 6	...
Kilrayth (L.)	180 0 5	...	156 0 0	265 10 6	...	...	...
Kippen . . . . .	...	...	177 0 0	310 17 6	...	4 8 6	...
Larbert . . . . .	...	34 7 8	1,029 0 0	1,696 8 7	568 3 11	70 13 9	...
Logie . . . . .	...	...	202 16 0	265 2 6	...	33 5 6	...
Muiravonside . . . . .	...	0 4 8	523 16 0	1,637 7 3	...	89 17 0	...
Polmont	549 18 1	37 17 0	532 4 6	755 3 3	169 13 2	28 11 0	...
St Ninians . . . . .	...	37 7 4	608 8 0	1,110 17 3	...	...	...
Stammanan . . . . .	...	10 16 8	588 16 0	1,027 19 8	170 15 6	37 3 0	...
Stirling (B.) . . . . .	...	281 16 8	1,350 0 0	2,784 16 2	...	83 1 2	131 0 0
Strathblane . . . . .	...	...	78 0 0	136 14 0	...	...	...
Total of Stirling	832 10 9	1,538 1 9	11,385 0 0	22,011 15 6	2,926 7 9	1,016 14 5	177 5 6
SUTHERLAND.							
Assynt . . . . .	...	...	177 14 0	436 8 6	136 6 0	...	...
Clyne	6 2 2	...	174 13 0	408 14 6	...	...	...
Creich	47 14 6	...	115 4 0	278 12 0	...	...	...
Dornoch (including B.)	78 9 4	...	229 12 0	479 2 0	...	...	...
Durness . . . . .	...	...	67 16 0	187 12 0	...	...	...
Eddrachillis . . . . .	...	...	123 0 0	272 8 6	33 13 11	...	...
Farr . . . . .	...	...	136 0 0	501 7 9	...	...	...
Golaipie	116 7 9	...	133 16 0	313 14 0	...	6 3 0	...
Kildonan . . . . .	...	...	143 8 0	371 17 6	...	10 17 6	...
Lairg	12 2 1	...	94 4 0	242 13 0	...	...	...
Loth . . . . .	...	...	41 8 0	105 17 8	5 16 0	...	...
Rogart	10 7 5	...	81 15 0	212 18 0	...	...	...
Tongue . . . . .	...	...	178 4 6	391 10 0	139 7 5	...	...
Total of Sutherland	262 8 2	...	1,758 13 0	4,196 15 2	300 3 4	17 0 6	...

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assessment per £.	Loans raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	210 0 0	2/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	807 16 10	72 6 2
...	207 0 0	2/4	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 6	756 16 4	47 18 3
...	75 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	1,018 1 9	...
...	230 0 0	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	993 13 9	...
...	100 0 0	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	8 14 6	475 18 5	104 18 8
...	181 18 3	2/	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	612 13 5	...
...	254 4 11	2/	...	...	...	...	...	*98 5 0	1,096 0 2	247 8 6
331 16 0	1,821 15 4	...	...	214 0 0	...	0 2 6	...	171 13 0	11,017 18 11	965 12 10
...	450 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	626 0 2	184 6 6
...	250 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 6	261 19 6	27 7 0
...	370 0 0	9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	540 4 9	60 18 7
...	400 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	926 4 0	88 11 0
...	260 10 6	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	488 10 6	89 2 7
...	1,000 0 0	9½	...	2 10 0	...	1 9 6	0 17 11	14 19 8	2,248 11 10	395 7 4
94 0 0	1,800 0 0	1/4½	...	...	...	1 12 6	...	22 16 11	4,305 11 11	1,191 8 9
...	400 0 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	837 18 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	50 16 3	...	...	...	103 4 3	51 6 1
...	350 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	0 17 1	...	762 0 4	...
...	4,500 0 0	1/5	...	...	...	...	...	3 19 9	10,199 14 3	...
58 2 6	3,000 0 0	1/1	...	11 1 7	12 19 6	...	...	16 11 0	8,497 7 4	226 1 6
...	160 0 0	1/	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	281 4 10	223 6 5
...	185 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 5 2	...
128 17 8	1,992 4 9	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	19 5 0	4,768 17 6	1,463 4 10
...	300 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	461 8 3	13 8 8
137 0 0	500 0 0	6½	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	5 16 3	2,940 7 11	...
...	300 0 0	4	1,150 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 19 4	2,002 10 3	...
...	529 6 4	11	...	...	52 15 6	...	...	...	1,074 7 10	37 10 5
26 0 0	2,200 0 0	1/7	9,000 0 0	...	...	6 16 4	...	...	14,616 10 3	...
82 0 0	950 0 0	8½	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 1 10	2,058 5 10	317 9 6
...	1,200 0 0	11½	...	...	...	...	...	141 4 10	3,492 9 10	18 0 9
...	956 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	0 9 4	...	3,017 15 10	1,214 2 9
...	1,600 0 0	7	4,400 0 0	...	...	...	10 15 10	11 5 8	7,778 14 1	...
...	650 0 0	8	...	...	6 7 11	...	...	9 6 3	2,499 5 0	7 12 2
...	3,400 0 0	10	...	31 16 8	...	...	...	161 11 9	8,223 2 2	446 1 11
...	359 5 0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	573 19 0	41 7 5
516 0 2	27,962 6 7	...	15,050 0 0	85 8 3	122 19 2	3 7 0	19 16 6	304 17 9	83,959 11 1	6,096 14 1
28 10 0	473 16 4	1/7	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	1,286 14 10	...
65 9 2	495 0 0	1/4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143 17 10	21 14 4
26 10 0	545 0 0	1/2	550 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	2 0 0	1,566 0 5	...
71 0 0	380 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	1,236 8 4	...
...	374 4 8	1/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	629 12 8	13 4 5
...	400 0 0	1/10	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 6	863 8 11	...
...	842 12 9	1/6	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	27 0 7	1,869 1 1	140 4 3
81 0 0	420 0 0	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	1,133 0 9	197 17 10
43 0 0	515 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084 8 0	68 1 0
55 10 0	250 0 0	9	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	654 16 7	...
...	135 0 0	1/1	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	293 11 6	19 19 4
...	260 0 0	11	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	558 0 5	45 12 9
...	500 0 0	2/6	...	...	...	...	...	15 15 8	1,218 17 1	23 13 3
370 19 2	5,580 18 9	...	850 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	3 0 0	186 0 8	13,535 8 5	525 7 9

* Grant from Department towards cost of Northave School, £97 12s. 6d. † Rents, £35 0s. 6d. ‡ Rents, £110 18s. 2d.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

BOARD AND COUNTY.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Tax- ation, Customs and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for Relief of Fees under Educa- tion and Local Taxation Account (Scot- land) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Additional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WIGTOWN.							
on . . . . .	...	...	73 4 0	156 19 7	...	...	...
1 . . . . .	...	...	138 0 0	226 12 6	...	...	...
2 . . . . .	...	...	129 12 0	216 10 6	...	...	...
an . . . . .	...	...	103 16 0	196 19 0	...	4 14 6	...
if	12 0 4	...	110 8 0	95 1 6	...	...	...
den . . . . .	...	...	189 12 0	325 18 0	...	...	...
1	87 10 7	...	67 16 0	121 5 0	...	...	...
2 . . . . .	...	...	178 8 0	301 5 6	...	8 6 0	...
3 . . . . .	...	...	67 16 0	118 11 6	...	...	...
4 . . . . .	...	...	234 0 0	373 17 0	...	...	19 8 0
hame . . . . .	...	1 6 0	378 13 0	349 9 0	...	...	...
lek . . . . .	...	...	71 8 0	116 10 0	...	...	...
5	46 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13 9 0	...	162 0 0	305 6 6	...	...	24 7 3
rk . . . . .	...	...	200 8 0	249 12 6	...	...	...
r (B.) . . . . .	...	...	516 12 0	865 16 6	...	11 10 6	...
7 . . . . .	...	...	234 8 0	436 7 6	...	22 17 6	15 6 0
8 . . . . .	...	8 5 3	128 8 0	228 10 0	...	6 9 0	8 0 0
Total of Wigtown	159 4 0	9 11 3	2,365 8 0	4,968 12 1	...	53 16 5	64 1 8
Total of Scotland	75,140 4 5	47,130 1 3	323,696 12 0	639,011 8 0	34,600 0 0	37,263 15 9	9,684 8 2
Balance in hand on 15th May 1898 "							
Boards							

* No School under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—INCOME—continued.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Rate of Assesse- ment per £.	Loans raised.	Endow- ments.	Contrib- utions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines re- covered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	200 0 0	8½	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 6	435 11 1	234 9 5
...	...	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	444 12 6	525 15 10
...	335 15 5	5½	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	683 6 11	...
...	217 2 9	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	524 12 3	52 19 0
...	371 6 0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	588 15 10	139 18 7
33 12 8	900 0 0	1/5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444 2 8	48 14 0
...	253 11 11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	539 3 6	...
16 16 4	500 0 0	10	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	1,003 14 10	63 16 0
...	120 0 0	3½	...	0 16 4	...	...	...	6 0 0	313 3 10	89 3 1
40 18 2	500 0 0	6½	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	1,174 3 2	342 1 6
...	500 0 0	6	...	5 8 2	...	...	...	...	1,129 15 2	367 0 9
...	290 0 0	1/	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	478 18 0	73 13 4
...	107 13 6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 17 7	...
...	250 0 0	4½	750 0 0	...	...	...	2 2 7	0 12 0	1,507 17 4	...
13 12 8	765 0 0	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327 13 2	35 1 10
...	718 3 0	10	...	...	107 13 6	0 7 6	...	† 114 13 3	2,354 16 3	479 9 3
37 12 3	590 0 0	10	350 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,788 11 3	307 14 3
50 0 0	600 0 0	1/2½	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	1,038 10 3	10 7 9
237 12 11	7,217 12 7	...	1,100 0 0	6 4 6	107 13 6	0 7 6	2 2 7	138 19 9	16,931 5 7	2,775 9 7
34,895 6 4	861,078 4 8	...	270,686 15 6	9,654 19 3	6,511 15 11	422 4 6	437 3 7	39,461 14 10	2,371,619 10 8	162,591 13 3
									75,146 4 5	
									2,296,673 6 3	

* Not received till after 15th May.

† Rents, £74 10s.

SCHOOL BOARDS'

GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and

(Published under Section 51 of the

EXPENDITURE.

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 16th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlarge- ment, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postage, Adver- tising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ABERDEEN.								
Aberdeen (B.) . . .	5,811 2 10	...	1,879 7 11	43,167 15	7,22,626 5 4	396 19 4	3,375 19 6	2,497 8 6
Aberdour . . .	125 5 7	...	20 0 0	581 8 7	104 10 0	4 7 5	18 8 0	8 16 2
Aboyne and Glen- tanner . . .	...	...	15 0 0	639 6 7	57 18 9	3 10 2	13 0 3	13 2 7
Alford . . .	305 8 0	...	15 0 0	613 16 7	...	1 14 9	5 13 11	20 1 3
Ardallie . . .	98 12 7	...	15 10 0	280 8 2	50 0 0	4 16 1	1 6 3	6 19 2
Auchindoir and Kearn . . .	...	...	12 12 0	365 2 7	24 16 9	4 0 0	13 15 9	17 12 1
Auchterless . . .	29 5 6	...	31 0 0	570 14 3	...	4 17 4	24 10 11	9 16 2
Belhelvie . . .	280 2 1	...	21 0 0	561 18 0	...	4 16 5	9 6 3	9 7 2
Birnie . . .	...	...	9 4 8	425 3 4	13 12 2	1 17 1	4 2 2	15 12 5
Bourtie . . .	...	...	8 10 0	90 0 0	...	0 4 8	1 19 6	1 18 2
Cairney . . .	30 2 4	...	23 10 0	629 18 3	...	2 1 0	9 18 3	14 12 8
Chapel of Garloch Clatt . . .	212 15 7 22 7 3	...	18 10 0 7 0 0	686 0 6 184 11 0	4 6 0 ...	6 8 10 0 10 2	4 11 11 3 13 9	15 8 2 4 9 4
Cluny . . .	5 3 5	...	14 10 0	238 18 11	...	1 2 6	2 13 4	2 9 6
Coull . . .	17 11 2	...	6 10 0	125 8 5	...	1 14 4	1 11 7	1 14 2
Crathie and Braemar . . .	...	...	20 10 0	421 18 5	...	10 3 9	26 3 3	27 12 0
Crimond . . .	153 6 5	...	16 0 0	303 4 2	12 0 0	1 16 10	13 5 6	11 9 5
Cruden . . .	626 2 1	...	23 0 0	1,099 9 5	...	5 15 1	30 12 1	32 3 8
Culsalmund . . .	...	...	11 5 0	208 19 9	...	1 13 5	3 19 2	7 16 7
Daviot . . .	62 19 0	...	10 2 0	277 10 6	...	1 6 0	5 6 0	12 14 1
Drumblade . . .	...	...	13 0 0	275 12 9	390 14 6	2 18 7	29 1 4	2 18 8
Drumoak . . .	...	...	20 0 0	364 1 4	...	1 16 6	5 17 6	4 1 2
Dyce . . .	...	...	16 13 3	393 2 1	730 1 1	12 12 4	24 1 0	23 3 9
Echt . . .	184 8 11	...	12 0 0	418 18 2	14 16 0	1 0 0	8 6 10	21 1 0
Ellon . . .	116 13 9	...	58 10 0	1,137 6 10	9 4 6	6 12 6	98 9 4	45 16 1
Fintray . . .	118 5 4	...	13 10 0	325 4 5	...	1 9 2	19 17 10	9 17 5
Forgue . . .	102 9 8	...	19 0 0	565 16 0	...	2 8 0	16 10 8	6 11 11
Foveran . . .	53 5 10	...	15 0 0	894 18 5	...	3 12 11	33 0 2	23 6 8
Fraserburgh . . .	496 10 11	...	72 12 0	1,508 16 9	82 1 2	20 18 0	63 14 10	109 7 10
Fyvie . . .	54 7 3	...	25 0 0	1,033 19 5	...	6 13 6	31 5 1	44 12 9
Gartly . . .	16 19 11	...	14 0 0	364 1 4	...	0 17 0	19 17 4	15 5 10
Glass . . .	88 8 6	...	15 0 0	312 16 8	...	3 6 6	4 4 11	9 0 3
Glenbucket . . .	33 11 0	...	12 10 0	221 6 6	...	2 2 7	7 12 4	7 13 10
Glenalrn . . .	...	...	10 0 0	54 3 4	...	1 16 4	4 10 3	3 15 2
Glenmuick and Tullich . . .	...	...	25 0 0	695 16 6	21 0 0	9 1 11	17 8 5	27 16 10
Huntly . . .	...	...	98 3 0	1,877 18 3	253 16 1	16 12 1	86 16 6	54 8 11
Inach . . .	...	...	21 0 0	594 17 3	2,385 0 0	10 6 9	49 6 9	16 0 11
Inverurie . . .	265 4 2	...	18 0 0	888 16 4	1 1 9	10 3 11	26 16 7	29 8 3
Keig . . .	136 8 4	...	7 0 0	246 12 9	...	3 11 5	10 17 9	9 9 10
Keithhall and Kinkell . . .	33 5 8	...	10 0 0	220 11 0	...	0 19 8	0 15 5	4 0 3

ACCOUNTS.

LIABILITIES of SCHOOL BOARDS for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.

Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.)

EXPENDITURE.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,671 10 3	4,988 3 0	...	5,976 1 8	6,568 16 1	30 12 6	5,450 16 1	104,440 17 7	3,129 13 9	332,126 11 5
26 19 8	31 0 5	11 5 6	47 19 9	64 11 0	...	23 12 0	1,017 4 1	...	1,489 2 7
17 11 1	34 7 0	...	33 14 1	36 10 9	...	0 17 0	864 16 3	...	999 11 2
9 14 1	23 15 2	...	19 8 6	47 6 4	...	10 5 6	1,072 4 1	...	715 13 10
1 15 7	9 16 0	20 0 0	37 9 5	22 4 1	12 11 1	5 5 1	566 13 6	...	1,089 8 2
17 1 2	16 11 10	11 0 0	54 3 3	61 14 11	...	9 5 1	607 16 5	33 7 6	1,492 7 4
28 9 3	35 9 2	...	11 8 1	36 19 10	...	24 1 3	816 11 9	112 18 3	288 16 0
93 8 7	40 9 8	...	51 16 1	59 10 9	...	6 0 11	1,137 15 11	...	1,669 1 1
12 14 6	24 17 2	...	11 10 4	16 5 0	...	5 18 5	540 18 3	61 1 10	316 17 6
40 1 8	4 17 6	...	8 7 11	14 9 0	...	1 0 5	171 8 10	...	209 2 1
47 16 0	37 16 1	...	33 12 6	50 18 9	...	12 17 10	883 3 8	35 14 10	912 10 0
60 9 2	35 13 0	...	87 3 3	84 1 9	...	16 3 4	1,211 11 6	...	2,641 19 0
3 5 9	10 8 11	...	7 1 4	9 10 0	...	0 9 7	233 7 1	...	210 19 9
25 18 1	8 19 6	...	...	...	...	0 2 1	299 17 4	49 17 2	...
19 15 1	8 10 8	...	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	2 8 9	192 8 2	...	75 12 0
36 6 3	38 17 9	...	73 7 1	39 17 8	...	5 4 4	700 0 11	133 7 2	1,995 17 2
9 2 4	20 17 11	...	25 11 6	28 2 3	...	20 5 7	610 1 11	30 5 10	773 4 8
67 1 7	45 11 4	...	96 13 11	116 18 0	1 2 6	33 11 3	2,166 0 11	...	3,068 14 6
7 13 10	13 0 6	1 9 7	9 19 7	28 1 8	...	2 19 11	296 19 0	27 18 3	257 1 9
3 5 8	7 14 6	...	8 19 1	16 0 11	...	1 6 5	407 4 2	12 17 4	239 15 11
3 11 4	10 11 0	4 8 9	31 9 11	34 9 9	...	1 3 7	800 0 2	...	1,121 9 10
5 13 11	11 5 0	...	6 13 1	16 11 11	...	16 13 7	453 14 0	43 18 11	166 5 0
40 10 4	36 1 8	29 17 8	53 2 11	66 7 11	...	14 0 9	1,439 14 9	...	2,025 18 4
11 0 11	35 11 4	...	18 2 3	50 0 0	...	11 17 4	787 2 9	...	538 5 11
130 6 2	67 6 11	...	115 13 5	72 11 1	...	34 17 7	1,893 8 2	...	3,176 6 7
6 18 11	27 4 5	...	28 18 11	52 1 1	...	3 17 0	607 4 6	...	836 8 4
23 13 10	26 18 10	...	32 3 0	63 19 8	1 8 2	2 11 2	863 10 11	...	989 6 7
47 17 9	44 11 10	...	30 13 8	49 11 10	...	33 15 9	1,239 15 10	33 8 5	725 7 5
36 18 5	89 16 8	...	181 10 4	236 0 0	...	26 0 3	2,574 7 2	...	3,736 14 6
63 5 2	54 6 4	...	94 2 4	118 7 4	...	20 1 9	1,546 0 11	55 11 6	2,577 18 6
9 9 4	15 7 10	1 9 7	35 12 6	58 16 1	...	11 0 10	562 17 7	9 15 10	1,018 15 11
36 16 2	22 18 0	...	32 7 11	25 10 9	...	11 6 1	561 15 9	...	978 7 8
18 7 11	11 8 6	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	316 12 8	...	37 19 9
66 0 2	6 12 7	7 4 0	18 17 8	10 6 6	...	1 0 0	184 6 0	26 2 4	478 9 11
48 15 5	46 6 2	...	102 9 3	76 15 1	...	3 15 6	1,074 5 1	64 13 1	2,926 0 8
72 10 3	107 6 9	...	147 14 1	160 0 0	2 3 6	20 12 6	2,898 1 11	519 6 8	5,000 0 0
32 15 8	36 19 3	...	45 5 3	60 15 4	...	43 13 4	2,296 14 6	250 16 1	2,836 2 1
23 0 6	32 3 7	...	48 9 7	58 0 0	...	7 10 2	1,409 14 10	...	1,436 15 7
34 13 8	15 5 4	...	34 18 2	40 12 2	...	11 7 0	561 1 5	...	1,030 5 5
5 18 3	8 13 6	...	18 11 7	23 11 5	...	0 18 11	327 0 8	...	508 7 8

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 18th May 1893.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ABERDEEN—contd.								
Kemnay . . .	...	...	22 0 0	709 12 5	10 10 0	3 17 3	18 12 9	10 17 2
Kennethmont . . .	98 14 0	...	18 5 0	268 16 8	23 2 7	4 2 6	15 9 7	10 1 0
Kildrummy . . .	54 2 0	...	10 0 0	252 18 0	...	0 13 10	7 12 9	4 6 7
Kincardine o' Neil . . .	127 15 11	...	27 10 0	321 15 9	20 11 0	11 18 0	11 11 0	53 2 2
King Edward . . .	...	...	12 10 0	332 13 9	...	1 4 10	5 18 0	15 11 1
Kinmonth . . .	214 15 3	...	13 0 0	303 15 4	...	2 5 5	10 16 3	17 15 7
Kinnellar . . .	24 16 11	...	10 0 0	255 9 5	...	1 3 3	46 15 5	3 3 7
Kintore (Incl. B.) . . .	...	...	17 0 0	356 16 9	...	2 16 11	36 2 2	35 11 9
Leochel-Cushnie Cairncoullie (Comb.) . . .	563 16 1	...	14 0 0	475 15 4	16 1 9	4 3 0	5 8 1	13 8 1
Craiglevar (Comb.) . . .	84 5 1	...	3 3 0	133 16 2	...	3 0 6	4 9 5	3 12 6
Leslie . . .	136 15 1	...	5 0 0	217 15 3	...	2 4 9	0 7 2	7 9 8
Logie-Buchan . . .	...	...	7 0 0	232 11 0	...	0 10 10	20 5 8	1 12 11
Logie-Coldstone . . .	248 0 11	...	13 0 0	338 17 10	...	2 8 0	26 18 2	9 15 6
Longside . . .	...	...	12 0 0	275 19 5	...	2 0 3	4 8 7	11 17 3
Longmay . . .	...	...	30 0 0	968 19 3	...	6 5 8	22 17 10	36 16 9
Lumphanan . . .	116 14 5	...	21 0 0	676 1 5	...	6 12 0	22 2 6	24 16 0
Meldrum . . .	...	...	18 0 0	333 13 11	...	0 15 2	7 7 1	4 1 10
Methlic . . .	...	...	25 0 0	643 16 6	...	5 13 6	11 5 3	21 7 0
Midmar . . .	...	...	17 10 0	679 10 8	4 14 0	2 2 5	42 9 1	13 1 11
Millbrex . . .	...	...	10 0 0	285 14 8	...	0 18 8	0 9 0	8 19 5
Monquhitter . . .	...	...	13 0 0	187 2 0	...	3 12 0	1 8 10	8 18 9
Monymusk . . .	410 9 7	...	17 0 0	712 17 9	217 12 2	5 1 10	24 16 7	23 18 8
New Byth . . .	...	...	13 0 0	364 17 0	196 6 9	2 5 5	16 19 4	14 8 3
New Deer . . .	98 12 11	...	19 15 1	642 14 3	...	8 13 5	30 4 0	21 16 8
Newhill . . .	300 3 1	...	25 10 5	1,623 14 6	4 8 2	16 15 4	29 9 7	33 3 2
Newmachar . . .	...	...	56 15 6	1,643 10 8	1,289 13 0	18 7 3	112 12 3	81 11 5
New Pitallgo . . .	271 7 11	...	24 0 0	595 8 6	...	3 9 7	10 11 8	17 2 8
Old Deer . . .	...	...	22 0 0	554 12 6	...	4 12 1	21 1 10	14 7 5
Maud (Comb.) . . .	222 5 1	...	37 2 0	1,396 19 8	101 9 2	10 12 2	123 13 7	39 3 6
Old Machar . . .	...	...	8 15 6	364 8 4	...	4 12 5	15 0 6	18 14 8
Oyne . . .	...	...	28 0 0	423 19 5	...	5 1 7	43 13 7	21 9 2
Peterculter . . .	60 4 11	...	12 12 0	320 11 9	138 16 9	2 2 8	14 3 7	7 10 7
Peterhead (B.) . . .	...	...	57 3 6	1,285 17 2	495 14 11	27 14 9	77 2 7	155 0 3
Peterhead (L.) . . .	...	...	171 4 0	3,305 2 0	42 13 6	49 3 6	190 6 4	185 14 6
Pitallgo . . .	130 19 1	...	79 11 8	1,019 9 6	...	14 5 3	64 16 2	49 11 9
Premnay . . .	...	...	25 7 6	889 2 3	...	8 15 7	58 8 8	36 1 10
Rathen . . .	...	...	8 5 0	285 17 1	...	1 4 11	3 17 4	8 8 1
Rayne . . .	312 17 3	...	24 0 0	684 11 11	13 3 0	6 16 9	17 13 0	25 1 5
Rhynie . . .	50 4 4	...	13 0 0	405 3 6	...	1 5 4	3 2 7	15 6 11
St Fergus . . .	...	...	14 0 0	514 19 5	...	4 10 5	36 17 6	11 0 2
Savoch . . .	342 16 7	...	20 0 0	433 18 4	...	1 17 6	16 9 8	16 9 7
Skene . . .	6 13 8	...	12 12 0	516 19 2	38 15 0	6 12 3	6 10 8	13 14 1
Slains . . .	235 10 2	...	17 0 0	553 9 9	1 4 0	3 10 0	33 13 10	9 18 3
Strathdon . . .	44 13 7	...	15 0 0	379 11 10	...	4 16 9	52 12 2	10 17 3
Strichen . . .	...	...	15 0 0	612 4 1	15 13 5	2 18 11	11 4 8	30 1 7
Tarlind . . .	...	...	16 10 0	669 5 9	...	1 5 3	22 6 3	9 1 3
Tarves . . .	80 18 6	...	10 0 0	310 4 0	...	2 17 6	1 17 6	10 2 0
Tough . . .	...	...	28 0 0	773 6 2	...	3 6 1	38 2 1	22 3 6
Towie . . .	33 12 8	...	8 0 0	230 15 0	...	0 18 9	2 13 11	7 7 0
Tullynessle and Forbes . . .	184 2 0	...	10 5 0	259 13 7	...	0 17 9	9 6 3	4 16 2
Turriff . . .	...	...	4 0 0	285 0 2	...	1 14 6	13 0 9	7 1 10
Tyrie . . .	...	...	50 0 0	1,713 5 3	2,587 12 6	20 11 6	82 18 2	55 1 6
Udny . . .	45 18 3	...	15 0 0	169 13 3	...	1 11 4	3 16 11	4 10 8
Ythan Wells . . .	69 15 6	...	16 2 6	497 4 4	27 13 10	4 6 9	15 8 5	9 19 3
Total of Aberdeen	13,947 3 10	...	3,901 9 6	97,370 2 7	32,026 17 7	902 15 6	5,669 11 7	4,518 18 11

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40 7 1 33 11 2	...	...	18 18 4 59 11 4	...	...	3 8 1	931 5 7	36 3 11	480 8 4
32 11 4 21 5 3	...	...	16 17 4 54 16 10	...	...	4 9 1	563 11 2	...	472 16 0
...	...	...	8 18 11 13 5 0	...	...	1 2 9	364 13 10	...	278 1 9
59 0 8 48 8 5	...	...	107 7 4 147 19 10	...	...	3 10 0	1,440 10 1	...	3,102 7 7
16 10 0 27 0 11	...	...	11 8 0 17 2 0	...	...	8 1 1	447 19 8	56 2 9	307 16 0
6 12 3 16 10 11	...	...	37 16 4 34 1 5	1 17 0	12 4 2	671 9 11	...	...	1,152 17 0
26 10 9 11 8 9	...	...	5 18 10 7 0 0	...	64 9 1	466 16 0	...	...	338 15 2
14 10 9 27 19 2	...	...	72 2 5 89 10 5	...	1 15 1	1,164 5 5	...	88 12 7	2,027 14 6
8 18 4 15 13 0	111 19 11	...	61 17 1 93 3 1	...	...	45 7 5	1,429 11 2	...	2,221 6 3
4 3 4 6 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 7	244 0 1	...	63 15 6
56 2 10 8 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 9	441 2 6	...	135 12 11
1 8 0 7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	271 3 11	14 10 1	...
1 9 0 10 0 0	...	...	29 17 10 16 19 11	...	...	11 15 4	709 2 6	...	1,086 6 1
28 7 5 21 14 10	...	...	15 2 2 9 8 11	...	...	6 18 4	387 17 2	22 9 2	422 5 3
24 13 9 42 15 4	...	...	41 0 0 117 18 8	...	...	...	1,291 7 3	389 9 8	1,069 6 0
22 16 7 48 8 0	...	...	77 4 1 54 8 11	...	...	15 10 1	1,085 14 0	...	2,367 11 11
0 6 6 12 17 5	36 17 10	...	41 4 6 42 0 11	...	...	2 9 7	499 14 9	12 6 3	1,098 17 8
44 2 8 40 16 10	...	...	105 5 11 65 4 1	...	...	16 10 0	979 1 9	53 13 10	2,943 6 11
62 4 11 35 17 6	...	...	49 12 9 47 15 1	...	...	8 0 6	962 18 10	...	1,509 12 10
46 5 11 13 3 10	...	...	18 7 6 40 0 0	...	...	1 1 6	425 0 6	...	467 19 0
10 2 0 7 9 4	10 0 0	...	20 19 7 13 2 5	...	...	0 19 10	276 14 9	6 4 9	586 6 10
41 6 9 28 9 6	19 15 4	...	31 10 3 38 14 2	...	...	47 4 1	1,623 16 8	52 1 1	1,199 2 2
12 1 7 41 0 7	...	...	9 8 3 18 11 9	5 18 4	3 6 10	698 4 1	...	5 15 10	250 6 8
37 18 10 34 17 0	...	...	44 11 0 27 18 3	2 16 7	7 11 6	972 9 6	...	22 12 10	1,244 19 3
99 2 4 88 0 7	80 3 6	158 11 4	167 7 4	...	...	21 16 6	2,188 5 10	126 3 9	4,378 16 0
48 9 2 139 18 7	...	...	219 15 3 161 12 8	...	...	43 11 11	3,815 17 8	675 19 4	7,704 5 0
20 7 5 35 13 9	...	...	65 2 6 74 14 3	...	...	22 10 6	1,140 8 9	...	1,919 10 8
31 12 9 30 7 1	...	...	62 0 4 41 13 8	...	...	13 11 7	795 19 3	317 14 6	1,730 6 5
61 8 2 71 17 0	80 3 6	105 7 10	130 3 7	1 10 4	18 14 0	2,400 9 7	...	...	3,126 10 3
13 15 3 28 1 9	...	...	...	...	3 15 7	467 4 0	...	35 10 0	...
74 4 1 42 6 8	...	...	36 14 3 49 5 9	...	0 6 2	725 0 8	...	219 11 0	1,011 15 11
5 9 5 10 1 7	7 4 0	11 16 8	13 6 8	...	18 1 0	622 1 7	...	...	502 8 6
70 19 6 71 6 2	...	...	297 6 1 230 14 0	...	150 6 2	2,919 5 1	...	...	9,925 12 7
244 9 8 404 16 6	...	...	297 7 10 286 15 11	...	96 11 0	5,274 4 9	...	...	8,284 14 10
116 2 6 61 14 10	...	...	124 0 3 115 10 10	3 4 6	9 14 2	1,668 1 5	...	38 9 1	3,450 5 7
39 14 2 51 8 1	...	...	70 14 7 67 7 10	...	0 8 3	1,378 2 10	...	20 18 2	1,826 6 11
13 0 8 11 7 11	20 0 0	20 7 11	39 6 8	...	7 4 4	418 19 11	...	40 13 9	539 3 11
99 16 3 53 3 1	...	...	80 11 5 57 4 8	...	9 9 7	1,284 8 4	...	...	2,380 11 11
16 1 3 18 4 5	...	...	41 4 1 65 5 10	...	6 16 7	635 14 10	...	...	1,152 4 6
13 4 5 32 12 11	...	...	38 6 5 40 10 10	...	7 6 10	713 7 11	...	98 4 2	1,045 4 9
12 17 5 42 3 11	...	...	66 11 1 45 19 11	1 10 6	30 3 3	1,030 17 9	...	...	2,156 7 8
25 7 6 24 10 6	15 0 0	43 19 6	64 13 4	15 8 10	6 10 1	797 6 7	...	...	1,843 12 9
15 13 11 49 9 2	...	...	20 2 0 50 0 0	...	2 15 3	992 6 4	...	...	581 15 2
38 15 9 20 14 6	6 0 0	29 9 8	23 17 4	...	9 9 3	635 18 1	...	...	937 12 6
38 13 6 33 16 8	10 1 11	25 19 11	22 11 10	...	19 9 10	837 16 4	...	48 3 10	724 12 3
10 5 6 50 14 11	...	...	29 6 8 55 19 2	...	4 11 3	869 6 0	...	55 2 0	789 3 9
1 19 0 20 16 1	...	...	39 2 5 43 0 0	...	3 8 10	524 5 10	...	61 3 8	1,085 10 0
24 7 6 36 11 10	...	...	56 11 2 73 18 5	...	21 10 8	1,077 17 5	...	209 4 9	1,507 12 1
12 0 9 8 12 5	51 1 7	34 13 2	34 6 0	...	4 14 2	428 15 5	...	...	946 5 6
9 14 4 14 18 3	40 19 2	21 13 3	23 9 10	...	9 9 4	589 4 11	...	...	696 0 5
0 14 4 11 16 0	...	...	44 4 7 40 17 0	...	2 18 11	411 8 1	...	77 13 4	1,164 7 0
67 0 4 79 18 3	...	...	52 10 0 100 0 0	12 18 6	84 15 4	4,906 9 4	...	169 8 9	3,850 0 0
1 18 3 6 13 9	...	...	5 18 9 9 1 3	...	2 5 2	266 7 7	...	...	178 14 11
25 19 3 30 8 8	75 2 3	19 9 8	28 14 5	...	19 3 3	839 8 1	...	...	901 19 7
64 9 9 25 17 6	2 19 2	32 4 9	38 0 3	...	4 8 7	560 7 9	...	16 1 5	883 2 4
4,824 14 0	8,325 14 7	854 3 3	10,598 13 11	11,779 8 11	93 2 4	6,832 13 5	201,465 9 11	7,595 19 0	374,153 11 6

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ARGYLL.								
MAINTLAND.								
Acharacle .	297 15 4	...	29 4 8	364 1 5	...	5 17 3	33 14 0	38 1 11
Ardchattan and Muckairn	87 1 0	...	43 0 0	603 11 6	...	1 8 6	6 17 5	29 12 7
Achaleven (Comb.)	...	...	3 3 0	183 0 0	...	1 19 0	3 4 3	10 1 4
Taynuilt (Comb.)	104 14 8	...	3 3 0	207 0 10	...	0 3 0	...	10 2 1
Ardgour .	121 17 4	...	15 0 0	303 9 6	...	4 11 9	10 7 1	35 3 10
Ardnamurchan .	272 17 11	...	23 0 0	281 11 2	...	8 16 3	22 9 0	44 7 5
Campbeltown (B.)	853 10 9	...	110 0 0	4,397 9 9	1 1 0	16 17 5	253 18 2	104 17 6
Campbeltown (L.)	25 19 0	...	43 12 0	626 0 0	...	5 18 7	27 13 8	29 17 1
Craignish .	...	...	8 3 0	113 14 0	...	0 2 6	0 13 1	3 10 9
Cumlodden .	...	...	16 0 0	175 17 3	...	1 11 4	1 12 9	9 6 1
Dunoon and Kil- mun	2,134 6 6	...	167 0 0	2,658 6 5	723 14 1	24 0 0	339 18 8	153 4 2
Glassary .	...	...	40 0 0	625 1 4	...	5 14 9	29 14 5	35 11 3
Glenaray and Inveraray	20 7 1	...	27 10 0	581 10 8	...	2 17 1	4 18 9	12 18 9
Glenorchy and Inishall	1 9 2	...	26 0 0	442 19 3	368 0 6	4 4 9	10 4 2	17 10 2
Inverchapelain .	...	...	12 0 0	153 12 6	...	3 4 4	10 8 10	19 5 5
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	...	...	30 0 0	514 18 4	...	16 17 10	56 9 5	41 4 4
Kilcalmonell .	308 16 7	...	13 0 0	273 13 9	...	12 0 5	1 19 1	11 3 0
Kilchrenan and Dalavich .	...	...	19 0 0	315 10 2	...	3 16 0	4 6 3	13 7 1
Kilfinan .	25 11 1	...	39 10 0	723 2 8	...	5 1 0	44 15 3	27 15 0
Killean and Kil- chenzie .	...	...	28 0 0	518 0 0	749 7 0	3 4 2	15 8 3	22 11 7
Kilmartin .	...	...	12 0 0	215 0 0	...	1 6 2	7 15 5	11 1 11
Kilmodan .	150 11 3	...	17 0 0	211 6 11	...	1 9 11	1 10 11	7 17 3
Kilmore and Kil- bride .	...	...	19 4 0	280 16 6	...	1 8 5	8 11 10	18 3 5
Kilninver and Kilmelford	106 9 0	...	8 0 0	215 10 0	5 11 1	2 3 0	3 1 11	8 14 10
Lismore & Appin .	...	...	54 0 0	1,158 12 11	...	16 18 3	61 16 8	42 1 2
Lochgilthead .	229 19 7	...	42 0 0	1,114 4 2	...	11 12 0	57 12 7	56 17 0
Lochgilthead and Kilmorich	23 16 9	...	30 0 0	371 4 6	...	7 13 2	11 8 6	9 18 3
Morven .	...	...	17 0 0	280 18 4	...	3 3 0	0 5 0	22 4 2
North Knapdale .	...	...	22 0 0	443 7 10	...	5 12 6	2 0 9	31 4 8
Oban (B.) .	249 6 2	...	133 19 6	2,306 16 4	99 4 10	43 7 8	183 19 10	120 16 7
Saddell and Skip- ness .	252 5 1	...	23 0 0	496 16 1	...	4 19 2	10 12 7	21 12 4
Southend .	...	...	17 11 0	291 13 6	...	1 18 3	9 10 11	8 6 6
South Knapdale .	...	...	31 15 5	337 0 2	...	6 9 9	15 12 11	34 5 6
Stralachlan and Strachur .	127 17 6	...	26 0 0	341 15 4	...	0 9 6	9 11 6	8 12 0
Strontian .	...	...	25 0 0	229 15 11	...	3 12 2	18 8 0	4 8 9
Tarbert .	928 6 8	...	56 0 0	983 15 8	...	16 11 7	23 15 11	32 1 5
INSULAR.								
Coll .	147 12 4	...	3 4 0	344 13 4	...	0 15 10	20 6 7	33 7 7
Colonsay and Oronsay .	...	...	7 0 0	178 13 8	...	0 19 7	0 14 6	0 12 4
Gigha and Cara .	4 18 4	...	7 10 0	188 11 0	...	0 11 0	1 4 10	13 4 7
Jura .	24 14 5	...	24 0 0	346 11 7	...	4 11 0	8 8 11	20 1 6
Kilchoman .	9 15 4	...	39 1 8	913 9 2	...	16 15 6	39 4 4	40 1 11
Kildalton .	165 15 0	...	35 0 0	834 6 8	...	7 14 0	54 19 7	45 19 4
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon .	...	...	30 0 0	592 15 1	...	6 2 5	23 8 2	11 6 10
Killarow and Kilmeny .	...	...	40 5 0	1,028 19 1	...	18 12 2	49 15 0	29 0 11
Kilninian and Kilmore .	...	...	47 0 0	914 6 6	...	2 8 7	79 10 0	46 15 1
Salen .	70 19 11	...	16 0 0	182 0 0	...	1 4 8	11 17 2	14 14 3
Torossay .	...	...	16 17 6	357 4 4	...	1 14 6	9 17 4	17 18 7
Tyree .	...	...	35 0 0	869 5 1	...	6 2 4	9 15 8	35 18 7
Total of Argyll .	6,775 13 9	...	1,529 12 9	30,092 0 2	1,943 18 6	324 5 0	1,613 9 10	1,416 18 7

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 14 0	15 5 0	...	6 9 8	10 0 0	2 2 10	20 5 1	828 11 2	...	517 16 3
11 15 11	21 9 6	149 7 10	48 17 0	86 4 10	...	4 15 4	1,093 1 5	...	1,388 6 6
...	11 12 4	...	...	...	...	0 8 7	213 8 6	...	...
0 9 0	15 0 4	...	...	...	...	2 3 8	242 19 7	...	77 3 5
10 9 1	15 3 9	...	8 11 4	15 3 8	...	8 1 1	547 18 5	...	303 15 6
42 6 8	16 10 2	...	6 10 11	11 0 0	...	9 12 0	739 1 6	...	460 14 7
211 0 4	200 0 4	...	387 6 5	404 9 8	13 14 0	27 6 6	7,081 11 10	...	11,861 3 7
56 10 4	20 1 7	34 0 0	46 8 4	98 7 1	0 7 0	10 3 9	1,019 18 5	...	1,253 16 5
2 12 4	2 14 5	...	...	...	...	7 1 2	138 10 3	2 14 10	...
5 1 2	14 2 0	...	1 10 5	10 12 3	0 16 9	29 10 11	265 0 11	3 9 11	32 16 3
154 16 7	144 15 1	...	331 10 0	930 8 2	10 2 6	56 17 0	7,827 19 2	...	12,805 2 2
42 15 9	48 2 11	...	31 16 10	69 0 8	...	3 8 9	931 6 8	24 15 1	843 1 9
69 9 4	37 10 3	...	...	...	...	19 3 10	776 5 9	14 0 1	...
5 3 6	24 1 6	75 1 7	7 13 2	23 6 8	...	16 0 5	1,019 14 10	284 12 5	521 12 4
9 5 8	8 10 3	...	...	...	...	0 4 4	216 11 4	...	10 3 0
85 7 9	46 11 11	...	65 4 11	64 12 8	...	1 9 1	922 16 3	259 6 5	1,803 9 4
7 0 6	10 6 6	1 8 10	8 10 4	23 6 8	...	7 13 9	678 19 5	...	519 9 0
4 15 9	13 3 0	...	0 19 0	15 10 0	...	2 9 7	392 16 10	40 3 5	15 10 0
19 1 3	54 16 5	...	28 14 5	42 11 0	...	10 18 3	1,021 16 4	...	862 4 10
5 3 1	26 5 6	...	32 11 1	32 3 4	...	1 12 9	1,434 6 9	...	1,317 5 2
...	14 16 10	...	3 15 5	12 0 0	...	3 19 4	281 15 1	200 10 9	90 0 0
2 0 9	10 8 9	...	12 18 5	15 3 7	...	5 4 10	435 5 7	...	509 5 7
1 12 0	12 17 8	30 18 0	11 1 5	15 13 4	...	...	400 6 7	0 7 6	304 12 4
9 7 4	7 15 3	...	14 13 4	14 9 0	...	3 10 9	398 5 6	...	613 3 10
24 15 2	49 3 8	...	52 1 3	50 0 0	...	1 3 0	1,510 12 1	108 4 0	1,450 0 0
101 13 5	82 15 8	...	36 11 8	49 15 0	...	6 9 2	1,789 10 3	...	1,245 4 11
10 17 7	26 3 7	...	8 8 0	8 0 0	...	9 10 1	517 0 5	...	245 6 5
0 7 10	6 6 0	...	21 10 6	20 0 0	...	0 2 6	371 17 4	259 19 11	600 0 0
24 2 10	15 6 6	...	30 4 2	44 9 10	...	27 15 11	646 5 0	1 12 7	316 8 7
139 0 2	290 3 4	...	406 5 6	211 9 0	14 6 1	89 14 4	4,288 9 4	...	12,833 13 1
4 14 3	24 3 9	...	61 4 0	60 0 0	...	12 18 11	1,012 6 2	...	1,762 9 10
44 5 4	13 12 6	...	39 1 7	40 10 9	...	4 15 1	471 5 5	29 13 9	1,076 0 0
61 16 5	24 1 4	...	6 5 8	14 6 0	3 2 1	18 15 3	553 10 6	62 18 5	166 18 0
10 15 3	13 3 4	...	...	...	...	14 3 8	552 8 1	...	85 11 11
55 4 11	9 15 10	...	1 2 6	11 14 0	...	12 4 4	371 6 5	96 8 4	67 16 10
7 9 3	55 7 10	...	121 15 2	147 15 4	...	59 17 1	2,432 15 11	...	4,429 9 1
10 19 9	16 5 2	...	25 4 4	18 1 8	...	7 7 4	627 17 11	...	868 8 9
9 16 7	3 18 2	...	...	...	...	...	301 14 10	...	2 18 9
4 12 6	3 17 5	...	...	...	5 2 11	23 17 0	253 9 7	3 14 8	...
21 12 6	15 9 9	...	...	...	...	1 8 7	466 18 3	11 7 0	...
19 10 0	40 12 10	...	48 9 6	68 6 11	...	19 1 1	1,354 8 3	...	1,329 13 7
10 16 9	45 10 1	...	8 8 0	30 0 0	3 10 7	22 15 6	1,264 15 6	...	317 15 11
57 1 9	49 18 3	...	15 12 7	50 0 0	...	2 14 3	838 19 4	4 13 4	400 0 0
102 10 8	61 19 5	...	65 11 1	73 11 2	2 15 1	0 12 0	1,473 11 7	...	1,814 2 3
59 7 8	57 13 4	...	75 15 9	65 11 2	...	13 4 0	1,361 12 1	162 3 11	2,079 2 10
1 18 2	11 13 11	...	3 3 0	10 0 0	...	19 9 11	843 1 0	...	149 16 2
50 13 10	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	1 4 11	482 1 0	29 1 9	...
59 1 11	19 2 9	...	54 5 2	48 0 0	...	18 10 2	1,150 1 8	96 5 10	1,412 0 0
1,655 2 7	1,844 15 8	290 16 3	2,136 1 10	2,910 13 5	55 19 10	634 17 10	53,224 6 0	1,696 3 11	68,563 10 9

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1895.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AYR.								
Alloway and Ayr (L.) . . . . .	...	...	25 0 0	332 0 1	101 14 6	6 2 9	10 1 9	20 2 8
Ardrossan . . . . .	...	...	132 1 8	2,864 1 6	2,735 9 10	48 8 6	201 5 5	111 9 0
Auchinleck	761 16 0	...	105 0 0	1,964 2 6	...	4 17 6	51 7 6	102 7 3
Ayr (B.)	1,045 17 8	...	210 17 0	6,473 10 9	1 5 0	93 19 9	537 8 1	301 8 6
Ballaenrae	147 19 5	...	25 0 0	605 17 11	...	1 11 6	1 13 6	25 10 3
Barr	34 16 6	...	10 13 0	339 9 3	...	2 18 0	5 19 2	5 18 8
Beith . . . . .	...	...	99 0 0	1,942 3 5	...	17 10 2	160 0 10	65 8 11
Colmonell . . . . .	...	...	20 0 0	793 18 0	...	2 13 3	4 8 4	22 10 4
Coylton	159 5 5	...	23 10 0	819 18 4	...	1 10 0	21 5 4	16 17 2
Craigie . . . . .	...	...	18 1 0	139 2 8	...	1 0 6	0 6 6	5 4 9
Crosshill	41 8 6	...	25 0 0	414 19 11	...	4 1 7	61 12 3	12 9 0
Dailly . . . . .	...	...	25 0 0	513 19 4	...	2 5 4	10 17 6	27 5 3
Dalmellington	454 9 9	...	62 0 0	1,791 10 10	...	14 17 10	177 17 10	205 12 9
Dalry . . . . .	...	...	80 0 0	1,505 15 2	...	7 19 2	42 7 2	40 8 5
Dalrymple	203 15 6	...	18 0 0	476 14 3	...	3 12 4	10 11 3	44 6 6
Dreghorn	125 14 3	...	82 10 0	1,226 14 4	...	11 8 5	31 8 6	63 18 0
Dundonald	257 11 9	...	90 0 0	1,227 2 10	1,861 1 1	14 2 0	168 14 7	89 10 1
Dunlop . . . . .	...	...	21 11 8	277 10 0	...	1 18 3	6 15 7	10 17 11
Fenwick . . . . .	...	...	16 0 0	290 0 0	...	2 16 8	13 1 8	7 0 3
Galston	109 3 7	...	40 0 0	1,594 3 5	204 1 1	8 18 9	146 5 9	72 9 2
Girvan (B.)	843 18 11	...	44 10 0	1,027 12 0	...	6 6 3	30 18 5	44 9 8
Girvan (L.)	277 8 0	...	25 0 0	752 19 3	...	1 17 9	12 10 9	27 8 2
Irvine (B.)	532 8 0	...	125 13 4	2,103 15 1	233 7 5	26 2 6	235 10 6	74 0 5
Irvine (L.)	56 13 11	...	48 15 0	299 2 2	...	...	22 5 6	4 8 9
Kilbirnie J.	932 0 5	...	62 9 4	1,526 19 11	...	9 14 3	177 18 10	53 14 9
Kilmarnock (B.) . . . . .	...	...	330 0 0	10,169 4 9	6,698 16 2	101 10 3	636 12 7	437 0 8
Kilmarnock (L.)	0 19 3	...	50 15 0	767 15 2	...	3 13 2	11 3 6	47 12 3
Kilmaurs	274 3 6	...	58 0 5	1,502 10 0	...	6 7 6	92 12 1	39 13 3
Kilwinning	4 15 4	...	98 1 0	2,051 18 9	256 5 0	9 19 0	173 12 9	71 8 0
Auchintiber (Comb.)	35 13 1	...	5 5 0	120 0 0	...	0 6 3	0 5 0	7 7 1
Kirkmichael	54 5 0	...	13 0 0	206 0 9	...	1 0 0	5 1 9	3 19 11
Kirkoswald	73 6 0	...	20 0 0	512 6 3	...	5 6 7	9 19 6	9 2 8
Largs	425 4 10	...	34 14 0	1,118 5 10	...	6 6 5	34 15 1	20 9 5
Londoun	876 18 7	...	54 10 0	1,975 6 0	718 5 1	17 12 5	223 8 1	69 11 3
Mauchline . . . . .	...	...	25 0 0	869 8 6	...	4 5 9	36 8 6	23 0 9
Maybole . . . . .	...	...	77 0 0	2,591 15 2	50 4 4	25 10 5	54 10 11	117 15 10
Monkton and Prestwick . . . . .	...	...	31 2 0	574 10 0	...	2 17 1	30 2 10	23 9 4
Muirkirk	0 11 9	...	60 10 0	1,921 2 7	...	37 19 11	126 5 2	67 8 11
New Cumnock . . . . .	...	...	54 0 0	1,494 8 4	...	4 11 11	42 19 3	39 18 4
Ochiltree . . . . .	...	...	25 0 0	529 10 2	...	7 7 5	12 13 1	14 19 6
Old Cumnock . . . . .	...	...	63 12 0	1,412 1 9	363 0 0	2 17 4	57 19 8	78 19 11
Riccarton . . . . .	...	...	26 10 0	1,130 5 0	...	4 1 5	22 12 3	54 3 3
St Quivox	127 0 8	...	23 0 0	364 10 0	...	2 17 4	1 19 9	9 3 10
Sorn	961 10 8	...	42 0 0	1,071 7 0	...	5 19 1	87 11 4	34 9 4
Stair . . . . .	...	...	16 10 0	330 12 8	...	1 19 7	47 19 9	3 8 9
Stevenston	732 10 1	...	72 2 6	1,966 3 8	930 0 0	2 7 6	95 17 9	77 5 5
Stewarton . . . . .	...	...	57 18 4	732 8 10	...	2 10 7	42 14 6	26 9 6
Straiton . . . . .	...	...	16 0 0	387 0 0	...	3 17 6	13 12 2	16 6 6
Symington . . . . .	...	...	13 0 0	157 5 0	...	0 10 3	0 9 8	8 12 8
Tarbolton	122 10 10	...	30 0 0	1,168 9 10	...	7 3 2	37 18 10	43 19 1
West Kilbride	117 6 11	...	21 15 0	815 9 3	...	8 6 8	26 3 6	16 11 3
Total of Ayr	9,790 4 1	...	2,750 17 3	67,252 18 2	14,093 9 6	573 15 6	4,057 16 9	2,816 3 3

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
79 9 7	57 14 9	...	85 2 10	87 0 0	...	1 11 4	806 0 3	116 2 6	2,367 10 0
118 2 9	186 10 1	...	430 1 8	258 8 5	26 10 10	161 4 9	7,273 14 5	3,085 15 3	13,760 15 8
45 7 3	119 8 5	...	65 13 11	102 13 4	...	55 5 10	3,377 19 6	...	2,476 18 9
286 14 7	502 3 10	...	657 14 5	1,014 14 9	33 19 0	653 13 5	11,813 6 9	...	18,497 14 7
25 17 5	20 9 0	...	54 8 2	62 13 7	...	28 0 7	999 1 4	...	1,708 4 4
11 19 11	22 16 0	...	11 8 4	33 6 8	...	1 16 3	481 1 9	...	295 16 10
92 16 0	156 18 2	...	100 0 3	207 5 0	...	58 6 8	2,899 9 5	137 12 3	2,917 19 9
4 19 1	28 6 3	...	54 9 6	92 7 10	...	44 6 9	1,065 19 4	110 0 1	1,457 17 7
31 17 10	44 15 10	...	7 17 6	36 0 0	...	35 0 7	1,197 18 0	...	416 2 8
8 2 0	8 6 0	...	14 17 6	25 0 0	...	0 1 4	218 2 3	81 11 11	400 0 0
13 3 1	35 17 8	...	40 6 0	53 14 4	...	8 0 9	710 13 1	...	1,122 15 4
20 11 11	19 4 7	...	40 8 6	52 5 7	...	2 9 8	714 7 8	160 18 10	1,104 9 3
121 10 3	224 2 3	1 11 9	13 10 3	168 9 9	...	13 10 0	3,349 3 3	...	627 8 0
55 10 4	131 5 2	31 16 6	49 9 3	152 19 6	1 13 4	1 0 7	2,100 4 7	...	1,641 1 10
15 1 6	37 13 7	...	45 6 10	61 13 11	...	24 6 0	940 1 8	...	1,381 8 5
148 15 0	133 6 3	...	54 15 5	141 17 9	...	33 0 7	2,053 8 6	...	1,747 0 2
185 10 3	118 5 10	...	241 4 6	240 7 10	9 0 6	36 13 8	4,539 4 11	4,041 14 1	11,203 13 0
28 8 10	27 5 2	...	25 19 2	82 15 10	...	4 0 3	497 2 8	191 14 2	658 18 6
34 17 5	20 1 11	...	13 8 6	41 13 4	...	6 19 1	445 18 10	...	286 18 1
137 4 2	123 0 8	...	23 2 4	90 0 0	...	40 18 9	2,589 5 8	...	1,118 18 3
90 1 9	62 3 0	...	88 19 6	64 17 7	0 19 0	54 19 8	2,349 15 9	...	3,156 9 8
11 0 9	23 3 9	...	42 17 1	75 10 5	1 0 0	10 5 4	1,261 1 3	...	1,417 5 6
104 10 5	158 3 9	...	153 4 4	364 4 3	18 18 1	118 8 11	4,248 7 0	...	4,557 4 7
7 7 8	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	7 7 8	459 10 8	...	37 18 6
36 17 5	98 17 3	...	98 4 2	165 1 9	1 2 0	74 15 2	3,232 15 3	...	3,607 14 6
583 5 1	581 7 10	...	794 14 4	800 0 0	10 8 0	356 8 7	21,499 8 3	3,809 0 11	32,490 0 0
74 4 10	43 6 1	...	40 16 8	166 13 4	...	5 1 8	1,212 0 11	...	1,030 15 5
61 6 3	154 13 10	...	96 12 10	337 12 9	13 9 11	35 16 9	2,672 19 1	...	3,210 4 4
111 7 7	150 0 4	47 13 5	187 10 0	226 4 8	6 6 11	30 15 2	3,423 17 11	...	5,192 5 9
1 13 11	7 18 0	...	...	...	...	1 18 3	180 6 7	...	1 8 11
4 6 16	11 6 1	31 12 5	29 2 3	34 11 8	0 5 0	5 0 2	389 11 10	...	819 4 6
11 6 5	29 16 0	...	28 0 5	32 17 3	...	8 11 10	740 12 11	...	820 15 1
64 1 7	122 4 8	...	212 9 9	269 6 1	1 9 6	110 2 9	2,419 9 11	...	6,062 0 3
83 3 8	123 16 5	...	234 18 5	271 7 4	1 13 0	30 3 10	4,680 9 1	...	7,629 6 11
11 6 8	119 0 1	...	121 11 11	76 2 9	...	20 1 10	1,306 6 9	101 18 0	3,133 1 11
15 18 10	135 4 6	...	442 5 0	198 3 4	25 14 0	68 12 9	3,800 15 1	148 5 6	12,723 16 5
102 13 7	52 10 0	...	55 16 5	68 1 6	...	2 18 10	944 1 7	146 13 10	1,363 3 6
154 17 6	138 10 11	...	89 14 4	134 9 8	...	86 17 9	2,818 8 6	...	2,159 10 3
143 9 5	119 0 3	10 0 0	94 6 0	235 0 0	2 6 8	19 2 7	2,269 2 9	136 18 8	2,456 13 4
16 5 8	21 10 0	...	26 18 2	31 12 8	...	22 11 1	708 7 9	52 16 9	737 4 0
73 15 6	80 4 9	...	101 11 0	171 9 0	...	43 14 4	2,389 5 3	3 15 0	2,772 18 0
81 11 0	117 18 9	...	15 3 1	100 0 0	...	22 1 3	1,574 6 0	260 19 10	400 0 0
10 4 7	24 19 10	...	10 4 4	40 0 0	...	11 4 9	625 5 1	17 15 9	260 0 0
17 16 0	39 15 5	...	47 9 10	78 5 6	...	96 6 8	2,477 10 10	...	2,247 4 0
11 16 4	21 1 11	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	443 9 0	155 11 7	...
160 17 4	190 10 7	...	147 3 8	822 0 0	30 13 6	57 3 2	4,704 19 2	...	5,610 16 1
270 3 8	48 17 6	23 16 8	66 6 10	208 5 2	...	27 5 8	1,506 17 3	...	1,946 6 4
15 13 9	23 4 6	...	48 18 11	66 5 0	...	1 11 0	592 9 4	104 14 1	1,313 2 6
14 10 11	10 7 3	...	19 3 4	35 16 8	...	0 10 7	260 6 4	21 14 9	511 16 6
99 5 8	98 15 3	...	23 9 7	91 13 4	0 7 7	11 19 6	1,725 12 8	...	705 15 11
87 18 5	31 5 9	...	65 5 1	89 14 3	...	9 18 5	1,288 14 6	...	1,914 12 7
3,996 18 2	4,863 15 8	136 10 9	5,407 7 1	7,655 13 4	185 15 10	2,572 2 9	126,168 8 1	12,885 18 9	175,670 11 3

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1896.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BANFF.								
bertour . . .	183 10 1	...	49 11 6	671 1 9	...	8 0 4	26 8 2	24 17 8
brach . . .	26 9 8	...	20 0 0	541 8 4	...	2 18 2	11 3 11	9 10 3
anff (B.) . .	118 4 4	...	98 13 0	1,645 16 0	1,700 0 0	16 9 8	38 10 10	77 4 2
anff (L.) . .	159 10 8	...	15 0 0	323 12 3	...	2 5 0	43 10 6	11 13 0
charm . . .	...	...	18 0 0	445 0 5	...	2 13 7	8 11 4	18 10 11
otripinle . .	...	...	13 0 0	232 8 11	...	2 15 10	8 11 7	3 8 3
oyndle . . .	...	...	23 0 0	707 7 6	380 13 6	4 13 9	21 11 2	37 16 7
brach . . .	119 14 5	...	13 10 0	410 6 0	...	4 3 0	6 17 10	6 12 9
allen . . .	237 19 6	...	50 0 0	903 6 3	24 15 3	5 6 10	15 6 4	36 4 5
akford . . .	...	...	15 0 0	244 17 8	...	2 12 2	20 3 6	18 14 11
szia . . .	...	...	37 10 0	759 19 6	...	6 0 4	20 15 1	18 12 3
rdyes . . .	...	...	55 17 4	2,033 3 5	29 8 0	17 14 11	115 0 10	110 8 4
rglen . . .	10 19 9	...	7 10 0	315 17 3	56 8 7	1 15 0	11 4 2	5 3 8
amrie . . .	143 7 11	...	75 0 0	2,219 7 2	...	8 7 4	72 12 1	61 8 1
enrinnes . .	...	...	11 10 0	184 12 5	...	1 10 0	18 10 7	3 1 5
range . . .	...	...	17 0 0	492 12 2	...	3 7 3	24 13 9	14 6 10
eravon . . .	170 6 0	...	22 15 6	720 12 11	21 5 6	2 12 7	17 2 5	10 14 6
verkeithay .	12 0 8	...	13 0 0	248 19 9	...	3 10 0	3 9 4	12 19 3
ith . . .	156 12 6	...	120 0 0	2,257 15 1	...	15 14 4	141 17 10	46 17 3
irkmichael .	32 11 0	...	14 10 0	258 19 11	...	2 14 0	7 2 0	4 12 5
arnoch . . .	...	...	24 0 0	1,045 6 2	...	5 5 3	47 14 0	39 14 9
ortlach . . .	572 1 7	...	29 0 0	926 12 9	40 4 9	6 16 9	23 15 4	27 7 0
disquill . .	...	...	11 10 0	220 14 0	...	0 5 0	3 14 2	1 11 0
ithven . . .	...	...	90 0 8	2,995 4 8	...	20 12 2	132 12 4	89 15 11
ethlemay . .	...	...	20 0 0	488 7 3	...	2 18 1	32 14 10	11 8 3
total of Banff .	1,229 8 1	...	864 17 10	21,877 17 6	2,273 3	1 154 19 5	881 2 11	706 12 2
BERVICK.								
bbySt. Bathans	...	...	5 0 0	144 19 6	...	0 14 4	3 8 0	2 12 10
pton . . .	193 16 9	...	32 10 0	627 10 0	...	3 10 8	13 3 3	32 12 4
inkle and Preston	...	...	9 0 0	112 12 4	...	0 11 4	4 4 7	3 9 8
annelkirk . .	...	...	14 6 0	210 17 7	...	1 14 2	3 2 9	5 7 11
ilrnside . . .	46 12 6	...	22 10 0	492 18 3	...	2 5 0	62 8 10	16 15 7
chburnspath .	17 4 10	...	15 0 0	900 0 0	...	...	18 4 7	3 11 2
idtingham . .	...	...	52 0 0	1,195 9 4	255 18 6	11 2 7	16 9 1	28 6 10
idstream . . .	...	...	35 0 0	767 0 4	...	11 14 5	21 1 8	17 10 10
anshawe . . .	...	...	5 5 0	116 3 7	...	0 12 6	1 2 0	0 14 11
uns . . .	81 4 3	...	52 2 0	725 14 4	...	11 11 9	58 2 9	31 1 1
urston . . .	92 6 1	...	21 12 11	511 15 2	...	2 2 7	13 9 10	21 12 3
oles . . .	123 1 4	...	15 0 0	599 2 8	...	2 11 7	17 17 2	14 10 3
from . . .	135 0 0	...	28 15 0	446 11 2	...	1 17 9	5 14 0	27 7 9
ymouth . . .	217 8 11	...	46 8 0	733 0 0	...	5 5 2	18 14 2	68 14 3
ye . . .	10 13 0	...	13 8 0	245 2 2	...	0 17 0	1 19 1	3 19 6
ulden . . .	...	...	10 8 0	139 0 6	...	0 10 9	1 8 9	2 6 3
ordon . . .	...	...	12 10 0	296 16 0	...	1 13 11	7 0 1	5 9 6
reenlaw . . .	...	...	16 15 0	306 4 10	...	2 0 9	5 14 2	5 15 4
ume and Stithell	...	...	13 0 0	299 7 6	...	0 11 10	3 7 3	4 16 0
etton . . .	...	...	15 0 0	323 2 2	...	1 2 3	6 14 1	29 10 0
edykirk . . .	5 2 7	...	10 0 0	211 1 0	...	0 5 11	2 9 2	4 12 5
ington . . .	...	...	12 0 0	201 9 4	...	3 16 7	12 3 11	6 1 2
uder . . .	...	...	20 0 0	638 3 2	...	4 17 1	28 8 0	26 1 4
gerwood . . .	...	...	6 0 0	135 19 6	...	0 19 6	2 11 3	3 8 3
ingformacus .	4 8 2	...	7 0 0	115 7 8	...	2 1 2	1 14 3	1 16 1
erloan . . .	...	...	10 0 0	154 0 0	...	0 10 0	3 9 4	1 10 5
ordington . .	21 13 7	...	7 0 0	100 0 0	...	0 3 1	1 8 2	3 6 6
nthorn . . .	...	...	10 10 0	189 12 6	...	0 8 3	1 13 5	2 19 2
ilwarth . . .	16 16 6	...	6 0 0	116 17 6	...	0 7 6	8 7 6	3 11 3

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 9 4	19 16 3	...	95 8 3	74 4 4	...	13 6 5	1,206 14 1	...	2,991 14 0
12 8 11	28 11 6	...	30 3 0	66 0 0	...	8 15 5	757 7 2	13 19 6	812 0 0
11 3 9	104 8 8	...	40 16 4	57 10 0	...	5 11 10	3,910 19 8	1,352 5 6	2,753 15 0
17 11 11	19 9 7	27 17 1	14 3 6	22 10 0	...	12 4 0	689 7 6	...	527 15 5
24 0 1	34 13 3	...	38 4 1	30 19 5	...	3 16 3	619 9 4	35 2 6	1,080 12 4
45 5 9	11 0 5	...	24 4 7	30 4 7	...	2 3 4	363 3 3	27 7 7	672 0 5
29 2 5	35 18 5	...	70 14 2	52 2 0	...	7 10 6	1,379 9 0	...	2,093 14 11
8 17 1	5 1 0	...	14 3 3	19 14 7	53 2 0	10 15 0	667 16 11	12 10 2	384 18 9
26 16 6	49 11 4	...	83 13 6	78 19 3	...	38 2 7	1,543 2 2	...	2,580 10 0
32 3 9	17 12 4	...	25 14 6	16 18 0	...	0 1 8	383 19 6	67 15 4	718 1 9
18 11 3	29 15 0	...	53 11 10	52 12 0	...	8 8 8	1,014 8 10	34 14 0	1,485 5 4
65 17 6	97 11 3	...	158 6 3	183 15 0	11 16 0	40 1 2	2,919 0 5	59 10 8	4,227 7 1
2 1 8	12 14 0	...	18 2 11	29 6 0	...	2 19 7	474 1 7	...	624 10 4
72 10 5	185 14 4	...	116 12 7	231 1 3	...	25 5 4	3,292 6 6	3 1 3	3,194 17 8
11 16 9	14 4 6	...	5 19 8	7 3 0	...	10 15 0	269 3 4	25 3 9	176 1 1
15 14 2	29 17 6	...	63 18 2	38 6 4	...	4 12 5	704 8 7	89 9 1	1,789 17 10
14 19 3	37 19 0	...	24 2 8	47 12 0	...	2 17 2	1,092 19 6	49 14 11	653 14 4
18 12 6	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 1 7	330 13 1	...	15 0 7
145 9 10	115 14 1	...	211 14 0	371 3 2	2 16 6	68 14 11	3,634 9 6	...	5,822 12 4
26 1 3	17 18 6	...	10 19 1	9 4 0	...	4 14 4	390 6 6	...	310 0 7
69 17 9	59 12 3	21 9 2	63 12 6	78 5 8	0 19 3	2 18 4	1,461 14 6	96 14 4	1,746 8 8
34 3 6	42 4 9	17 13 1	80 17 3	68 17 6	...	18 1 9	1,889 17 0	...	2,237 7 3
8 4 9	4 17 2	...	0 10 10	8 11 2	...	1 3 0	261 1 1	149 3 2	6 17 3
143 6 7	177 11 9	...	287 5 7	265 1 5	6 11 6	49 8 11	4,267 12 5	846 19 10	7,895 19 2
113 0 6	33 8 8	53 5 2	28 16 6	38 13 8	...	2 16 8	815 7 7	...	849 16 11
984 7 2	1,176 5 11	120 4 6	1,561 15 0	1,866 14 4	75 5 3	349 5 10	34,323 19 0	2,864 0 7	45,620 19 0
3 3 7	5 12 3	...	...	...	...	0 0 2	165 12 8	55 0 11	...
53 15 9	28 15 2	...	13 2 6	38 6 8	2 0 6	5 6 6	828 10 1	...	439 7 1
1 15 9	7 5 4	...	...	...	...	0 10 7	138 9 7	30 2 8	...
8 4 5	12 8 6	...	6 0 2	22 5 4	...	1 3 7	285 10 5	9 5 7	149 7 2
64 0 2	40 4 8	...	27 10 6	47 3 5	...	5 14 11	807 4 3	...	780 16 11
15 14 0	18 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	387 18 1	...	3 2 1
48 14 2	73 8 4	...	192 2 7	185 17 1	1 3 0	6 1 2	1,987 5 8	...	4,905 13 1
37 19 6	47 6 6	...	46 7 8	58 19 10	0 13 0	5 5 1	1,049 7 10	8 1 0	1,266 6 6
6 2 10	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	133 6 10	20 6 3	9 14 0
26 4 6	59 12 5	...	147 13 5	177 3 7	8 10 0	4 4 3	1,353 4 3	...	3,047 19 9
25 14 5	20 13 0	...	38 2 1	41 10 3	...	6 6 11	796 3 5	...	1,068 12 1
17 12 5	20 6 6	...	14 4 4	25 0 0	...	11 4 4	860 11 0	...	462 2 1
14 11 8	23 4 5	...	9 18 2	14 13 2	...	7 6 10	712 0 5	...	333 10 0
4 12 0	40 19 8	...	64 5 6	38 0 6	...	28 11 5	1,250 11 7	...	1,943 18 6
2 18 8	13 4 11	...	...	...	...	6 7 6	310 10 8	...	36 17 2
2 8 9	5 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	161 15 6	52 5 10	44 10 0
43 5 7	22 12 4	...	6 18 10	11 10 0	...	4 4 0	401 15 3	...	195 13 6
22 17 11	21 15 5	...	34 0 5	34 16 6	...	11 5 1	461 5 5	23 0 5	937 5 0
25 11 4	17 10 0	...	...	...	...	1 17 8	365 3 7	98 8 7	...
10 11 7	28 15 2	...	...	...	...	0 9 7	415 4 10	10 14 11	...
3 12 10	11 9 3	...	2 4 10	8 0 0	...	0 10 10	269 8 10	...	70 9 10
5 7 9	15 0 10	...	15 17 9	30 3 3	...	3 4 2	306 6 9	13 13 2	423 15 10
11 16 2	44 11 4	...	20 3 9	68 16 3	...	0 0 11	860 18 0	386 15 2	510 0 8
1 19 3	9 18 0	...	10 15 1	12 13 3	...	15 11 4	199 15 5	45 1 9	294 11 5
9 3 11	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 11	145 17 0	...	2 15 6
33 9 3	14 7 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	218 6 0	7 14 2	...
1 10 5	4 12 0	...	5 1 9	16 13 3	...	0 2 7	161 19 5	30 2 0	128 13 8
7 14 4	9 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	222 4 9	15 0 1	...
7 15 2	6 4 9	...	7 6 3	8 0 0	...	...	175 8 5	...	214 7 2

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 18th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BERWICK—contd.								
Swinton . . .	...	...	20 0 0	239 18 11	...	1 11 6	1 14 8	7 5 7
Westruther . .	11 14 6	...	13 0 0	160 14 0	...	3 2 6	3 12 1	3 8 8
Whitsome . . .	...	...	11 10 0	224 10 9	...	0 6 5	1 3 6	5 16 4
Total of Berwick	865 5 5	...	555 1 11	10,884 14 7	255 18 6	81 8 7	337 14 5	377 16 9
BUTE.								
Cumbræ . . .	16 3 0	...	22 0 0	468 18 10	...	10 1 1	30 15 3	16 16 9
Kilbride . . .	15 19 11	...	22 10 0	674 12 0	710 19 3	7 8 5	12 10 5	102 16 11
Kilmory . . .	...	...	26 0 0	659 4 10	...	3 17 4	6 14 10	66 12 5
Kingarth . . .	...	...	25 0 0	402 4 10	...	2 4 0	21 14 11	83 5 2
North Bute and Rothsay (L.) .	6 16 6	...	21 0 0	349 7 1	...	1 19 2	2 9 5	16 4 9
Rothsay (B.) .	...	...	80 0 0	3,294 3 1	2 12 6	10 12 11	234 0 3	108 3 0
Total of Bute .	88 19 5	...	196 10 0	5,848 5 8	713 11 9	36 2 11	308 5 1	343 19 0
CAITHNESS.								
Bower . . .	25 4 9	...	23 0 0	541 14 3	...	5 16 9	55 8 0	25 3 7
Canisbay . . .	490 2 2	...	28 5 0	603 3 4	...	4 1 6	59 11 0	30 17 7
Dunnet . . .	112 5 11	...	27 0 0	460 14 0	...	2 3 8	1 18 1	20 6 10
Halkirk . . .	...	...	40 0 0	1,072 12 0	399 9 4	13 6 2	50 18 11	29 2 8
Keiss . . .	...	...	24 0 0	456 12 6	...	4 5 8	39 15 7	13 0 3
Latheron . . .	371 17 1	...	80 0 0	1,920 1 11	...	8 6 3	46 4 9	77 6 8
Olrig . . .	226 19 7	...	29 0 0	490 2 10	...	5 18 7	20 8 3	15 14 3
Murkle (Comb.)	...	...	5 0 0	178 10 0	...	0 18 6	10 18 8	3 11 3
Reay . . .	...	...	80 12 1	398 4 0	...	7 12 1	14 9 1	9 15 4
Thurso . . .	469 17 8	...	65 0 0	2,209 17 2	...	18 18 0	55 17 10	74 4 1
Watten . . .	...	...	23 0 0	405 15 5	...	1 2 4	33 13 3	10 3 7
Wick (B.) . . .	405 17 0	...	100 10 9	2,627 16 4	205 5 6	20 0 5	123 14 1	83 2 1
Wick (L.) . . .	415 0 2	...	80 0 0	1,574 16 5	...	12 14 9	38 12 8	84 12 2
Total of Caithness	2,617 4 4	...	565 7 10	12,940 0 2	604 14 10	105 4 8	551 10 2	477 0 5
CLACKMANNAN.								
Alloa (B.) . . .	...	...	162 0 0	3,971 13 11	...	25 18 7	571 9 7	220 3 1
Alloa (L.) . . .	18 3 11	...	60 10 0	1,297 2 5	...	18 18 9	173 0 4	72 17 5
Alva . . .	66 11 0	...	26 5 0	1,888 17 11	...	15 6 5	192 11 10	62 18 1
Clackmannan .	104 3 6	...	38 1 0	805 2 8	30 9 3	9 0 0	31 15 6	108 12 2
Dollar . . .	...	...	22 0 0	303 8 1	...	11 13 5	7 13 1	16 9 10
Tillicoultry . .	...	...	46 15 0	1,639 11 7	...	16 10 2	191 16 9	58 10 5
T. of Clackmannan	188 18 5	...	355 11 0	9,905 16 7	30 9 3	97 7 4	1,168 7 1	539 11 0
DUMBARTON.								
Arrochar . . .	...	...	20 0 0	301 9 3	100 0 0	3 6 10	6 16 3	4 12 5
Bonhill . . .	744 15 5	...	142 0 0	3,886 8 8	1,493 0 3	23 4 8	105 13 5	130 2 1
Cardross . . .	961 9 1	...	114 11 8	1,780 9 9	366 19 6	17 12 6	134 5 7	60 10 2
Cumbernauld .	86 17 6	...	53 0 0	1,083 8 6	...	26 17 10	47 0 0	81 6 0
Dumbarton (B.)	195 4 9	...	205 0 0	6,350 17 11	...	51 0 0	172 14 6	172 16 5
Dumbarton (L.)	...	...	13 4 0	...	...	0 2 6	...	...
Kilmarnock . .	...	...	14 0 0	349 14 9	...	1 9 5	6 13 10	8 2 11
Kirkintilloch (B.)	...	...	72 0 0	2,285 6 6	...	30 11 6	161 16 3	89 14 3
Lenzie (Comb.)	521 16 2	...	20 0 0	1,125 9 0	...	23 5 9	54 10 8	47 3 7
Kirkintilloch (L.)	91 2 8	...	51 0 0	797 15 4	113 6 11	6 18 3	34 7 2	27 15 11
Condorrat (Comb.)	343 14 8	...	16 0 0	344 0 4	1,356 16 3	6 17 6	20 15 2	17 12 2
Lnas . . .	55 19 8	...	16 1 0	310 11 2	...	2 14 6	4 14 10	4 4 4
New Kilpatrick .	784 3 8	...	142 5 0	2,854 11 7	...	37 2 10	111 6 5	171 3 6
Old Kilpatrick .	...	...	285 18 4	6,682 9 6	2,816 8 2	99 2 10	563 7 7	472 16 7
Rosneath . . .	248 13 1	...	28 15 0	577 3 0	...	2 0 3	6 3 1	10 19 10
Row . . .	589 3 4	...	123 9 0	3,119 11 2	...	13 16 9	66 2 5	116 13 8
T. of Dumbarton	4,573 0 0	...	1,316 15 0	31,749 6 5	6,246 11	1,346 3 8	1,486 7 2	1,415 13 10

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 43.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 11 2	18 19 5	...	36 8 5	43 3 11	...	...	373 13 5	25 12 11	997 7 4
6 7 7	10 17 2	...	...	...	...	1 17 11	214 14 5	...	0 1 0
6 15 2	15 17 2	...	18 18 4	44 4 6	...	...	329 2 2	5 17 8	507 5 2
526 2 6	675 8 5	...	717 2 4	920 0 9	12 6 6	128 18 3	16,337 18 11	837 2 8	19,664 2 6
74 14 5	41 11 7	...	41 17 8	57 5 6	...	27 15 2	807 14 3	...	1,196 12 11
32 9 2	13 17 11	34 14 1	124 17 9	130 11 1	...	13 0 6	1,896 7 5	90 10 0	4,543 17 10
75 2 11	19 10 0	...	54 13 9	87 10 0	...	17 5 1	1,016 11 2	65 12 1	1,475 0 0
3 13 6	22 10 3	...	37 15 8	66 3 3	...	3 19 10	618 11 5	77 11 5	1,021 5 4
69 10 4	18 12 9	...	29 17 11	45 17 6	...	3 6 9	565 2 2	...	866 0 8
182 10 0	303 6 5	...	208 10 5	815 18 0	0 8 6	95 9 1	4,785 14 2	...	6,191 13 8
388 0 4	419 8 11	34 14 1	497 13 2	703 5 4	0 8 6	160 16 5	9,690 0 7	233 13 6	15,294 10 5
20 3 8	26 0 0	...	44 16 0	45 0 0	2 7 6	10 13 3	835 7 9	...	1,343 13 2
44 11 8	33 16 8	...	62 12 1	88 13 4	...	17 6 10	1,463 2 2	...	2,109 18 6
50 4 7	12 18 8	...	35 7 4	34 0 0	...	9 4 1	766 3 2	...	1,068 6 3
78 13 6	45 15 4	...	63 1 11	72 2 4	...	16 13 10	1,884 16 0	...	1,935 6 2
15 4 6	19 7 1	6 9 8	43 15 1	45 16 3	...	11 5 8	679 12 8	273 5 5	1,206 3 4
75 4 7	107 10 11	...	257 12 0	252 0 0	12 19 8	37 8 6	3,246 12 4	614 18 10	7,116 0 0
158 8 4	29 8 7	32 7 0	43 9 6	30 8 10	2 4 10	15 8 11	1,099 19 6	...	1,585 7 9
1 15 8	7 15 3	...	...	...	...	3 1 9	211 11 1	...	...
50 7 0	41 16 11	...	85 12 7	58 2 1	...	5 7 6	701 18 9	...	2,453 6 6
42 12 10	130 8 8	32 7 1	1,660 15 8	145 7 3	...	105 7 7	3,510 13 10	...	5,393 1 7
25 16 10	20 8 9	...	27 8 10	28 0 0	3 0 6	0 10 11	583 0 5	99 9 3	756 0 0
230 16 3	80 0 0	...	196 2 0	224 4 4	16 18 3	64 18 6	4,879 5 6	...	5,804 1 3
68 14 0	66 18 3	20 10 10	158 4 0	160 0 0	...	72 7 5	2,752 10 8	...	4,566 13 5
866 13 5	625 5 1	91 14 7	1,178 18 0	1,183 14 10	37 10 9	369 14 9	22,114 13 10	987 13 6	25,337 17 11
143 9 6	422 4 11	...	408 8 0	411 12 4	25 18 3	59 4 1	6,422 2 3	444 2 2	11,542 15 2
43 12 5	115 10 2	...	121 4 1	168 6 7	...	49 10 1	2,138 16 2	91 4 3	3,309 1 11
133 1 0	189 12 9	...	127 6 7	187 10 0	...	38 17 10	2,933 18 5	...	3,784 15 11
28 10 4	89 0 1	...	117 4 2	127 3 9	24 18 2	3 3 5	1,517 4 0	158 10 5	3,700 17 11
32 5 7	54 10 8	...	52 10 0	64 0 0	...	...	564 10 8	13 16 0	1,452 0 0
65 16 2	106 18 3	...	57 2 10	150 5 7	...	4 5 10	2,337 12 7	237 14 9	1,513 13 9
446 15 0	977 16 10	...	893 15 8	1,108 18 3	50 16 5	155 1 3	15,919 4 1	965 7 7	25,303 4 8
28 11 10	10 9 6	40 6 11	...	...	...	12 16 9	528 9 9	...	68 12 3
163 6 3	213 11 1	...	221 3 5	430 6 8	5 19 0	19 16 3	7,579 7 2	...	7,538 3 4
66 18 9	175 9 5	...	133 9 4	193 16 8	...	114 1 11	4,119 14 4	42 5 6	4,767 3 4
67 2 11	96 12 10	89 17 11	161 7 1	172 13 1	3 8 6	1,074 15 5	3,044 7 7	...	5,240 14 1
258 12 11	525 15 0	...	576 15 9	813 8 0	5 0 0	256 14 8	9,583 19 11	101 17 4	15,628 19 1
...	...	147 11 5	...	...	...	...	160 17 11	47 3 5	145 0 4
56 16 10	20 7 0	8 9 5	11 8 11	32 1 1	...	...	409 4 2	90 1 11	294 18 11
316 9 2	271 16 11	293 4 6	535 4 9	187 15 9	0 5 9	31 4 6	4,265 9 10	28 3 6	15,003 15 10
43 4 3	119 2 11	...	...	...	1 0 10	29 14 7	1,985 7 9	...	351 6 9
14 17 2	74 15 7	13 13 2	181 7 8	242 8 4	0 10 0	173 19 4	1,822 17 6	...	5,462 18 4
18 11 9	27 15 6	...	...	...	...	2 15 10	2,154 19 2	...	169 7 9
41 14 10	12 6 6	...	...	...	...	6 16 3	455 3 1	55 11 1	...
223 2 6	233 9 3	89 9 6	215 3 0	466 16 2	3 0 0	53 17 5	5,390 10 10	...	6,470 15 2
486 1 0	688 19 0	...	1,490 5 8	1,334 0 7	1 19 0	101 2 1	14,973 10 4	...	44,105 13 3
29 15 5	41 19 4	...	...	...	...	30 11 4	976 0 10	...	175 19 2
312 14 11	255 1 4	...	413 14 5	493 13 11	...	89 7 5	5,542 18 7	...	12,196 4 10
2,078 0 6	2,767 11 2	582 12 10	3,940 0 0	4,367 0 3	21 3 1	2,001 13 9	62,991 18 9	365 2 9	118,639 12 5

* £1028 16s. 2d. payment to Condorrat Combination towards building.

† £166 5s. 6d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUMFRIES.								
Annan (incl. B.)	1,268 13 9	...	94 7 6	2,045 12 0	...	15 6 1	141 10 7	102 6 10
Applegarth and Sibbaldie	...	...	15 10 0	279 0 6	...	0 8 0	10 3 11	3 0 6
Brydekirk	...	...	14 0 0	216 7 1	...	0 13 4	12 7 7	3 1 9
Caerlaverock	1 1 6	...	15 0 0	581 7 2	150 0 0	2 15 5	15 16 5	23 13 3
Canonbie	...	...	30 0 0	736 2 10	...	6 8 5	29 5 8	22 4 0
Closeburn	...	...	15 0 0	165 19 7	...	0 4 0	1 3 4	6 12 3
Cummertrees	...	...	13 0 0	280 3 0	...	4 2 6	8 7 0	4 19 8
Dalton	2 7 7	...	14 0 0	157 0 6	...	1 0 3	1 1 10	1 18 5
Dornock	...	...	14 0 0	229 12 0	...	1 12 0	9 13 2	11 18 10
Dryfesdale	168 14 1	...	85 0 0	1,380 17 4	...	10 3 10	61 16 2	44 11 8
Dumfries (B.)	...	...	210 0 0	2,732 11 3	3,086 5 0	23 12 0	257 12 1	217 18 11
Dumfries (L.)	...	...	73 5 6	1,226 11 6	...	8 14 5	112 13 10	43 18 3
Dunscore	...	...	16 0 0	432 6 0	...	5 3 10	10 10 2	4 17 10
Durrisdeer	...	...	20 0 0	330 3 0	...	1 8 4	1 2 2	3 5 10
Ekdalemuir	...	...	11 0 0	197 0 0	...	...	2 8 7	4 8 0
Ewes	4 3 5	...	10 0 0	145 0 0	...	0 16 6	1 1 10	10 6 3
Glencairn	141 14 6	...	40 0 0	645 4 10	...	2 17 7	6 3 10	11 13 9
Gretna	18 2 2	...	15 0 0	478 14 6	...	1 4 4	5 13 3	18 14 0
Halfmorton	12 15 4	...	6 19 6	182 6 8	...	2 7 7	7 6 0	3 9 4
Hoddam	...	...	15 0 0	397 19 8	...	0 11 0	19 8 8	4 1 11
Holywood	...	...	17 0 0	430 15 6	353 3 10	4 11 7	5 16 2	3 7 8
Hutton and Corrie	...	...	17 0 0	363 12 4	...	3 4 10	5 7 8	8 4 6
Johnstone	...	...	16 16 0	373 15 3	...	2 17 6	11 9 7	12 5 8
Keir	13 13 9	...	9 0 0	189 15 8	...	1 8 9	2 10 1	7 12 4
Kirkconnel	11 6 11	...	12 0 0	428 10 10	...	1 4 9	15 11 1	4 15 4
Kirkmahoe	...	...	28 0 0	368 19 7	1 19 6	4 17 2	3 17 1	13 5 0
Kirkmichael	31 9 9	...	19 0 0	302 0 3	...	1 10 0	3 17 2	4 11 1
Kirkpatrick- Fleming	24 19 11	...	15 0 0	433 17 6	...	1 0 9	18 2 8	8 0 2
Kirkpatrick-Juxta	49 12 6	...	16 0 0	280 0 0	...	2 6 1	4 16 8	4 12 5
Langholm	44 5 3	...	55 0 0	1,453 18 1	...	8 1 4	97 9 6	39 15 6
Lochmaben (In. B.)	6 8 0	...	30 1 6	990 19 10	...	8 18 11	7 16 11	24 1 7
Middlebie	122 1 5	...	15 10 0	352 13 2	...	1 5 6	27 1 9	9 6 6
Moffat	178 12 10	...	38 0 0	967 8 11	...	8 7 1	30 8 5	51 10 8
Morton	...	...	35 0 0	467 12 6	...	2 16 4	8 14 10	41 19 11
Mouswald	...	...	7 10 0	189 9 0	...	2 13 11	4 2 4	1 11 0
Penpont	...	...	17 2 0	446 15 9	...	1 11 7	5 0 7	6 1 0
Ruthwell	...	...	16 11 0	221 1 0	...	0 2 6	5 5 11	3 11 10
St. Mungo	13 4 9	...	18 3 0	301 19 5	...	1 10 6	6 7 1	3 18 5
Sanquhar (incl. B.)	141 2 9	...	30 3 0	785 17 5	...	2 12 6	19 15 8	44 14 8
Tinwald	67 3 11	...	13 0 0	286 11 4	...	1 3 2	4 11 1	3 7 3
Torthorwald	69 3 5	...	17 0 0	437 2 10	...	1 6 7	20 2 0	5 16 1
Tundergarth	...	...	16 3 0	187 1 5	...	2 11 1	7 1 3	2 4 4
Tynron	6 8 10	...	7 16 0	232 9 1	...	0 18 0	6 2 3	2 18 2
Wamphray	0 9 6	...	8 0 0	217 11 0	...	0 2 6	0 8 6	1 8 7
Westerkirk	60 15 3	...	10 0 0	174 0 0	115 12 5	1 0 9	9 0 0	4 5 8
Total of Dumfries	2,453 11 1	...	1,211 18	0,23,722 12 1	3,657 0 9	157 13 1	1,046 2 4	854 6 7
EDINBURGH.								
Borthwick	...	...	15 0 0	255 0 0	...	3 3 2	14 2 4	7 6 6
Carrington	...	...	7 0 0	189 0 0	...	0 6 0	1 18 1	3 10 10
Cockpen	...	...	28 6 8	699 19 4	...	4 1 3	18 9 8	27 2 10
Colinton	...	...	69 19 10	1,404 15 10	1,150 0 0	5 6 6	26 9 5	184 3 5
Corstorphine	...	...	32 11 0	531 16 2	...	4 4 2	19 2 11	37 16 6
Cramond	...	...	57 10 0	1,176 6 0	...	4 1 3	35 14 3	109 3 7

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
43 8 2	130 2 6	...	382 2 9	218 6 4	4 5 0	83 9 8	4,529 11 2	...	12,385 2 7
3 5 4	20 2 4	...	7 7 8	47 4 4	...	0 1 10	386 4 5	20 3 6	163 13 6
11 9 4	16 10 9	...	7 14 8	10 0 0	0 15 6	0 4 0	293 4 0	17 12 0	190 0 0
14 10 0	24 15 8	...	53 13 9	58 0 0	3 8 1	1 5 6	945 6 4	61 2 8	1,310 0 0
37 12 10	55 19 4	...	43 9 4	108 11 4	...	9 1 9	1,078 15 6	31 15 8	1,095 8 0
53 9 0	6 15 0	...	8 7 5	23 8 8	...	...	280 17 3	85 17 11	221 12 2
29 4 6	13 7 6	...	36 4 6	52 8 0	...	4 8 0	446 4 8	19 5 9	995 12 0
10 19 10	10 0 0	...	6 13 3	17 10 0	...	1 12 3	224 3 11	0 6 5	158 0 0
7 5 7	15 0 11	...	35 2 9	41 10 0	...	1 7 0	367 2 3	32 17 4	972 15 0
62 8 8	82 2 6	...	196 5 4	148 14 11	14 8 0	45 8 7	2,297 11 1	8 9 9	5,836 11 3
109 16 5	174 12 8	...	722 9 10	750 0 0	14 15 10	277 3 6	8,526 17 6	1,484 9 6	23,898 0 0
126 15 4	98 15 0	...	119 7 6	172 3 2	5 16 0	32 19 8	2,019 0 2	16 14 5	3,240 11 1
8 5 7	20 4 11	...	84 12 1	37 19 1	2 10 2	15 9 6	584 19 2	20 2 9	953 15 0
3 9 3	15 6 3	...	...	...	...	0 1 1	374 16 11	50 1 3	...
5 0 5	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	16 3 6	248 10 6	180 10 2	...
0 4 6	3 2 0	...	32 3 4	18 19 8	...	0 7 6	226 5 0	...	913 13 7
22 16 2	22 5 9	...	52 17 7	71 4 0	...	6 1 7	1,032 19 7	...	1,430 14 7
12 14 4	17 7 0	...	27 5 3	51 5 9	...	2 0 6	643 1 1	71 11 5	1,141 0 10
5 0 0	12 18 10	...	9 4 9	10 18 1	...	5 5 2	258 11 3	17 10 3	263 0 11
19 7 0	21 14 8	...	33 8 9	40 0 1	...	2 7 9	453 19 6	...	923 10 11
27 6 9	14 2 11	...	1 1 0	10 16 7	...	1 19 6	870 1 6	370 16 3	671 5 0
2 10 5	26 6 4	...	21 8 11	38 0 6	...	24 6 8	510 2 2	39 10 6	577 4 6
44 6 11	28 1 5	...	...	...	...	1 10 6	490 2 10	48 11 9	...
...	19 3 6	...	9 19 0	58 0 0	...	4 18 2	312 1 3	15 5 0	294 0 0
33 1 3	17 11 2	...	...	...	...	0 19 7	625 0 11	...	11 2 5
15 4 10	28 19 9	...	19 16 6	48 2 11	...	5 3 4	538 5 8	26 11 1	523 3 0
18 0 0	19 1 8	...	...	...	...	6 1 5	405 11 4	3 4 8	...
1 11 5	24 9 8	...	37 2 5	70 18 6	...	6 9 3	641 12 3	44 19 9	964 2 4
13 8 1	14 0 10	6 17 0	19 19 8	24 12 0	...	0 13 5	436 18 8	...	559 2 10
50 16 8	185 16 5	...	87 0 1	167 13 8	...	40 8 5	2,229 19 11	16 2 8	2,407 8 7
26 19 0	52 11 4	...	46 7 4	135 10 2	...	5 13 3	1,336 7 10	...	1,206 11 0
8 16 10	19 1 8	...	...	...	...	7 4 5	563 1 3	5 5 11	...
72 7 10	97 2 5	...	77 3 10	139 12 2	...	20 12 6	1,681 6 8	...	2,129 14 1
90 9 8	16 3 7	...	...	...	...	18 5 0	681 1 10	104 4 6	...
2 17 0	12 4 1	...	3 13 7	11 14 8	...	0 18 7	236 13 2	13 14 9	101 14 8
3 18 1	16 13 1	...	...	...	...	2 18 3	500 0 4	6 2 4	...
...	11 2 6	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	258 14 9	80 17 0	...
7 14 10	11 16 8	...	15 3 4	23 3 4	...	4 7 10	405 9 2	13 12 11	412 0 0
19 16 1	48 3 5	...	14 12 4	100 0 0	...	6 4 1	1,213 1 11	...	433 19 9
22 11 11	8 11 3	...	7 4 2	21 17 0	...	4 3 8	440 4 9	...	182 3 3
41 16 9	16 9 0	...	14 9 10	28 0 0	...	7 15 11	654 2 5	...	417 8 8
39 9 3	12 5 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 8	267 16 0	16 7 0	...
2 3 6	9 17 6	...	...	...	...	1 5 8	269 19 0	4 17 4	...
3 19 8	4 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	238 9 9	...	1 13 9
...	2 18 10	...	...	...	...	6 18 9	384 11 8	...	9 14 2
1,133 9 0	1,499 17 2	6 17 0	2,183 11 6	2,749 2 1	45 18 7	685 17 2	41,407 17 3	2,877 15 2	66,916 9 5
21 13 6	22 14 2	...	...	...	1 1 0	2 12 7	342 13 3	29 14 7	...
3 1 3	11 0 10	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	216 18 0	21 0 5	...
34 3 3	75 2 0	...	77 4 0	185 0 6	...	13 18 7	1,123 8 1	33 4 6	2,094 0 7
244 3 5	163 19 0	...	186 15 3	263 17 3	5 1 6	23 8 4	3,797 19 9	124 12 7	6,127 17 10
13 18 1	43 9 3	...	73 4 7	93 0 0	...	11 7 9	865 10 5	65 3 10	2,165 10 0
79 5 1	76 19 7	...	64 15 8	143 13 3	2 5 0	16 13 0	1,766 6 8	...	1,785 5 10

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1896.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUMFRIES—contd.								
Cranton . . .	26 18 8	...	10 0 0	406 5 0	...	0 11 0	2 9 11	3 1 6
Drichton . . .	...	...	13 0 0	321 0 10	...	1 0 0	4 6 11	7 19 1
Currie . . .	...	...	49 19 5	625 12 7	398 1 6	18 7 4	15 0 2	42 1 4
Dalkeith (B.) . .	355 19 5	...	21 15 8	1,492 12 10	...	8 14 9	67 9 4	71 0 1
Dalkeith (L.) . .	...	...	25 15 0	434 13 6	...	1 11 0	9 0 3	6 11 9
Duddingston (L.) .	39 5 4	...	25 0 0	180 8 0	...	0 12 8	18 13 10	17 6 7
Edinburgh (City) .	...	...	3,604 11	179,577 17	616,108 2	792 10 11	5,449 9	25,544 18 11
Fala and Soutra . .	...	...	5 17 6	127 11 6	...	0 5 0	0 14 0	7 3 0
Glencorse . . .	157 17 4	...	17 0 0	434 0 10	...	1 9 2	3 11 8	35 3 6
Heriot . . .	11 16 8	...	4 10 0	185 12 3	...	0 14 0	8 5 2	3 7 11
Inveresk (L.) . .	24 7 11	...	38 0 0	280 8 0	31 16 6	4 15 8	15 0 10	41 1 9
Kirknewton and East Calder . . .	61 0 1	...	45 10 0	1,748 8 0	...	5 13 11	18 18 3	32 7 7
Laswade . . .	...	...	22 0 0	3,129 19 1	790 0 0	30 3 5	81 16 4	243 10 6
Leith (B.) . . .	...	...	1,148 1	4,34,408 7 9	7,977 6	10,270 16	8,430 1 7	31,778 0 2
Leith, South (L.) .	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	1 5 0	0 10 6	...
Liberton . . .	...	...	90 10 6	2,398 9 4	300 15 6	7 7 8	61 2 1	161 13 0
Mid-Calder . . .	85 10 7	...	40 0 0	1,203 17 6	630 8 8	6 4 0	70 9 8	49 18 9
Musselburgh (B.) .	24 10 8	...	25 0 0	3,090 4 4	...	19 7 9	77 11 9	139 3 1
Newbattle . . .	653 16 10	...	20 15 0	783 8 4	...	4 16 6	29 8 5	41 5 0
Newton . . .	...	...	20 0 0	428 11 0	...	5 3 6	8 18 8	34 13 6
Panicleuk Nisquillaburn (Comb.) . . .	...	...	65 13 4	1,682 2 10	...	4 9 1	63 12 11	64 5 0
Portobello (B.) . .	...	...	...	91 19 0	...	0 9 8	0 13 0	0 15 7
Ratho . . .	155 4 10	...	170 0 0	2,217 10 0	62 15 6	30 4 3	445 35 6	145 13 1
...	...	...	17 10 0	516 18 8	14 15 0	4 7 5	7 5 0	46 10 11
Robbhill . . .	...	...	48 10 0	887 1 2	...	12 0 2	44 15 0	35 18 1
Row . . .	...	...	22 10 0	448 0 0	...	3 16 0	8 4 3	25 5 9
Temple . . .	...	...	10 0 0	200 0 0	...	0 2 0	8 13 8	1 17 4
West Calder . . .	...	...	124 13 4	2,592 9 3	342 0 0	28 2 6	129 1 11	163 14 6
Total of Edinburgh	1,496 9 8	...	6,190 14 8	133,500 4 11	98,286 2	41,284 8 1	11,079 15 5	3,109 17 2
ELGIN.								
Alves . . .	...	...	20 0 0	328 17 1	...	2 16 7	16 18 2	9 2 10
Bellie . . .	...	...	20 0 0	805 19 9	...	7 9 1	24 19 4	9 5 9
Burnie . . .	65 6 11	...	14 9 0	227 0 8	4 8 8	1 9 3	1 18 9	6 5 0
Bromdale . . .	...	...	45 0 0	1,801 11 1	...	17 2 10	14 15 8	64 14 7
Dallas . . .	...	...	20 0 0	790 10 8	7 18 6	2 1 7	4 13 9	25 14 8
Deinzie . . .	...	...	26 0 0	1,125 12 8	...	12 16 7	22 17 5	51 11 6
Duffus . . .	74 6 1	...	30 0 0	1,648 2 6	...	18 19 3	58 9 6	34 1 11
Dyke . . .	13 4 9	...	18 0 0	366 14 8	...	0 19 11	0 7 10	50 9 7
Edinkillie . . .	...	...	21 0 0	177 15 10	...	1 3 9	...	8 12 5
Elgin (B.) . . .	338 13 0	...	90 10 0	2,391 8 7	...	98 2 0	121 14 7	166 19 7
Elgin (L.) . . .	...	...	90 10 0	868 14 6	489 12 6	5 13 10	33 0 7	40 13 3
Forres (B.) . . .	...	...	78 11 0	1,621 2 11	...	7 16 5	62 19 8	66 14 8
Forres (L.) . . .	...	...	12 10 0	...	...	0 1 2	...	...
Finlora . . .	207 15 2	...	19 0 0	510 9 4	387 14 9	1 13 11	8 4 9	16 3 3
Inockando . . .	24 0 5	...	19 0 0	443 8 8	75 17 7	5 1 1	18 16 2	13 5 3
New Spynie . . .	...	...	8 15 0	161 15 2	...	0 13 6	6 18 0	3 15 8
Rafford . . .	...	...	22 10 0	311 14 6	...	0 19 9	...	14 3 5
Rothes . . .	...	...	29 7 0	982 6 2	...	5 1 10	49 5 7	41 9 11
St. Andrews-Lhan- bryde . . .	...	...	20 10 0	374 7 3	...	2 3 0	6 3 5	10 15 4
Cranloch (Comb.) .	160 10 7	...	15 1 0	181 7 6	...	1 0 0	2 16 2	8 17 9
Peymouth . . .	7 8 10	...	26 0 0	526 17 6	...	4 10 0	36 7 2	10 16 6
Trquhart . . .	...	...	22 15 0	301 4 0	...	3 0 7	7 4 5	14 17 1
Total of Elgin	890 5 9	...	607 19 0	14,274 17 10	965 12 0	191 17 10	520 10 1	720 8 1

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 14 6	14 0 3	...	...	...	...	4 4 9	476 5 4	...	32 1 0
43 11 3	17 15 4	...	...	...	...	1 7 2	410 0 7	30 8 11	...
122 16 10	53 9 0	15 0 0	55 6 7	89 9 1	1 15 0	11 6 8	1,500 6 6	198 7 7	1,882 15 11
32 2 9	68 16 9	...	122 1 10	165 9 8	5 0 6	37 8 1	2,438 11 8	...	3,355 6 10
33 1 6	16 15 11	...	1 15 4	12 3 9	...	...	546 8 2	...	66 17 8
19 4 2	12 17 9	...	4 0 6	20 0 0	...	0 1 2	332 9 10	207 4 1	100 0 0
1,817 17	38,331 5 7	12 0 0	0 11,161 9	115,696 14 0	89 2 6	6149 14 0	154,360 12 2	...	371,675 18 0
3 7 6	7 0 0	...	19 19 7	26 17 1	...	3 10 7	212 4 9	1 18 0	545 0 1
4 17 2	33 15 3	...	72 7 11	110 14 8	...	20 17 10	891 15 4	...	2,110 9 11
4 9 3	5 18 0	...	5 14 7	18 6 5	...	1 6 11	250 0 9	...	154 1 3
43 12 7	47 19 0	...	63 0 8	79 10 0	...	20 6 6	688 19 5	72 8 0	1,804 2 6
124 0 6	93 12 2	...	40 2 8	125 10 4	2 8 0	41 10 3	1,789 1 9	42 2 7	991 11 0
166 17	5,322 14 5	46 3 0	0 468 14	2,973 14 7	5 8 6	75 12 6	6,346 18 11	355 14 11	12,127 0 6
1,172 4	8,316 6 6	...	3,216 7	63,798 7 11	63 3 10	1,289 9 8	52,576 7 6	6,540 15	4,107,075 18 2
...	0 17 0	170 0 0	...	...	...	0 15 9	201 8 3	47 12 7	...
104 17	1,228 12 0	...	299 18	2,391 8 2	...	50 12 7	4,695 12 8	...	8,029 6 11
72 13	0 83 4 11	...	52 5 1	112 18 10	...	33 15 4	2,501 6 4	...	2,150 3 11
169 6	6,184 10 11	...	170 9 11	280 11 11	11 14 0	58 17 10	4,241 8 8	380 6 0	4,380 4 11
26 1	8,186 9 8	...	340 15	8,190 4 4	...	69 18 0	2,307 1 5	...	7,382 10 0
16 17	2 28 13 10	...	11 4 0	26 14 4	...	4 19 8	583 14 8	249 8 10	299 17 2
66 9 6	94 16 8	37 0 0	142 10 7	229 8 11	3 6 6	29 18 1	2,503 1 2	12 13 1	3,888 3 11
9 17 1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 6	126 6 10	...	...
131 3	11,115 10 5	...	261 9 4	310 11 2	...	30 10 9	3,946 4 1	144 7 0	7,081 0 3
14 8 4	49 15 3	50 5 9	28 4 7	36 5 0	...	4 7 10	945 16 7	...	841 7 0
67 15 8	89 13 2	...	94 18 9	132 17 11	...	6 11 2	1,413 1 1	372 0 5	2,316 19 1
22 4 1	36 17 4	...	131 15	5,131 0 7	...	1 4 0	820 17 5	10 10 5	3,356 8 7
2 5 0	15 6 4	...	1 17 11	28 8 9	...	10 5 3	278 16 3	1 12 8	26 14 8
262 1	0,302 17 6	...	360 18	7,311 16 8	7 6 0	7 19 4	4,536 5 3	148 0 8	8,036 13 4
4,961 1 11	13,971 15 9	330 8 9	17,324 7 11	23,934 15 2	197 12 4	8,039 5 5	269,706 19 6	9,048 6 7	561,831 1 10
43 4 5	25 15 7	...	22 8 3	40 1 9	...	12 13 8	522 18 10	12 6 10	600 5 4
7 11 7	16 11 6	...	...	...	...	0 0 7	386 17 7	69 19 7	...
7 10 9	10 10 0	...	9 12 2	11 9 4	...	12 8 3	371 19 9	...	302 6 9
16 6 1	91 11 10	...	171 19 11	158 1 7	0 11 0	67 14 7	1,949 9 2	134 0 5	4,852 5 8
9 3 1	20 18 11	...	33 9 3	41 9 5	...	18 4 1	474 3 3	25 19 3	914 12 9
32 14 0	84 10 8	...	115 4 7	116 0 6	5 15 0	47 10 5	1,640 15 5	1,124 4 3	3,185 18 3
107 15 8	127 5 7	...	103 3 5	197 2 4	2 17 7	17 4 0	2,496 7 9	31 15 0	3,759 9 9
13 7 9	14 4 6	...	36 13 2	42 19 2	...	8 6 10	563 8 2	...	1,022 5 9
13 2 5	17 15 4	32 18 5	23 3 7	23 13 1	...	2 14 8	321 19 6	84 14 8	638 11 4
261 5	10,224 9 0	...	236 7 0	212 3 2	6 19 10	72 12 5	4,221 4 0	...	8,048 6 7
10 14 7	63 0 6	61 3 1	53 6 11	158 2 9	...	21 13 3	1,838 5 8	403 10 11	2,264 12 3
46 7 7	144 18 5	...	161 4 7	182 13 0	4 1 0	34 16 11	2,311 6 0	...	4,444 10 11
37 1 2	21 13 5	90 0 0	22 0 7	23 13 2	...	0 6 10	148 11 9	101 3 3	808 5 8
...	...	...	27 16 9	28 7 3	...	19 19 9	1,285 19 5	...	1,143 18 4
14 1 3	25 9 3	...	29 1 0	98 13 4	...	68 13 6	830 2 5	75 17 2	808 13 4
11 16 5	7 8 4	...	7 17 2	19 7 2	...	4 9 7	226 15 10	30 12 7	204 7 8
11 4 1	13 2 11	...	25 9 5	24 16 3	...	6 10 11	430 10 3	270 18 3	703 0 3
34 14 9	48 10 7	...	98 15 7	101 0 5	2 2 6	44 16 5	1,407 12 9	170 17 0	2,626 4 7
9 1 7	19 5 0	91 17 0	24 9 10	64 11 1	...	12 15 11	635 18 5	71 13 7	635 4 8
2 2 9	10 0 0	64 12 8	...	...	...	5 7 3	402 15 8	...	171 2 1
11 14 1	39 3 11	...	38 12 10	50 2 0	...	21 8 1	771 17 10	...	1,060 14 19
6 8 10	20 15 6	13 7 7	9 6 1	32 7 11	...	4 14 3	436 1 1	114 19 7	234 18 6
698 8 8	1,046 19 9	353 18 9	1,255 2 1	1,626 14 8	22 6 11	499 19 1	23,675 0 6	2,702 13 4	37,229 15 3

* Payments for Day Industrial School, 2622 13s. 6d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FIFE.								
Abdie . . .	32 14 0	...	9 0 0	177 17 4	...	0 17 4	3 4 6	4 17 2
Aberdour . . .	...	...	20 0 0	574 1 8	35 0 8	3 4 0	36 10 11	41 9 11
Anstruther Easter . . .	105 12 9	...	28 0 0	439 8 1	...	3 11 10	20 9 10	18 9 5
Anstruther Wester . . .	...	...	15 0 0	196 12 4	247 10 1	1 1 4	1 19 5	9 7 9
Auchtermuchty . . .	94 12 2	...	18 18 2	582 8 8	...	5 8 9	21 13 10	12 12 1
Clemy (Comb.) . . .	56 17 2	...	8 0 0	60 0 0	...	1 5 0	1 0 3	5 3 5
Auchtermuchty . . .	196 1 8	...	23 8 0	520 16 1	...	5 17 0	20 1 9	11 15 8
Auchtertool . . .	12 15 8	...	23 0 0	276 0 6	...	3 17 0	13 10 11	8 6 11
Ballingry . . .	...	...	21 0 0	414 3 4	300 0 0	6 12 5	20 7 11	8 8 8
Balmerino . . .	43 10 1	...	11 10 0	252 9 9	...	...	2 15 1	3 5 7
Beath . . .	1,080 9 9	...	203 2 1	3,964 18 0	1,100 3 2	43 0 11	171 14 2	233 11 1
Burntisland (B.) . . .	...	...	40 0 0	1,267 10 2	...	1 19 9	91 9 1	63 13 4
Burntisland (L.) . . .	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	0 2 3	...	6 7 8
Cameron . . .	...	...	22 0 0	326 10 1	...	2 18 7	0 3 8	11 19 6
Carnbee . . .	...	...	16 9 0	310 12 0	...	1 7 3	2 15 6	11 16 10
Carnock . . .	...	...	15 0 0	348 7 8	...	4 11 5	9 3 3	6 15 2
Ceres . . .	361 0 11	...	21 0 0	369 18 4	...	1 6 0	14 6 1	16 9 11
Collesie . . .	244 19 2	...	24 0 0	759 16 6	...	5 8 9	52 9 3	17 1 5
Crail . . .	9 15 0	...	26 0 0	475 12 8	...	3 0 3	8 17 7	21 7 3
Creigh . . .	...	...	8 0 0	161 3 9	...	0 5 0	5 9 1	3 17 0
Culross . . .	...	...	33 2 0	300 2 0	...	10 14 0	10 1 7	9 5 3
Cultra . . .	63 17 1	...	11 4 0	178 8 8	...	0 13 3	20 11 10	8 4 0
Cupar (B.) . . .	...	...	47 10 0	1,194 2 8	...	5 14 9	49 10 6	50 17 1
Cupar (L.) . . .	...	...	13 0 0	61 10 0	...	0 15 3	0 18 10	1 5 7
Dairsie . . .	...	...	2 0 0	195 11 0	...	2 14 6	12 1 6	2 19 11
Dalgety . . .	...	...	20 0 0	433 18 10	...	1 15 11	6 0 7	21 18 7
Dunbog . . .	0 0 2	...	2 0 0	178 10 9	...	0 10 9	3 14 0	1 15 11
Dunfermline (B.) . . .	387 12 8	...	177 10 0	6,064 5 8	4,905 15 10	27 12 1	270 1 2	229 9 3
Dunfermline (L.) . . .	37 6 7	...	149 0 0	3,134 8 7	364 4 8	19 17 7	115 0 6	144 15 9
Dunino . . .	3 15 2	...	5 0 0	167 2 0	...	1 3 8	3 19 5	3 1 0
Dysart (B.) . . .	769 12 10	...	158 6 4	3,614 2 0	...	30 19 9	134 11 7	161 17 9
Dysart (L.) . . .	96 5 11	...	15 2 0	304 16 8	...	5 17 2	2 9 7	25 19 4
Elie . . .	34 1 9	...	20 0 0	333 0 2	...	2 2 0	6 19 3	18 9 7
Falkland . . .	...	...	22 10 0	690 2 2	...	5 2 10	43 8 1	11 18 7
Ferry - Port - on - Craig . . .	256 7 2	...	35 0 0	1,110 14 2	2 9 0	2 3 10	54 1 7	56 15 3
Flisk . . .	...	...	7 0 0	120 19 0	7 16 0	1 7 0	1 19 6	5 6 5
Forgan . . .	123 10 10	...	57 16 5	1,407 16 5	360 0 0	11 16 7	29 9 2	124 16 8
Inverkelthing . . .	...	...	48 8 0	1,072 7 4	313 9 10	3 1 8	108 16 3	25 9 7
Kemback . . .	60 4 7	...	14 0 0	207 11 2	...	0 13 9	8 18 8	4 10 2
Kennoway . . .	...	...	20 0 0	551 13 4	...	6 1 9	40 13 10	10 13 8
Kettle . . .	...	...	20 11 3	413 0 8	...	3 11 10	7 12 0	13 5 2
Kilconquhar . . .	27 9 1	...	17 0 0	423 0 4	...	4 4 8	17 11 4	6 15 0
Kilmany . . .	...	...	12 0 0	198 18 10	...	1 7 0	4 14 10	2 10 5
Kilrenny . . .	274 11 5	...	38 0 0	920 10 9	1 19 0	3 15 1	36 3 6	39 10 4
Kinghorn (incl. B.) . . .	...	...	46 15 0	731 17 7	...	6 0 9	26 12 1	50 9 3
Kinglassie . . .	...	...	17 15 0	279 8 0	...	3 4 6	10 15 11	9 7 7
Kingabarns . . .	24 7 9	...	12 10 0	306 12 3	...	1 7 4	6 10 6	3 11 9
Kirkcaldy (B.) . . .	...	...	215 0 0	6,241 10 9	2,337 8 7	84 11 7	258 16 11	476 2 7
Kirkcaldy (L.) and Abbotshall . . .	...	...	10 5 0	224 5 10	...	1 10 5	8 11 8	4 12 5
Largo . . .	...	...	22 0 0	440 11 0	...	0 15 0	30 5 11	19 3 3
Largoward . . .	65 3 0	...	21 10 0	332 13 7	...	3 18 9	13 16 11	14 9 4
Leslie . . .	...	...	56 0 6	1,263 3 5	996 11 6	10 17 8	121 1 10	87 3 2
Leuchars . . .	...	...	22 10 0	338 1 9	39 15 8	16 13 2	29 4 9	25 8 6
Lochgelly . . .	270 15 5	...	42 4 9	1,866 6 4	...	14 6 9	49 12 6	89 5 6
Legie . . .	3 16 8	...	9 0 0	142 6 0	...	1 5 0	2 0 1	4 12 9
Markinch . . .	136 6 1	...	85 6 6	2,146 15 2	315 14 5	13 13 11	132 10 4	79 6 7
Monimail . . .	...	...	18 7 6	233 17 6	...	2 16 9	6 10 9	4 4 3
Moonsie . . .	5 15 6	...	0 7 6	140 0 0	...	0 7 0	1 16 2	2 16 7
Newburgh . . .	...	...	23 1 0	642 6 2	163 12 3	3 9 3	50 5 8	16 11 5

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29 4 10	10 3 7	...	1 0 0	28 11 9	...	2 1 7	279 7 3	...	33 10 11
10 9 10	38 17 2	...	118 14 3	105 17 8	2 15 4	5 14 4	1,011 10 9	53 0 11	3,683 2 8
2 1 3	38 10 8	...	2 0 7	8 0 0	...	8 1 7	672 14 7	...	132 5 8
14 0 2	12 5 5	...	...	...	...	5 17 0	491 14 7	64 5 11	247 10 0
2 2 2	39 14 1	16 16 0	17 17 0	66 13 4	...	11 15 8	902 9 11	...	565 7 3
29 10 0	6 9 2	...	...	...	...	3 5 6	139 2 8	...	26 16 4
61 2 9	23 12 11	...	5 16 7	18 12 10	...	7 4 2	862 16 8	...	811 4 4
41 3 10	6 15 11	14 6 0	7 17 9	9 9 10	...	0 8 8	382 11 11	9 1 11	215 16 7
25 1 3	40 11 2	...	6 0 5	68 0 0	86 15 8	9 3 11	1,022 7 4	140 12 9	524 0 0
684 8 11	3 11 0	...	...	...	...	1 17 0	351 9 4	...	45 5 0
41 17 0	1181 6 7	...	606 10 10	624 4 7	2 13 8	108 0 2	8,954 3 11	...	18,608 12 0
0 16 3	0 11 4	...	123 7 8	146 9 1	...	66 10 0	1,954 0 7	174 18 0	3,367 12 3
27 4 1	2 0 0	90 0 0	42 14 8	60 0 0	...	1 2 10	215 3 8	21 7 2	1,176 0 0
8 5 7	25 12 11	...	14 0 7	19 6 8	...	0 10 8	450 6 9	34 8 6	386 6 8
16 12 7	22 2 9	...	12 15 5	24 6 8	...	1 0 3	411 2 3	43 9 3	341 7 4
42 6 3	21 14 4	...	5 10 3	30 0 0	...	13 14 3	471 8 11	161 4 10	135 0 0
25 14 6	25 19 11	...	...	...	...	15 4 8	867 12 1	...	189 1 1
13 14 5	50 19 3	...	29 4 9	53 11 8	11 4 8	19 5 2	1,293 15 1	...	1,187 11 10
21 0 2	...	4 10 0	97 8 10	32 11 6	...	2 14 3	721 16 0	5 18 0	2,680 15 1
19 16 9	6 12 0	...	1 18 5	18 19 7	...	1 6 7	228 11 7	...	57 13 11
14 9 6	14 15 4	...	83 1 1	84 0 0	...	6 8 0	571 6 0	517 7 3	2,310 0 0
183 3 0	8 10 11	...	26 4 11	16 7 7	...	1 2 0	349 13 4	...	748 18 8
2 2 10	0 123 17 2	...	95 6 5	69 12 11	3 12 0	10 14 4	1,834 0 10	...	2,789 10 5
9 4 6	7 8 0	...	3 8 11	14 1 4	...	5 17 6	110 8 3	19 2 1	84 8 0
36 14 2	6 13 4 0	...	3 0 0	18 0 0	...	0 12 8	259 8 1	58 10 5	52 19 9
7 1 0	2 50 18 8	...	30 14 9	95 8 4	...	1 1 0	698 10 10	201 8 5	782 16 5
599 4 2	7 5 7	...	1 16 3	9 0 0	...	59 2 2	270 16 7	...	61 19 2
175 7 2	2 641 1 2	...	752 8 2	831 6 7	2 0 0	363 19 3	15,252 6 0	2,081 14 2	22,221 11 6
14 12 3	2 307 6 4	41 9 0	349 9 11	413 17 7	0 14 0	35 6 10	5,288 4 6	...	10,151 12 5
258 16 5	6 10 0	...	1 15 4	5 0 0	...	0 5 5	212 3 10	...	54 5 3
27 16 2	5 270 3 5	...	260 18 8	401 5 0	1 10 6	81 13 8	6,143 17 11	...	7,755 0 8
2 5 8	2 23 5 10	...	19 16 1	23 6 8	...	5 11 7	550 7 0	...	581 11 1
11 9 5	21 18 9	...	6 17 2	13 6 4	...	53 12 4	562 13 0	28 10 4	172 18 8
13 10 9	5 28 17 4	...	19 6 10	67 13 2	3 10 9	10 17 9	924 16 11	...	619 12 2
12 10 6	9 99 9 8	...	56 6 9	109 10 0	...	13 7 8	1,811 15 10	...	1,786 1 6
267 13 5	4 7 5	...	4 4 10	7 15 2	...	8 0 6	181 6 4	...	122 13 4
115 14 9	5 129 15 6	...	171 8 8	165 2 6	...	35 1 6	2,884 7 8	401 13 4	5,774 3 1
11 5 2	63 3 2	...	101 18 5	156 4 8	...	8 8 7	2,017 2 3	...	3,125 14 0
34 5 8	2 14 14 8	...	18 17 6	22 13 4	...	3 19 11	367 3 11	...	556 18 11
12 16 8	33 11 7	...	17 19 6	69 12 5	...	1 15 10	786 7 7	250 8 1	436 17 4
6 18 5	28 17 7	...	41 14 5	70 0 0	...	5 4 1	616 13 8	25 10 5	1,120 0 0
6 11 0	28 11 9	...	21 17 0	59 19 6	...	8 9 7	616 16 8	74 10 6	568 7 11
189 4 3	8 19 10	...	2 10 7	10 14 0	...	1 16 0	250 2 6	...	68 19 3
23 15 10	3 62 4 4	...	121 8 4	47 13 11	...	21 2 0	1,756 2 11	...	3,939 9 5
19 13 3	87 4 0	18 4 0	85 0 1	1124 6 2	...	10 10 5	1,216 15 2	161 8 7	2,316 18 1
0 8 4	18 12 11	68 4 0	35 12 6	66 13 4	1 12 0	1 4 11	582 3 11	12 18 3	900 0 0
231 6 10	10 18 11	...	5 7 5	10 0 0	...	2 4 9	383 19 0	7 5 6	145 0 0
1 14 2	656 14 4	...	987 3 0	900 16 6	5 12 2	244 6 11	12,639 10 2	2,565 4 11	29,698 8 2
54 17 2	16 16 1	15 10 0	...	...	...	3 3 9	286 9 4	83 15 4	...
6 2 7	2 36 6 1	18 1 0	24 4 8	35 13 4	0 10 0	0 3 4	682 10 9	174 19 5	665 11 8
41 7 2	28 15 11	...	16 9 7	54 10 5	...	3 14 10	561 2 11	...	443 0 7
43 16 7	94 12 10	...	155 19 10	229 14 6	...	12 10 8	3,069 3 1	662 4 9	5,084 11 5
121 4 3	40 3 4	...	49 1 2	92 2 0	...	1 5 10	1,198 2 4	52 5 9	1,312 8 8
20 1 10	3 167 15 6	...	193 11 8	247 14 5	2 8 8	43 2 8	3,098 8 5	29 12 8	5,812 12 8
81 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	186 19 10	...	2 3 2
30 1 8	148 10 9	...	222 9 4	266 19 6	...	19 16 6	3,648 10 4	193 13 0	6,272 3 1
8 4 3	14 14 6	...	7 0 8	50 0 0	6 15 5	9 11 9	434 0 9	62 19 2	150 0 0
13 17 0	3 12 6	...	...	...	...	2 12 9	165 12 3	...	2 13 0
	24 6 0	...	17 19 5	35 4 8	...	12 0 0	1,017 12 10	57 11 7	528 3 5

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn, on 15th May 1886.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newburn . . .	...	...	10 0 0	95 17 5	...	0 5 4	3 1 3	1 10 7
Pittenweem . . .	13 0 1	...	28 0 0	519 9 1	...	8 13 11	53 0 0	15 4 9
St. Andrews (B.) . . .	20 11 6	...	47 0 0	1,603 0 8	23 17 6	5 5 0	53 8 8	69 13 3
St. Andrews (L.) and St. Leonards . . .	...	...	32 0 0	469 10 7	9 6 6	4 12 5	8 13 9	12 13 11
Saline . . .	21 9 6	...	28 0 0	520 19 1	...	5 6 9	33 9 0	31 3 3
Seconie . . .	...	...	19 0 0	263 4 2	...	6 12 1	7 10 9	12 17 8
Springfield . . .	0 15 10	...	40 0 0	1,381 15 6	467 3 3	12 14 8	57 9 10	108 8 7
Strathmiglo . . .	...	...	10 0 0	282 10 0	...	0 14 0	9 3 8	2 1 7
Torryburn . . .	...	...	23 0 0	643 10 0	...	6 17 8	67 12 6	13 14 6
Tulliallan . . .	62 11 1	...	16 0 0	317 8 0	...	0 18 11	9 9 3	5 19 0
Wemyss . . .	...	...	30 0 0	750 8 8	43 16 11	5 4 0	22 14 0	19 18 1
Total of Five . . .	4,976 16 0	...	181 13 0	3,826 7 0	177 4 4	43 3 3	99 10 4	161 13 3
FORFAR.								
Aberlemno . . .	139 12 1	...	14 0 0	286 13 2	...	1 14 6	2 12 4	4 6 9
Airth . . .	187 9 11	...	4 11 4	375 13 10	11 3 3	5 9 9	4 11 10	3 3 3
Arbriot . . .	...	...	20 10 0	246 8 6	...	0 15 7	3 9 9	2 7 7
Arbroath (B.) . . .	2,185 10 3	...	215 7 0	6,176 7 0	409 2 6	29 14 11	461 13 5	463 4 0
Auchterhouse . . .	...	...	11 11 0	233 7 6	...	3 7 9	6 13 11	2 19 9
Barry . . .	693 7 3	...	45 0 0	1,249 4 7	...	14 14 0	32 0 4	41 3 9
Brechin (B.) . . .	286 12 4	...	105 10 0	2,995 13 1	...	11 12 0	130 15 5	110 0 0
Brechin (L.) . . .	68 10 10	...	25 0 0	567 13 2	...	1 3 1	8 10 7	9 12 11
Broughty-Ferry (B.) . . .	49 17 7	...	165 0 0	3,471 3 2	1,414 14 11	27 4 0	158 19 2	196 7 3
Carleton . . .	...	...	7 0 0	183 0 0	...	0 5 3	4 12 8	1 16 4
Carmyllie . . .	3 6 8	...	17 1 8	407 6 5	...	3 1 6	16 12 9	14 11 3
Cortachy & Clova Craig . . .	184 19 1	...	18 0 0	397 0 2	...	3 4 6	3 7 5	13 3 3
Dun . . .	...	...	40 0 0	375 12 2	...	2 4 1	20 1 11	46 9 9
Dundee (B.) . . .	9,634 12 0	...	18 1 0	215 0 0	...	...	12 12 5	4 19 3
Dundee (L.) . . .	65 5 4	...	1,326 3 0	43,829 4 5	9 10 0	448 15 3	2,908 3 10	2,433 19 0
Dunnichen . . .	78 2 8	...	17 0 0	450 7 4	...	0 9 3	12 3 11	18 9 9
Eassie and Nevay Edzell . . .	...	...	24 0 0	490 16 0	...	1 9 6	20 9 7	10 3 4
Farnell . . .	47 8 8	...	13 0 0	201 4 6	...	2 0 6	1 13 9	6 0 0
Fern . . .	...	...	3 0 0	307 15 0	...	3 7 3	3 16 1	18 14 3
Forfar (B.) . . .	...	...	15 0 0	305 0 0	...	1 10 0	11 7 2	2 16 7
Forfar (L.) . . .	...	...	7 7 0	130 0 0	...	0 14 6	10 13 2	2 14 10
Fowls Easter . . .	...	...	105 2 6	3,715 15 1	...	35 14 1	197 15 2	169 8 6
Frickholm . . .	...	...	28 0 0	429 14 0	...	3 13 6	16 7 0	13 13 10
Glenisla . . .	...	...	10 0 0	180 10 0	...	0 13 6	4 13 3	2 6 3
Guthrie . . .	44 12 10	...	16 7 4	375 3 2	...	3 7 1	16 12 8	12 11 9
Inverarity . . .	...	...	23 0 0	429 0 0	...	2 13 7	3 12 9	8 6 3
Inverkeillor . . .	...	...	12 3 0	403 2 6	...	2 14 0	2 5 6	4 17 2
Kettina . . .	23 12 8	...	7 0 0	218 11 3	...	0 1 2	0 13 6	1 14 3
Kingoldrum . . .	...	...	30 0 0	367 19 9	...	1 17 7	2 5 3	6 6 0
Kinnell . . .	...	...	16 1 0	476 10 0	...	0 14 9	15 7 2	9 13 7
Kinnethies . . .	14 9 0	...	12 0 0	205 0 0	...	4 12 4	1 19 0	2 18 0
Kirkcubbin . . .	...	...	6 0 0	128 3 3	989 13 10	1 10 0	2 10 10	1 8 11
Kirriemuir . . .	...	...	14 10 0	204 0 0	...	3 4 6	5 12 1	3 13 3
Curroch (Comb.) Roundhill (Comb.) . . .	...	...	10 4 0	136 14 1	...	...	2 14 3	2 10 7
Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie . . .	...	...	10 0 0	136 9 9	...	1 7 4	9 1 8	3 6 3
Lintrathen . . .	51 10 7	...	47 0 0	2,012 5 0	...	32 0 10	36 0 11	63 12 11
Lochles . . .	...	...	4 0 0	82 9 0	...	0 14 0	1 9 11	2 15 0
Lochles . . .	...	...	7 10 0	176 17 8	...	0 14 0	1 13 8	3 19 5
Lochles . . .	...	...	27 10 0	610 16 3	684 8 9	7 3 3	25 12 0	36 19 4
Lochles . . .	...	...	12 15 0	328 6 6	...	7 0 3	9 3 11	4 19 3
Lochles . . .	...	...	3 0 0	140 18 5	...	0 6 6	2 6 10	1 13 9

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 10 6	7 1 2	...	4 10 11	11 1 7	...	0 3 5	141 2 2	7 11 4	118 16 8
22 5 7	39 0 11	...	15 4 1	33 4 0	0 11 0	9 13 9	857 7 2	16 0 11	380 10 0
112 19 10	143 19 0	...	285 2 4	214 13 1	...	32 4 0	2,719 14 10	106 11 4	8,644 17 10
22 14 11	28 19 2	...	10 12 7	6 16 0	...	1 16 6	607 16 4	85 13 10	253 9 0
9 0 9	63 11 3	...	24 5 11	45 16 4	...	21 17 9	905 4 9	...	629 19 2
10 17 10	14 4 10	...	16 15 2	59 7 4	...	16 17 9	427 9 7	45 3 11	419 7 4
223 16 0	263 5 6	...	246 11 3	270 0 0	...	43 9 5	3,624 14 4	524 17 1	6,435 0 0
10 6 10	17 9 0	...	13 4 7	14 0 0	...	0 10 0	367 15 6	16 19 7	364 0 0
13 7 8	45 19 7	...	39 14 9	70 4 8	...	0 2 6	930 3 10	27 6 10	1,062 4 11
31 4 1	18 16 10	...	1 5 9	12 1 3	...	4 8 2	480 0 10	...	99 19 2
16 19 10	50 12 11	...	75 2 3	100 0 0	...	74 4 10	1,178 1 6	73 16 4	1,800 0 0
236 1 8	352 5 6	...	500 1 8	581 2 0	...	74 3 1	6,243 10 2	728 15 6	13,533 0 9
4,534 7 1	5,098 7 0	287 0 0	6,337 19 1	7,628 7 8	132 5 10	1,675 3 8	113,580 0 4	10,023 17 10	186,261 7 2
7 10 5	13 7 3	...	...	...	...	7 13 7	467 10 1	...	120 0 8
60 3 1	8 17 5	32 13 3	12 5 6	21 9 0	...	13 7 6	593 9 3	...	476 4 2
18 9 0	9 13 2	...	...	...	...	1 9 4	303 0 10	37 7 11	...
386 3 10	568 13 11	...	1,019 2 2	2,153 2 6	6 6 10	440 6 5	13,498 19 9	...	29,885 15 10
20 4 3	7 0 0	...	14 5 8	17 6 7	...	6 9 5	323 5 4	18 3 3	390 15 9
26 0 5	114 12 8	...	118 5 2	227 18 7	...	37 8 1	2,593 15 10	...	3,580 18 2
107 12 1	188 17 7	...	249 4 2	2310 16 2	...	351 17 10	4,950 9 2	...	6,765 2 1
30 17 4	19 9 0	...	32 19 10	93 4 9	...	14 8 11	681 10 5	...	840 9 9
84 11 1	272 3 3	...	503 13 10	576 16 2	0 10 6	200 5 6	7,163 11 10	...	15,461 6 6
...	3 6 6	...	6 8 0	20 0 0	...	0 18 3	132 8 6	...	158 14 10
37 12 11	18 13 0	...	32 0 6	19 2 6	...	0 8 4	564 17 4	25 14 1	895 17 4
17 11 8	29 8 6	...	34 9 11	28 17 2	...	74 18 2	619 0 9	79 17 1	956 14 2
64 9 0	88 15 7	...	100 15 8	125 16 5	...	20 10 7	1,564 15 3	...	3,470 15 8
92 19 8	14 2 0	...	4 5 8	12 0 7	...	0 4 8	374 5 5	78 11 6	110 7 1
3,019 4 7	4,199 0 3	...	5,682 7 5	5,804 18 8	94 7 7	955 18 11	81,392 13 6	...	168,285 13 1
7 13 10	6 14 0	...	...	...	4 2 5	11 2 7	573 8 11	...	35 1 0
10 5 9	11 1 9	...	21 4 8	28 6 8	...	1 10 5	602 16 4	20 6 6	578 6 8
2 9 8	14 1 0	...	14 2 10	16 15 5	...	4 0 3	275 13 5	65 5 11	387 4 11
19 6 0	18 8 1	...	8 5 10	26 10 2	...	0 14 3	410 0 5	103 7 9	210 9 0
3 17 6	13 10 5	...	8 15 3	28 0 11	...	5 4 6	342 11 0	...	255 13 5
0 8 4	9 16 0	...	17 13 11	59 0 0	...	2 16 11	241 4 8	72 12 10	482 10 0
244 7 0	302 9 5	...	242 8 7	585 17 3	2 12 1	50 18 0	5,833 7 8	...	8,826 4 0
16 10 11	23 10 10	...	47 17 8	63 7 9	...	2 10 3	645 5 9	7 6 6	1,182 4 4
3 19 9	5 0 0	...	0 14 0	35 0 0	...	1 3 3	244 0 0	...	5 11 4
10 19 11	28 8 7	...	33 7 9	23 16 7	...	0 4 11	525 19 9	100 19 0	932 6 9
20 0 11	31 19 3	36 18 8	38 13 5	51 6 7	...	5 15 7	691 19 10	...	803 17 6
29 19 4	11 4 5	...	21 2 6	23 9 11	...	0 14 5	542 6 2	...	500 6 1
7 8 9	21 3 8	...	...	...	...	4 18 6	294 8 6	...	34 14 5
16 8 5	21 16 4	...	12 8 2	41 8 11	...	15 14 7	506 5 0	...	311 15 7
13 10 0	53 6 2	...	...	...	...	26 18 6	612 6 2	127 10 9	...
14 17 9	11 15 7	...	34 15 5	57 0 9	...	1 15 4	380 14 8	...	945 2 1
...	9 3 6	16 18 10	16 18 2	30 14 1	...	25 10 0	1,228 16 5	262 0 9	1,744 18 0
1 3 9	17 0 9	...	22 4 8	25 0 0	...	7 4 8	303 14 1	80 6 0	537 0 0
13 18 6	9 16 2	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	235 17 10	59 2 4	...
4 18 7	14 4 11	...	5 0 10	19 0 0	...	5 11 7	209 1 4	11 16 2	125 0 0
23 13 4	104 3 3	102 14 8	202 17 5	213 0 7	...	62 16 10	2,940 16 4	...	5,649 2 11
8 5 4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 15 9	106 8 6	...	...
0 16 2	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 11 8	203 2 7	...	...
12 3 9	23 17 3	...	50 8 8	115 6 11	7 6 9	5 13 2	1,607 6 6	...	1,893 12 2
19 5 11	20 7 6	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	400 12 9	...	23 12 8
42 6 6	9 17 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	205 19 7	1 16 10	...

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FORFAR—contd.								
Logie-Pert . . .	89 14 11	...	17 0 0	386 12 7	...	7 10 7	37 4 5	11 1 5
Lunan . . .	...	...	7 0 0	110 0 0	...	0 4 0	4 11 0	2 8 0
Lundie . . .	...	...	8 0 0	138 12 6	...	2 17 5	3 14 9	2 16 7
Mains and Strath- martine . . .	...	...	34 0 0	867 14 1	...	7 6 8	17 5 1	59 19 5
Marytown . . .	...	...	12 0 0	85 0 0	...	2 2 6	27 4 5	2 15 10
Menmuir . . .	...	...	14 0 0	202 14 6	...	0 13 9	5 9 1	4 3 10
Monifeth . . .	...	...	38 10 0	900 0 2	510 4 0	7 15 11	32 14 9	43 6 9
Monikie . . .	83 19 8	...	31 11 3	479 5 0	221 12 1	8 5 10	19 5 5	13 17 4
Montrose (B.) . .	709 2 6	...	165 0 0	3,854 14 1	1,686 15 5	36 15 6	155 11 9	302 9 9
Montrose (L.) . .	...	...	17 0 0	231 0 10	...	1 17 6	22 4 6	5 6 9
Murroes . . .	58 13 10	16 18 0	7 2 0	241 15 6	...	0 9 0	6 7 5	17 3 4
Navar & Lethnot .	...	...	1 10 0	128 11 6	...	1 1 4	2 8 10	0 19 5
Newtyle . . .	6 12 9	...	15 0 0	276 3 8	...	0 18 5	5 3 11	5 3 10
Oathlaw . . .	...	...	6 15 0	150 0 0	...	1 1 0	0 7 6	1 18 5
Panbride . . .	282 5 2	...	20 0 0	519 10 0	408 17 6	9 5 6	16 14 2	5 0 0
Rescobie . . .	...	...	7 0 0	128 4 8	...	0 9 6	2 7 2	1 2 0
Ruthven . . .	26 3 1	...	9 5 0	107 7 3	...	0 16 11	2 5 9	1 5 0
St. Vigean and Arbroath (L.) . .	323 1 5	...	29 3 4	439 11 9	...	2 4 6	14 3 10	15 15 2
Stracathro . . .	13 18 3	...	4 12 6	219 17 8	...	0 8 6	5 6 6	2 13 4
Tannadice . . .	10 5 9	...	10 0 0	396 9 11	...	4 18 0	21 9 2	12 6 2
Tealing . . .	8 8 9	...	8 0 0	218 0 6	...	1 8 5	0 9 2	6 6 0
Total of Forfar .	15,432 18 6	16 18 0	3,041 11	1,85,758 2 10	6,246 7 3	755 15 5	4,625 11 4	4,254 16 4
HADDINGTON.								
Aberlady . . .	...	...	19 10 0	245 2 0	...	0 10 0	1 7 0	10 1 11
Athelstaneford . .	71 12 11	...	15 0 0	272 16 8	8 15 6	1 3 3	2 12 6	4 6 5
Bolton . . .	93 7 4	...	8 10 0	72 17 2	...	2 16 6	1 3 5	2 4 7
Dirleton . . .	305 4 10	...	35 0 0	588 1 10	...	4 18 10	7 1 4	37 3 8
Dunbar (B.) . . .	545 1 1	...	54 7 3	882 2 6	...	20 18 8	25 10 1	60 2 0
Dunbar (L.) . . .	...	...	42 0 0	520 3 4	28 8 6	7 12 0	27 17 8	21 1 4
Garvald . . .	...	...	10 0 0	170 13 0	280 0 0	3 0 1	1 6 0	6 15 6
Gladsmuir . . .	78 12 5	...	35 0 0	630 0 11	...	4 8 6	12 4 6	27 5 9
Haddington (incl. B.) . . .	...	...	80 0 0	1,020 3 2	1,756 19 6	16 11 0	73 4 6	107 0 10
Humble . . .	...	...	15 0 0	126 13 4	...	0 6 0	1 0 9	2 5 6
Innerwick . . .	...	...	8 3 0	230 3 10	...	0 12 10	2 8 8	3 19 1
Morham . . .	1 10 10	...	10 0 0	121 7 3	2 2 0	0 11 7	2 6 1	8 4 6
North Berwick . .	123 12 9	...	72 17 6	951 17 5	...	12 7 0	62 10 7	56 8 6
Oldhamstocks . . .	49 4 6	...	13 0 0	210 5 6	...	0 19 9	1 2 10	2 8 4
Ormiston . . .	...	...	22 10 0	511 4 6	...	1 15 6	17 19 3	25 8 10
Pencailtland . . .	...	...	20 0 0	204 5 9	113 0 0	1 9 0	9 17 10	7 5 6
Prestonkirk . . .	...	...	25 0 0	546 14 4	...	3 14 0	15 13 0	25 1 2
Prestonpans . . .	...	...	38 17 6	976 12 1	89 2 7	8 9 8	19 5 10	39 1 10
Salton . . .	34 4 8	...	9 0 0	227 5 0	...	...	6 13 11	8 18 7
Spott . . .	16 5 2	...	15 10 0	232 0 3	...	1 0 0	3 9 6	3 15 8
Stenton . . .	...	...	11 0 0	330 12 8	...	1 11 2	1 17 3	20 6 5
Tranent . . .	1 7 2	...	53 15 0	1,902 11 5	...	17 2 6	54 10 4	69 4 2
Whitekirk and Tynninghame . .	98 7 11	...	15 4 0	335 3 10	...	1 18 3	7 15 4	12 15 8
Whittinghame . .	...	...	8 0 0	182 10 3	...	1 7 2	2 15 1	2 7 7
Kingside (Comb.) .	...	...	3 3 0	50 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 14 0	...
Yester . . .	146 3 9	...	13 0 0	322 11 2	...	0 14 8	9 5 6	11 5 3
Tl. of Haddington	1,564 15 4	...	653 7 3	11,863 19 2	2,226 8 1	116 1 11	371 12 8	574 18 7

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40 12 0	21 10 0	...	36 9 3	49 14 6	...	5 4 2	702 13 10	...	1,073 2 10
1 1 2	6 3 2	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	141 7 4	41 14 1	...
0 19 0	8 6 0	...	...	...	...	0 15 1	166 2 4	35 4 8	...
83 13 8	29 1 3	...	96 1 4	94 0 0	...	12 13 0	1,813 19 6	261 17 7	2,354 0 0
8 18 8	16 3 5	...	10 9 9	15 15 3	...	0 10 3	181 0 1	28 1 1	283 16 6
4 18 10	9 8 0	...	4 0 8	15 0 0	...	...	260 8 8	37 1 7	100 4 9
55 1 2	86 0 1	...	96 6 1	148 1 10	0 17 0	6 6 11	1,925 4 8	...	2,949 2 3
52 9 3	49 4 1	...	47 11 6	64 11 0	...	11 17 10	1,085 10 3	9 14 9	1,509 2 4
196 9 8	522 8 8	...	802 18 3	787 19 8	1 3 0	195 7 4	9,816 15 7	...	25,661 8 2
14 15 4	22 18 11	...	2 0 0	18 6 8	...	2 8 11	337 19 5	25 12 3	...
51 6 4	10 0 0	...	35 12 8	41 6 4	3 3 0	1 5 2	491 2 7	...	1,015 10 1
0 6 5	4 14 11	...	5 0 3	14 0 5	3 2 0	0 7 0	162 2 1	22 5 2	129 4 8
3 11 0	17 7 11	...	16 15 10	33 4 2	...	0 19 3	331 0 9	31 6 10	446 10 2
5 12 3	7 11 10	...	7 11 0	25 0 0	...	2 8 6	208 5 6	...	234 2 5
27 15 4	44 8 11	...	...	...	...	12 2 4	1,345 18 11	...	635 2 5
3 18 11	4 17 0	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	148 1 3	0 2 2	...
0 15 6	8 6 0	...	...	...	...	1 16 11	158 1 5	...	20 7 9
41 15 0	26 15 1	...	24 3 5	52 13 10	...	16 3 11	987 11 3	...	828 17 8
14 4 9	9 19 2	...	...	...	...	5 6 7	276 7 3	...	30 12 9
47 0 2	20 1 1	...	18 4 5	33 2 8	...	13 13 2	587 10 6	9 12 3	490 15 6
...	11 8 0	...	20 6 11	23 17 4	...	4 16 0	303 1 1	8 2 1	557 8 5
4,159 7 5	7,387 9 5	189 5 5	9,817 7 9	11,278 5 3	123 11 2	2,680 16 6	155,698 3 8	1,662 19 9	293,162 15 7
3 9 2	18 19 11	...	6 2 5	11 13 9	...	45 3 9	261 19 11	58 19 2	145 17 6
26 13 4	18 6 6	...	9 8 1	23 4 5	0 18 6	4 18 7	461 18 8	...	337 10 4
6 0 5	13 6 6	...	...	...	...	2 12 6	204 18 5	4 5 1	...
11 17 2	31 12 6	...	71 5 3	95 15 0	...	26 12 0	1,214 12 5	...	2,090 0 2
70 12 7	46 19 3	...	105 12 2	105 19 8	...	34 13 10	1,951 19 1	...	3,348 11 0
51 14 3	34 19 3	...	53 14 6	199 16 4	...	9 0 9	994 7 11	...	1,405 6 0
...	8 5 5	30 4 0	4 1 3	6 13 4	...	9 11 0	530 9 7	124 6 2	483 6 2
7 16 0	32 6 9	...	49 4 10	57 6 11	...	5 8 4	939 14 11	43 19 1	1,554 13 2
23 3 10	108 9 1	...	166 10 8	102 14 10	9 1 6	83 16 3	3,547 15 2	...	6,148 8 11
0 8 3	6 13 6	45 9 6	41 4 9	46 13 5	...	...	285 15 0	170 7 6	1,125 9 5
...	9 10 0	3 10 0	13 18 11	28 1 6	...	3 13 8	304 1 6	21 4 6	350 16 0
1 7 7	8 0 0	...	16 17 0	10 9 3	...	0 4 6	183 0 7	14 12 8	470 2 10
38 16 3	63 4 7	...	111 15 2	143 10 0	...	66 11 7	1,708 11 4	7 4 4	3,067 10 0
10 14 8	7 12 8	...	7 16 11	30 0 0	...	6 9 7	339 14 9	...	298 5 1
17 12 5	38 6 3	...	67 5 3	54 15 8	...	1 11 7	758 9 3	...	1,754 10 4
2 2 4	22 19 3	...	17 19 4	26 13 4	...	4 14 6	430 6 10	92 14 2	663 6 8
96 10 5	48 2 10	...	41 8 9	86 13 4	...	1 5 7	890 3 5	17 8 2	1,040 0 0
9 12 7	41 3 4	...	101 3 8	150 4 3	1 5 3	4 6 4	1,429 4 10	91 8 10	2,586 19 8
11 13 0	19 11 11	...	27 11 0	38 0 9	...	6 4 6	389 3 4	...	779 14 8
13 10 5	10 2 0	...	7 0 6	20 3 3	...	2 13 2	325 9 11	38 18 5	180 11 10
16 16 7	11 12 7	6 0 0	60 19 9	32 10 3	...	2 17 5	496 4 0	4 8 3	1,718 0 5
79 14 8	106 14 4	...	215 15 7	167 8 11	10 19 4	56 3 5	2,735 6 10	...	6,019 1 11
88 5 9	30 6 4	...	22 2 6	42 17 2	...	4 2 3	658 19 0	...	747 3 0
11 2 8	12 0 11	14 0 0	...	...	...	1 1 10	235 5 6	47 11 0	...
6 16 3	0 7 6	...	30 1 6	46 13 4	...	...	61 4 9	...	4 1 8
17 15 0	21 15 0	...	...	...	...	8 12 7	627 17 8	...	878 13 6
628 5 7	771 10 2	99 3 6	1,348 19 8	1,527 18 8	22 4 6	892 9 6	22,061 14 7	737 7 4	37,458 17 3

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 16th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Adver- tising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INVERNESS								
MAINLAND.								
Abernethy . . .	31 15 8	...	29 0 0	484 17 5	...	2 4 11	10 13 8	16 4 7
Alvie . . .	107 0 4	...	16 0 0	246 6 0	...	2 4 1	7 0 9	4 4 2
Ardersier . . .	...	...	21 0 0	233 8 0	...	...	13 10 9	6 0 1
Arisaig and Moldart . . .	...	...	21 0 0	223 5 4	...	6 2 6	22 13 7	27 11 2
Boleskine and Abertarff . . .	14 8 11	...	27 10 0	324 17 0	248 14 3	3 6 0	36 5 7	17 19 4
Croy and Dalross Daviot and Dun- lichty . . .	15 10 4	...	36 1 0	417 2 5	...	1 9 9	7 6 2	11 18 5
Dores . . .	26 7 2	...	27 12 0	398 17 0	...	5 14 0	41 19 5	20 18 9
Duthill & Rothie- murchus . . .	117 18 5	...	32 0 0	446 9 10	...	0 9 0	13 17 7	15 3 4
Glenelg . . .	45 15 9	...	33 7 0	900 5 7	...	3 11 6	10 2 5	25 17 2
Glengarry . . .	153 9 6	...	48 0 0	538 10 6	...	7 12 8	41 14 3	35 15 9
Insh . . .	138 18 1	...	20 0 0	259 9 8	...	5 1 3	14 11 1	2 10 6
Inverness (B.) . .	...	...	12 0 0	144 0 0	...	0 15 7	1 12 9	2 7 9
Inverness (L.) . .	5,300 14 4	...	165 0 0	6,112 10 1	2,689 13 5	103 17 1	273 0 6	318 19 2
Kilmallie . . .	314 15 9	...	141 5 0	1,161 11 2	124 10 0	13 17 6	75 4 5	64 12 5
Kilmonivag . . .	313 10 7	...	65 0 0	1,207 10 7	107 11 11	32 18 2	66 9 1	54 18 5
Kilmorack . . .	143 10 6	...	52 10 0	434 9 0	...	11 12 4	30 7 0	39 15 2
Kiltarlity . . .	0 18 1	...	35 0 0	780 18 7	282 12 3	6 14 0	9 17 8	28 19 10
Kingussie . . .	86 10 11	...	26 10 0	703 9 11	...	5 5 9	1 15 6	27 17 8
Kirkhill . . .	33 19 0	...	30 4 0	882 12 6	...	10 18 6	34 13 5	36 6 3
Laggan . . .	10 8 11	...	27 0 0	414 5 10	...	4 9 6	1 12 11	12 1 2
Moy & Dalrossie . .	...	...	35 0 0	483 8 11	...	8 8 0	31 8 2	8 12 3
Petty . . .	...	...	12 10 0	314 1 0	...	2 11 3	16 0 4	17 2 9
Urquhart & Glen- moriston . . .	36 14 1	...	35 0 0	382 14 2	...	0 13 8	10 16 4	15 5 2
INSULAR.								
Barra . . .	...	...	34 0 0	624 1 0	...	5 4 9	70 14 6	18 10 3
Bracadale . . .	167 19 5	...	24 0 0	315 5 6	...	0 19 4	1 11 6	18 1 5
Duirinish . . .	...	...	48 8 0	1,239 11 0	557 1 4	11 6 5	84 0 0	109 4 4
Harris . . .	...	...	62 10 11	1,446 6 4	392 14 3	15 10 9	83 15 3	106 14 4
Kilmuir . . .	53 18 4	...	10 0 0	341 10 0	...	10 8 1	33 19 9	15 12 3
North Uist . . .	254 8 3	...	49 3 2	1,417 4 9	...	15 3 4	120 13 3	98 4 11
Portree . . .	60 11 4	...	46 0 0	1,271 19 7	331 15 11	19 5 5	76 7 6	55 9 0
Sleat . . .	...	...	30 10 0	531 6 4	...	21 19 0	22 8 1	45 2 1
Small Isles . . .	...	...	9 10 0	187 3 3	...	0 17 8	14 3 10	0 9 3
Snizort . . .	61 1 6	...	35 0 0	516 11 7	...	11 13 9	62 8 4	28 16 4
South Uist . . .	390 19 4	...	77 10 0	1,650 1 2	...	28 3 3	127 10 2	63 1 5
Stenscholl . . .	...	...	16 0 0	571 12 4	...	3 9 8	51 15 10	18 13 2
Strath . . .	...	...	37 10 0	832 6 8	275 0 0	16 16 8	77 12 11	51 8 10
Total of Inverness	7,880 19 6	...	1,471 1 1	29,297 7 10	5,109 13 4	407 10 10	1,658 10 1	1,470 0 3
KINCARDINE.								
Arbuthnott . . .	...	...	14 0 0	239 9 0	...	1 3 6	1 3 8	1 18 11
Banchory-Deve- nick . . .	99 2 3	...	38 5 0	700 9 7	1,288 13 6	17 7 10	16 7 11	21 17 3
Banchory-Ternan . .	...	...	50 0 0	997 8 7	...	19 13 1	87 9 4	23 12 3
Benholme . . .	52 17 11	...	22 10 0	530 4 8	...	4 6 9	20 11 5	10 0 1
Bervie (incl. B.) . .	31 2 6	...	30 10 0	778 12 9	16 7 6	5 0 10	33 18 7	18 2 3
Dunnottar . . .	...	...	35 0 0	857 17 0	...	2 17 9	50 12 7	26 3 6
Durris . . .	66 0 0	...	15 0 0	382 7 9	...	5 13 7	2 0 9	6 16 5
Fettercairn . . .	90 16 6	...	20 1 6	563 2 0	...	6 8 4	18 4 0	12 12 4
Fetteresso and Rickarton . . .	...	...	75 0 0	1,624 18 8	605 3 1	19 1 1	77 3 6	50 8 3
Fordoun . . .	194 19 8	...	25 0 0	607 1 4	...	4 4 7	18 7 0	30 11 9
Garvock . . .	82 9 5	...	8 0 0	110 10 1	...	0 16 4	0 18 0	10 15 2
Glenbervie . . .	...	...	11 0 0	364 17 11	...	1 9 6	8 5 7	5 13 1
Kinneff and Cat- terline . . .	...	...	14 0 0	350 9 0	...	3 12 4	8 11 11	4 16 2

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 9 9	26 17 6	...	41 13 3	53 14 3	...	52 14 11	750 5 11	17 0 9	1,127 19 11
4 12 9	28 11 2	7 0 0	...	...	...	4 6 1	427 5 4	...	57 17 9
1 13 8	16 2 4	...	5 14 9	16 0 3	2 13 6	4 4 5	320 7 9	40 4 9	147 17 5
25 5 6	12 14 6	...	5 18 0	5 8 0	...	3 13 4	353 11 11	...	177 18 2
9 15 3	24 9 7	12 4 2	24 7 0	33 10 6	...	15 6 5	892 14 0	207 8 6	1,204 10 0
29 3 6	22 8 0	...	26 11 2	36 5 10	...	1 3 4	604 19 11	...	743 4 5
26 17 8	32 5 9	...	40 7 1	62 6 4	...	14 7 6	697 13 6	...	1,137 14 0
22 7 7	27 13 8	...	22 1 5	58 19 0	...	11 17 9	768 17 7	...	648 2 2
23 3 6	31 0 0	...	52 2 3	63 5 7	2 16 4	20 17 11	1,212 5 0	55 18 4	1,434 3 5
10 3 6	30 19 0	...	21 0 0	20 0 0	...	10 1 10	917 8 0	...	612 19 5
2 6 3	24 2 5	...	...	...	...	10 9 5	477 8 8	...	109 2 7
...	12 8 3	8 0 0	3 5 11	7 10 9	...	0 15 0	192 16 0	22 6 7	83 9 5
449 1 4	538 15 7	...	611 1 9	752 2 4	22 8 3	352 16 2	17,690 0 0	...	21,699 10 7
60 17 4	97 13 7	...	85 12 2	153 7 4	...	56 2 6	2,349 9 2	...	2,493 5 4
68 18 2	71 18 11	...	79 3 4	109 9 11	3 8 6	177 10 3	2,358 7 10	...	2,640 15 6
83 1 2	25 5 11	...	29 10 0	76 5 8	2 10 0	32 12 9	961 9 6	...	1,151 0 1
18 16 0	30 2 10	25 2 4	39 7 9	104 13 1	...	26 15 7	1,389 18 0	178 3 11	1,202 9 7
86 10 0	22 5 7	10 7 2	14 7 4	40 0 2	...	1 19 7	1,026 19 7	35 18 0	370 9 0
7 8 2	60 0 7	...	98 6 4	59 18 9	...	32 4 6	1,226 12 0	57 13 9	1,038 13 6
6 15 9	19 0 0	...	7 15 1	24 17 5	...	19 13 8	548 0 3	...	200 7 2
107 13 4	28 8 4	...	19 1 3	26 5 0	...	17 5 4	765 10 7	66 18 1	525 0 0
214 5 6	16 17 5	...	25 6 5	43 12 5	...	6 18 4	669 5 5	309 3 2	842 16 10
58 8 1	18 7 5	...	14 13 2	43 6 8	...	12 7 4	628 6 1	...	507 19 1
18 1 2	29 19 10	...	82 11 8	91 8 0	...	27 11 8	1,256 16 4	261 15 5	2,270 12 0
112 2 5	33 1 4	...	18 17 0	22 0 0	...	19 10 10	958 2 1	197 15 3	427 0 0
11 9 7	11 6 0	...	19 12 10	12 6 7	...	8 15 6	591 7 8	49 16 3	548 16 8
100 17 2	16 10 0	...	94 19 8	78 10 5	7 14 4	39 19 2	2,383 1 10	...	2,845 8 0
68 6 1	27 1 10	...	200 17 6	184 18 0	...	22 5 6	2,611 0 9	...	5,072 17 1
15 6 11	7 6 4	...	37 19 11	22 16 9	2 11 4	6 9 2	557 18 10	...	998 5 6
109 10 2	73 13 1	...	144 5 4	131 5 11	0 15 0	84 18 7	2,499 0 9	...	4,599 11 6
74 15 7	51 12 11	...	106 10 0	96 4 9	5 1 11	21 12 7	2,217 6 6	239 12 11	2,165 0 5
18 18 3	30 15 9	...	64 10 9	47 16 6	4 1 4	5 11 8	812 19 9	169 8 6	1,799 2 11
1 14 8	8 5 6	...	0 2 8	3 17 3	...	0 18 1	227 2 2	168 17 11	...
33 15 11	14 1 10	...	60 5 10	35 9 10	6 1 8	14 19 7	880 6 2	0 3 3	1,631 0 5
109 3 10	33 13 0	...	59 16 11	97 0 0	10 19 1	101 16 5	2,769 14 7	409 7 9	2,670 0 0
86 18 5	27 1 5	...	36 7 0	30 1 8	...	14 14 11	865 14 5	...	1,023 8 8
21 17 1	33 12 0	...	68 11 3	42 6 5	7 14 2	17 15 2	1,482 6 2	589 13 5	2,634 18 0
2,099 11 0	1,606 9 2	62 13 8	2,232 13 9	2,637 1 4	78 15 5	1,275 2 9	57,337 10 0	3,077 6 6	69,842 6 6
2 4 1	15 13 4	4 14 6	8 10 2	9 6 8	...	1 3 2	299 7 0	49 17 9	261 6 8
63 19 9	14 19 8	...	107 7 11	1,410 6 8	82 6 11	4 7 0	3,860 11 3	312 8 8	2,516 13 3
159 11 10	73 5 10	...	88 19 2	94 3 4	...	15 19 3	1,620 2 8	37 8 3	2,451 19 8
27 17 0	37 9 6	...	30 14 5	66 13 6	...	3 10 4	806 15 7	...	968 11 3
26 7 6	44 3 4	...	55 5 5	76 0 0	...	11 7 10	1,126 18 6	15 12 1	1,501 8 6
32 2 8	73 14 1	25 17 10	125 17 2	148 3 11	...	11 18 1	1,390 4 7	37 1 4	3,472 16 4
50 11 8	12 14 6	...	42 11 0	25 13 0	...	3 17 10	624 6 6	...	1,260 9 8
37 17 5	28 4 7	2 10 0	15 12 10	22 19 10	...	1 15 0	810 4 4	...	430 4 4
129 7 4	108 13 9	...	174 1 6	223 15 1	10 16 6	18 18 3	3,114 7 0	...	5,125 11 7
18 9 9	58 19 3	63 15 9	121 0 2	96 6 0	...	2 14 6	1,241 9 9	...	3,119 5 3
12 3 5	5 7 6	27 19 1	...	...	...	5 1 10	264 0 10	...	51 12 10
9 12 0	22 10 1	...	26 12 1	26 5 7	...	1 4 1	477 9 11	51 12 2	736 18 10
35 11 6	17 10 8	...	18 13 8	15 0 0	...	5 14 1	473 19 4	22 15 0	444 0 0

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
KINCARDINE—contd.								
Laurencekirk . . .	...	...	58 8 0	756 2 6	...	8 11 5	22 12 6	25 11 2
Maryculter . . .	11 1 3	...	12 0 0	353 4 3	...	10 7 11	15 9 0	9 17 4
Marykirk . . .	168 19 9	...	33 0 0	499 17 8	...	8 2 2	20 13 7	12 5 4
Nigg . . .	...	...	29 5 0	519 3 6	...	6 14 11	17 16 0	18 17 10
St. Cyrus . . .	55 1 4	...	27 0 0	573 9 0	163 0 0	10 12 4	46 19 11	26 3 0
Strachan . . .	...	...	8 7 3	255 12 0	...	1 7 6	8 17 6	14 4 3
Tl. of Kincardine	872 10 6	...	321 1 9	11,064 17 3	2,067 4 1	137 11 8	475 5 0	385 5 4
KINROSS.								
Cleish . . .	8 19 7	...	10 0 0	185 0 0	...	0 7 6	0 6 4	2 0 4
Fossoway & Tullie- bole . . .	...	...	15 10 3	346 5 2	...	6 8 8	5 5 9	11 5 9
Kinross . . .	...	...	27 10 0	601 2 9	...	3 4 3	60 10 11	30 13 2
Orwell . . .	...	...	17 10 0	298 10 0	...	3 12 8	11 5 4	13 0 2
Portmeark . . .	57 16 9	...	15 0 0	273 18 6	...	0 19 2	3 2 5	1 10 1
Total of Kinross.	66 16 4	...	65 10 3	1,710 18 5	...	14 12 3	80 11 0	58 9 6
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.								
Anwoth . . .	124 0 11	...	17 2 0	395 12 11	...	0 16 6	10 3 3	11 4 9
Balmacollan . . .	30 7 10	...	23 0 0	305 12 7	...	9 13 1	25 4 11	8 3 10
Balmaghie . . .	172 7 10	...	14 0 0	231 13 4	...	3 16 11	12 11 9	7 5 11
Bargrennan . . .	24 10 2	...	6 0 0	203 6 8	...	0 14 6	1 12 11	3 13 4
Borkue . . .	...	...	16 0 0	607 14 11	...	3 13 9	3 17 11	15 6 4
Buikle . . .	...	...	17 0 0	290 12 4	...	3 14 8	20 2 9	1 18 10
Carsphairn . . .	84 10 6	...	6 0 0	185 0 0	...	1 12 1	4 13 6	2 17 2
Colvend . . .	...	...	19 0 0	484 18 0	125 0 0	2 0 5	23 17 5	9 3 2
Corseck . . .	10 5 3	...	12 0 0	290 3 10	...	0 3 6	7 16 11	24 3 11
Crossmichael . . .	149 12 1	...	17 0 0	468 3 6	3 8 0	3 6 1	3 12 7	7 0 11
Dalry . . .	...	...	23 0 0	392 15 0	...	1 13 3	34 1 5	7 6 10
Girthon . . .	25 15 3	...	20 10 0	295 0 0	...	1 5 2	6 11 1	3 9 4
Irongray . . .	...	...	11 0 0	303 18 6	...	1 1 9	1 11 2	3 5 2
Kells . . .	...	...	19 0 0	340 13 10	...	3 11 0	20 1 2	6 3 7
Mossdale (Comb.)	48 1 6	...	6 0 0	117 10 0	...	0 5 10	5 15 11	3 3 4
Kelton . . .	64 7 1	...	26 0 0	1,589 15 11	...	3 5 2	31 19 11	27 17 10
Kirkbean . . .	70 12 1	...	20 0 0	341 10 8	...	2 15 10	16 19 5	6 13 10
Kirkcudbright (including B.) . . .	...	...	40 0 0	631 16 10	240 5 10	3 11 9	34 18 7	29 16 11
Kirkgunzeon . . .	17 0 6	...	13 0 0	208 5 2	...	2 3 0	7 13 11	5 9 4
Kirkmabreck . . .	...	...	18 10 0	397 12 10	367 6 5	1 3 11	3 7 11	12 4 5
Kirkpatrick-Dur- ham . . .	20 14 9	...	12 0 0	215 12 0	...	0 9 4	3 10 5	3 9 1
Lochniton . . .	...	...	13 0 0	175 0 0	...	0 12 0	3 16 8	1 17 3
Minnigaff . . .	185 17 0	...	16 0 0	440 4 0	...	1 1 11	9 19 0	8 17 6
New Abbey . . .	69 8 10	...	17 10 0	393 7 8	...	1 10 0	5 14 0	13 19 4
Parton . . .	64 17 5	...	12 0 0	163 13 3	...	1 1 0	3 0 9	1 13 11
Rorrick . . .	59 5 6	...	18 3 8	572 8 5	...	1 11 5	3 9 10	7 19 0
Terregles . . .	...	...	15 0 0	123 7 6	...	0 5 0	0 6 10	2 16 11
Tongland . . .	...	...	10 0 0	196 0 0	...	0 4 7	3 8 9	3 1 9
Troqueer . . .	...	...	92 0 0	1,696 10 11	41 2 6	14 8 5	101 0 1	41 18 6
Twynholm . . .	...	...	17 0 0	349 3 4	...	1 19 0	9 0 3	7 4 11
Urr . . .	...	...	55 0 0	1,623 11 1	...	10 1 11	113 16 3	27 18 1
Tl. of Kirkcudbright	1,159 14 6	...	682 15 6	14,292 18 11	692 2 9	91 11 2	532 19 9	326 11 0

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24 7 11 9 1 5	42 11 0 31 8 11	46 17 1 ...	59 0 3 57 4 3	100 5 10 51 0 0	... ...	12 10 8 3 10 10	1,151 13 4 564 5 0	72 13 6 ...	1,587 16 8 1,686 13 8
47 10 6 23 14 11	32 7 3 49 10 9	... ...	44 5 11 52 15 9	66 9 11 67 0 0	... 3 3 6	10 9 9 3 6 2	964 3 10 785 8 4	86 14 7 174 10 9	1,199 2 7 1,459 10 0
26 8 9 26 14 2	40 16 9 13 4 6	... ...	14 5 0 31 17 9	30 0 0 19 4 5	... ...	8 14 0 2 4 0	1,020 9 1 381 13 6	... 22 7 4	799 5 6 893 1 11
763 13 7	723 5 3	171 14 3	1,074 14 4	2,548 13 9	96 6 11	125 6 8	20,977 10 4	833 6 5	29,966 8 6
6 19 8 50 5 1 11 3 8	8 5 2 11 16 4 56 8 3	... 7 16 6	... 15 4 1 40 1 1	... 23 15 0 72 15 5	... 6 19 0 5 9 6	1 6 9 28 6 8 14 10 6	223 5 4 521 1 9 981 6 0	67 16 8 64 6 6 ...	... 410 0 0 1,173 18 8
5 19 1 ...	17 16 11 10 4 8	... ...	5 4 0 ...	16 11 0 ...	... ...	3 19 2 2 10 10	393 8 4 371 3 5	13 15 7 ...	132 0 4 8 1 5
74 7 6	104 11 4	7 16 6	60 9 2	113 1 5	12 8 6	50 13 11	2,440 4 10	145 18 9	1,723 0 5
10 18 5 26 13 10 6 10 7	14 14 1 27 5 3 23 5 0	... 9 10 11 27 0 0	4 10 4 21 12 3 27 1 10	14 10 4 44 9 3 52 11 3	1 8 6	5 7 11 1 7 4 8 14 2	610 15 11 533 1 1 645 18 7	... ... ...	193 12 10 679 16 6 773 12 7
37 2 0 23 12 2 6 12 6	9 13 1 47 14 6 14 19 6	12 8 1	9 16 0 6 7 9 2 19 10	24 0 0 10 0 0 33 3 3	... ... ...	5 3 11 8 19 7 8 7 4	338 0 8 643 6 11 399 11 0	52 13 5 22 11 6 ...	530 16 7 175 0 0 52 6 0
9 12 1 16 4 1 7 13 7	10 12 3 14 19 0 16 6 0	10 7 3 ... ...	... 19 11 11 ...	... 67 8 1 ...	... ... ...	3 3 5 6 0 10 1 18 4	268 8 3 808 3 0 280 13 4	... 76 18 1 ...	8 18 7 622 10 4 19 0 7
6 3 4 45 7 0 1 16 10	39 4 1 20 4 1 15 5 0	... 5 9 2 59 9 1	32 17 1 25 9 9 4 10 0	1 11 4 76 13 4 ...	8 4 ...	10 10 1 1 0 9 ...	851 2 5 622 19 7 433 11 9	... 8 11 7 13 9 10	1,043 8 10 670 13 4 160 0 0
1 9 2 10 10 11 8 7 6	15 8 4 25 4 9 8 19 11	... 26 0 0 ...	... 20 5 5 ...	... 36 10 0 ...	... ... ...	0 14 1 0 9 1 0 5 10	338 3 6 533 9 9 195 9 10	48 19 3 38 1 4 ...	... 545 12 0 55 5 4
98 17 4 11 6 10	79 1 6 16 16 8	... ...	54 11 2 15 0 9	2 140 13 4 37 12 0	... ...	30 0 0 2 4 1	2,161 9 3 541 11 2	... ...	1,398 18 0 464 10 11
68 10 6 4 2 9 14 0 9	57 17 8 8 11 1 25 3 4	... ... ...	32 4 10 ... 32 11 9	43 5 2 ... 47 13 4	0 4 0	95 8 6 10 4 6 20 4 10	1,472 14 7 276 10 3 1,044 19 6	56 11 2 13 11 3 ...	1,025 16 8 ... 1,884 2 11
12 17 11 12 10 6 1 8 1	14 8 6 9 11 6 26 14 9	20 3 7	25 4 2 ... 24 8 11	35 18 9 ... 28 14 3	... ... ...	3 9 0 0 7 4 11 17 10	372 17 6 218 15 5 755 8 3	... 66 8 3 ...	642 16 0 ... 970 6 8
6 8 1 19 16 1 24 6 1	10 2 9 8 11 0 35 16 5	... ... ...	33 13 7 ... 22 19 8	43 6 2 ... 81 8 4	3 12 2	19 6 8 6 5 6 25 2 5	617 19 3 270 18 11 854 11 4	... ... ...	987 19 3 66 3 1 615 0 2
0 6 0 38 0 11 84 3 4	10 11 6 11 2 4 129 13 7	... ... ...	2 10 1 ... 113 6 11	9 8 1 ... 198 3 10	... ... 1 6 0	2 5 11 2 19 0 1 11 4	166 16 10 264 17 4 2,517 5 5	0 12 9 4 18 6 96 4 11	62 2 11 ... 3,208 19 4
16 14 11 60 11 8	17 1 0 78 2 5	... ...	21 7 9 46 0 2	37 0 0 167 19 9	... 0 4 0	1 6 7 15 19 8	477 18 3 2,199 0 6	1 18 5 210 19 3	577 0 0 1,152 16 10
692 15 9	833 0 10	180 8 1	599 1 11	1,341 13 2	6 15 2	313 15 10	21,716 4 4	712 9 6	18,077 6 3

SCHOOL BOARDS

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlarge- ment, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postage, Adver- tising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANARK.								
Airdrie (R.).	...	...	189 0 0	4,861 5 2	...	62 6 7	261 4 10	248 11 6
Avondale . . .	331 2 6	...	61 0 0	1,841 5 11	...	13 9 1	62 18 10	55 14 5
Biggar . . .	204 19 1	...	21 10 0	951 2 8	...	1 18 2	19 18 11	29 7 2
Blantyre . . .	...	...	107 12 0	2,651 9 4	117 0 6	18 12 6	142 12 1	191 18 7
Bothwell . . .	...	...	326 18	210,352 8 9	9,672 18 10	75 11 8	1,199 5 3	907 4 11
Cadder . . .	1,190 15 1	...	189 3 4	2,442 2 6	434 12 2	2,101 4 9	404 0 1	233 19 7
Calderhead . . .	...	...	60 0 0	1,349 15 11	127 2 9	9 17 10	68 0 0	56 5 4
<i>Atlanta</i> (Comb.) . . .	...	...	7 7 0	190 0 0	...	1 1 8	2 9 11	6 9 3
Cambuslang . . .	...	...	172 2 0	5,325 19 6	...	84 0 8	373 18 8	277 8 10
Cambusnethan . . .	2,227 4 10	...	284 4 0	5,077 1 2	...	17 17 0	197 8 3	342 17 0
Carlisle . . .	896 3 1	...	100 7 0	2,675 17 10	...	7 19 6	304 3 0	134 8 5
Carmichael . . .	16 11 6	...	8 0 0	185 18 6	...	0 3 0	1 7 8	5 5 8
Carmunnock . . .	24 11 6	...	35 14 0	246 15 9	...	3 1 3	22 17 11	6 8 5
Carnwath . . .	688 12 11	...	95 0 0	2,155 15 6	...	22 9 4	106 7 4	126 9 0
Carstairs . . .	...	...	8 19 4	821 16 10	...	0 4 0	0 5 0	5 15 4
Clarkston . . .	222 0 2	...	136 0 0	2,323 16 8	...	8 3 2	167 3 6	128 12 11
<i>Covington and</i> <i>Thankerton</i> Crawford . . .	...	...	5 0 0	154 1 6	...	0 8 3	0 18 3	3 18 10
Crawford John . . .	30 17 2	...	15 0 0	440 4 10	...	8 2 3	1 17 1	22 4 7
Culter . . .	17 4 11	...	11 0 0	392 19 6	...	1 5 0	0 4 4	13 1 0
Dalserf . . .	...	...	4 4 0	227 10 0	...	1 3 5	5 11 4	7 6 1
Dalziel . . .	...	...	45 0 0	948 1 3	300 0 0	6 7 8	133 0 6	42 6 0
Dolphinton . . .	...	...	230 16 8	8,217 15 5	3,526 5 7	17 8 6	1,438 7 4	353 3 1
Douglas . . .	...	...	6 0 0	130 0 0	...	0 12 6	0 9 6	8 4 10
Douglas Water . . .	...	10 0 0	25 0 0	1,010 2 1	...	5 0 9	5 1 2	33 14 5
Dunfermline . . .	...	...	5 10 4	...	...	0 6 5	1 15 9	...
Dunfermline . . .	...	...	7 7 0	86 16 3	...	0 5 0	4 10 3	1 8 6
East Kilbride . . .	389 7 2	...	69 1 8	1,050 17 8	400 0 0	15 3 8	74 16 5	52 11 7
Glasgow (B.) . . .	6,251 12 10	...	8,644 13 10	150,108 7 4	27,965 11 9	1,941 8 6	7,262 4 4	8,461 17 10
Glasgow (L.) . . .	126 4 1	...	82 0 0	474 18 3	...	2 1 5	14 16 7	25 17 9
Govan . . .	363 6 1	...	2,221 15 10	51,542 11 6	11,689 5 6	647 16 9	2,471 18 0	4,448 2 3
Hamilton (B.) . . .	1,797 4 6	...	165 0 0	4,064 14 2	3,518 10 6	12 2 10	117 8 9	191 13 10
Hamilton (L.) . . .	...	...	120 0 0	4,289 1 0	...	13 9 6	261 14 10	298 14 0
Lanark (B.) . . .	...	...	65 0 0	1,856 11 9	...	8 1 9	114 19 4	100 11 9
Lanark (L.) . . .	1 3 0	...	28 10 0	340 19 5	...	3 3 4	4 16 1	26 5 2
Larkhall . . .	106 16 5	...	79 2 4	3,479 4 11	...	20 1 5	181 4 6	186 3 7
Leadhills . . .	...	...	17 0 0	391 1 3	...	1 18 11	16 8 3	7 10 6
Leamington . . .	...	...	120 0 0	3,273 0 0	540 6 8	13 18 1	76 3 10	183 18 0
Liberton . . .	...	...	...	168 10 0	...	0 7 6	3 18 3	13 18 1
Maryhill . . .	...	...	517 7 6	8,740 14 4	3,002 7 11	91 19 2	423 4 3	1,068 6 5
New Monkland . . .	1,114 12 6	...	150 0 0	2,172 0 0	...	31 10 5	84 19 4	117 5 10
Old Monkland . . .	...	...	493 4 8	11,121 19 6	680 18 4	140 18 4	750 10 1	684 10 6
Pettinain . . .	4 11 0	...	3 2 0	99 13 3	...	...	4 0 7	2 13 1
Rutherglen . . .	...	...	210 0 0	4,679 16 0	4,067 15 7	42 17 3	431 7 2	352 18 8
<i>(Including B.)</i> Shettleston . . .	...	...	188 15 0	3,915 5 6	2,384 18 1	48 15 7	179 4 11	236 10 3
<i>St. Heron</i> (Comb.) . . .	248 2 2	...	20 0 0	339 1 2	...	8 1 5	14 3 2	20 11 7
Shotts . . .	...	...	108 0 0	2,187 2 3	656 0 0	17 1 6	163 8 9	150 0 8
Springburn . . .	1,236 19 9	...	63 0 0	2,078 7 4	6,428 9 11	9 18 6	128 4 5	263 10 7
Stonehouse . . .	...	...	42 0 0	874 14 11	1,350 0 0	9 3 0	84 6 5	65 15 8
<i>Sandford (Comb.)</i> Synington . . .	...	...	7 10 0	166 2 8	...	1 4 0	4 14 4	8 8 1
Walston . . .	...	...	7 2 0	136 5 0	94 13 7	0 6 1	2 1 4	4 4 5
Wandell and Lamington . . .	...	...	7 0 0	104 15 0	281 15 11	0 12 0	0 7 6	3 1 0
Wiston and Roberton . . .	...	...	5 5 0	145 6 2	...	0 9 3	0 10 9	2 10 0
Wiston and Roberton . . .	...	...	10 0 0	205 17 6	...	1 13 2	8 8 5	5 16 0
Total of Lanark . . .	17,442 4 3	10 0 0	15,770 5 8	312,183 14 4	77,833 0 6	3,503 3 5	17,774 16 7	20,204 15 9
LINLITHGOW.								
Abercorn . . .	41 13 3	...	26 0 0	303 15 10	...	1 12 0	16 14 5	15 19 11
Bathgate (B.) . . .	24 10 2	...	30 0 0	...	...	1 19 7	...	...
Bathgate (Comb.) . . .	227 2 9	...	20 0 0	689 12 6	...	5 1 6	13 18 1	20 10 0
Bathgate (L.) . . .	153 13 1	...	113 6 8	1,514 1 0	...	8 0 2	50 18 8	87 14 5

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
631 2 3 364 12 4	...	...	620 13 7 371 2 5	7 0 9	142 18 6	8,059 17 11	...	18,804 8 5
94 12 1 186 1 2	49 15 10	...	99 16 11 166 12 0	5 12 0	66 16 1	2,684 16 10	...	2,967 17 0	
34 14 10 29 0 2	...	...	15 18 10 40 12 0	...	79 10 3	1,428 11 7	...	627 10 9
154 14 4 183 10 1	...	...	175 11 2 489 0 8	2 13 5	123 12 11	4,358 7 7	2,303 19 9	7,068 10 0
1,117 12 7 856 1 7	...	...	1,693 2 11 1,603 3 8	136 5 7	823 3 7	28,652 12 6	2,508 2 3	59,998 14 2
836 10 11 265 5 9	261 0 3	527 6	8 721 1 10	3 7 0	467 15 3	7,583 5 2	...	16,635 10 2	
174 9 2 94 14 9	117 0 0	155 17	8 229 14 0	11 10 6	5 14 5	2,445 10 4	136 6 8	5,280 4 3	
111 11 11 16 10 7	19 3 6	...	...	...	...	354 13 10	2 15 7	...
306 13 6 587 17 2	...	823 3	8 726 4 9	17 1 11	73 6 1	8,717 17 6	297 5 4	23,058 3 9	
1,015 15 8 456 0 1	122 9 7	403 5	5 1,322 4 7	43 16 11	249 13 11	11,769 18 5	...	13,457 14 5	
92 12 2 253 10 3	...	358 0	8 492 17 10	12 10 3	118 9 5	5,446 19 5	...	10,804 16 3	
0 16 6 5 19 6	...	...	...	...	0 11 11	224 9 3	...	11 9 4
35 10 4 21 18 4	63 11 6	25 14 3	77 12 0	...	2 1 3	565 16 11	18 18 0	656 19 7	
128 16 0 118 0 0	...	76 9	7 266 0 0	23 17 4	56 1 10	3,858 18 10	...	2,404 11 4	
0 18 9 6 0 0	...	11 9 5	18 13 4	...	...	372 2 0	45 7 3	275 6 8
118 19 3 160 2 2	...	237 6	9 286 3 5	2 0 10	51 10 0	3,860 18 10	...	7,541 18 8	
6 14 2 7 10 0	...	17 9 5	17 13 4	...	7 15 2	221 8 11	37 12 7	485 16 8	
2 1 0 21 19 0	...	11 2 6	19 5 0	14 19 6	1 12 8	559 8 10	647 17 6	810 15 0	
51 2 2 23 6 6	9 2 1	25 17 7	38 10 0	...	1 8 8	598 14 1	...	765 13 8	
15 13 6 9 17 6	...	...	...	0 5 0	1 2 8	289 18 5	...	1 14 4
35 19 10 69 19 6	...	64 6	1 145 0 0	...	15 15 1	1,805 16 1	1,044 3 8	2,698 10 0	
353 3 8 833 8 4	...	1,334 13 11	1,605 4 2	23 8 0	194 19 5	18,122 14 1	412 15 1	38,637 11 0	
7 7 9 8 10 0	...	4 11 10	12 16 2	...	...	178 13 6	10 16 3	131 19 2
32 12 2 52 2 2	...	39 8	8 155 7 4	2 18 0	...	1,381 6 9	38 18 10	1,009 15 7	
...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	18 0 0	...	18 0 0
0 4 6 7 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	108 4 0	9 16 2	...
197 6 4 93 4 9	...	45 18	5 161 0 1	12 9 4	56 8 9	2,568 5 10	1,062 13 6	2,532 3 10	
10,677 14 8 13,906 15 4	...	33,232 4 5	27,551 16 8	467 2 11	5,963 5 10	802,635 2 3	...	963,401 3 11	
163 11 2 24 19 4	...	46 5 10	28 0 0	...	5 18 6	944 7 11	...	1,649 2 1	
3,177 7 8 4,548 1 3	...	7,728 17 11	7,844 13 9	77 13 4	373 1 7	97,134 11 3	8,817 3 8	228,514 2 3	
454 11 7 222 16 4	...	456 6	7 505 18 1	40 2 11	2,394 1 9	13,985 11 9	...	18,730 13 9	
245 15 10 412 16 0	...	760 13	7 760 8 9	39 1 6	203 6 2	7,505 1 2	339 14 6	20,906 4 7	
116 8 9 162 12 5	...	207 0	9 239 2 1	1 17 0	13 9 8	2,885 10 3	119 0 5	5,627 12 3	
32 0 10 23 16 10	...	51 9 4	9 11 5	...	5 19 5	623 14 10	20 16 8	1,335 7 4	
246 7 1 264 2 7	...	373 14 11	476 19 7	...	47 13 2	5,435 12 6	...	11,162 5 2	
16 18 3 19 18 6	...	0 4 6	9 0 0	...	1 9 6	480 9 10	...	1 12 6	
472 14 3 208 18 11	...	97 2	9 605 17 4	0 17 6	19 8 2	5,675 0 6	844 9 1	2,226 18 11	
0 4 6 11 11 0	...	...	...	...	1 5 9	220 10 1	18 12 5	...
273 19 1 827 10 7	...	1,406 6	0 1,291 7 8	23 4 3	151 4 11	17,813 12 1	...	43,519 2 7	
190 13 10 63 1 9	30 18 3	102 16	8 400 0 0	37 17 10	23 13 1	4,519 9 6	...	3,523 7 11	
693 10 11 945 0 2	...	1,302 8	4 1,861 6 6	40 17 1	1,165 12 11	19,890 17 4	...	38,132 5 0	
0 17 0 5 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	118 18 11	...	3 15 8
679 14 10 510 17 9	...	626 4	9 828 6 3	6 18 6	58 1 6	12,484 13 3	...	20,339 6 6	
170 4 4 338 5 3	...	689 2	6 678 17 4	34 8 3	97 6 6	8,951 13 6	...	21,798 16 6	
2 19 2 36 18 9	...	...	...	...	43 7 6	733 4 11	...	435 13 11
205 0 4 186 1 0	...	129 11	17 443 14 7	...	0 6 0	4,231 7 0	592 8 0	4,541 17 11	
66 7 1 220 18 1	...	410 18	9 292 4 2	30 2 5	96 7 9	11,325 8 9	1,555 13 4	15,175 11 0	
75 7 2 52 19 10	49 15 9	82 3	2 135 6 8	3 3 0	20 11 4	2,845 6 11	272 12 5	2,941 13 4	
2 1 4 21 3 5	...	...	...	...	0 3 11	211 7 7	208 4 6	...
5 6 0 7 15 6	...	9 14 3	6 8 3	0 5 1	...	274 1 6	...	326 9 4	
...	7 1 10	9 18 11	13 6 8	...	10 18 0	1,138 16 10	...	900 3 10	
3 12 0 6 13 1	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	165 8 3	23 19 6	...
15 10 11 11 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	258 15 10	5 8 10	...
23,146 9 0 27,727 1 0	722 16 9	54,492 11 9	53,333 4 4	1,123 7 11	13,238 10 8	638,606 1 11	21,295 11 9	1,621,878 19 10	
...	27 3 0	...	29 18 11	72 13 5	...	540 15 10	9 19 11	782 18 2	
...	...	153 18 3	43 14 3	34 13 6	5 15 2	337 9 6	2 10 6	1,032 17 3	
23 13 5 27 18 9	...	...	...	...	20 6 3	1,147 18 3	...	355 6 0
47 4 9 89 4 8	83 12 2	180 2 11	186 0 7	20 7 2	86 16 4	2,626 18 1	...	5,004 15 1	

* Payment towards new building for Condorrat Combination, £371 3s 1d.

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1888.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Linlithgow—contd.								
Borrowatouness and Carriden . . .	894 10 3	...	202 1 8	2,954 15 4	659 2 1	54 17 3	295 9 4	162 12 0
Dalmeny . . .	268 16 1	...	48 3 0	1,015 0 7	...	6 4 1	19 8 4	14 9 1
Ecclesmuichen Craigmillar (Comb.) . . .	53 2 5	...	3 0 0	75 0 0	...	0 7 0	0 2 10	5 16 0
Kirkliston . . .	290 2 5	...	35 0 0	1,265 3 2	...	6 1 2	58 3 2	55 15 6
Linlithgow (B.) . . .	510 16 5	...	48 10 0	911 19 1	...	5 6 4	57 9 9	16 2 11
Linlithgow (L.) . . .	684 2 2	...	57 10 0	1,668 14 2	...	24 6 0	80 15 4	49 0 2
Livingstone . . .	...	...	33 10 0	558 9 0	...	4 2 6	43 2 0	27 4 0
Torphichen . . .	256 17 8	...	30 8 4	924 12 2	158 18 1	0 6 6	29 12 8	36 7 4
Uphall . . .	...	...	95 0 0	2,338 19 5	2,016 3 2	17 1 3	141 11 0	123 12 2
Whitburn . . .	...	...	55 0 0	1,397 18 4	...	11 14 7	114 9 5	68 6 7
Total of Linlithgow.	3,485 2 1	...	555 9 8	17,003 0 9	2,834 3 11	148 8 11	941 15 5	886 19 0
NAIRN.								
Ardelach . . .	...	...	18 0 0	270 7 9	...	2 6 4	3 7 5	7 9 2
Auldearn . . .	...	...	22 11 0	343 13 10	...	2 6 6	14 17 5	22 16 11
Cawdor . . .	91 1 11	...	20 0 0	393 11 4	...	1 12 0	6 17 11	13 7 1
Nairn (B.) . . .	585 8 1	...	55 0 0	1,045 8 6	289 11 6	5 11 6	47 8 4	35 19 9
Nairn (L.) . . .	98 6 8	...	17 0 0	292 16 0	...	0 7 0	8 16 8	6 12 11
Total of Nairn . . .	772 15 8	...	133 11 0	2,317 18 5	289 11 6	13 8 4	81 7 9	76 6 11
ORKNEY.								
Burray & Harray Cross and Burness and North Ronald- shay . . .	133 2 5	...	25 0 0	345 4 10	...	2 5 6	13 4 10	13 19 7
Eday . . .	166 6 11	...	11 10 0	221 10 0	...	0 15 4	8 12 1	10 16 8
Evie and Rendall Flith and Stennis Holm . . .	5 9 9	...	0 0 0	280 13 3	...	3 11 8	7 19 5	10 12 8
Hoy & Groumsay Kirkwall (B.) . . .	2 8 5	...	15 9 0	354 10 0	...	2 6 5	25 15 1	9 11 4
Kirkwall (Comb.) . . .	3 4 2	...	10 0 0	247 5 6	...	3 8 4	4 1 4	8 5 6
Kirkwall (L.) and St. Ola . . .	100 13 7	...	8 0 0	156 17 5	...	1 18 5	7 16 11	6 1 2
Lady . . .	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	3 5 6	0 12 0	4 16 5
Orphir . . .	390 9 11	...	57 6 2	1,918 13 0	...	27 6 2	51 9 4	89 6 7
Rousay & Eglishay St. Andrews and Deerness . . .	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	0 11 3	...	...
Sandwick . . .	244 17 10	...	8 0 0	368 18 4	23 1 3	0 15 0	17 14 9	7 0 0
Shapinsay . . .	155 17 6	...	10 0 0	331 1 6	...	0 17 4	10 13 10	6 14 10
South Ronaldshay and Burray . . .	46 3 2	...	14 0 0	281 10 10	...	5 2 0	3 3 9	13 4 6
Stronness . . .	...	...	20 0 0	439 10 0	...	2 8 9	35 2 6	12 13 9
Stronsay . . .	123 8 5	...	9 10 0	243 9 11	5 10 0	1 13 4	5 18 9	9 4 6
Walls and Flotta Westray and Papa Westray . . .	24 15 10	...	11 5 0	205 0 0	...	7 6 3	6 6 9	6 5 11
Total of Orkney . . .	122 6 7	...	33 0 0	987 10 2	...	6 11 0	34 11 9	24 8 5
PEEBLES.	211 12 9	...	25 0 0	844 18 2	...	1 17 3	53 1 9	15 0 5
Drumelzier . . .	30 17 5	...	18 5 10	376 7 11	...	3 18 4	27 12 7	13 10 7
Eddlestone . . .	310 7 11	...	16 0 0	502 2 3	...	1 12 8	13 4 7	12 7 1
Innerleithen . . .	114 14 6	...	22 10 0	786 12 5	...	2 19 9	22 11 7	23 16 2
Kilbucko, Brough- ton & Glenholm . . .	...	...	14 10 0	170 13 0	...	1 5 2	1 2 11	4 16 7

* No school under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
167 16 4	257 5 2	...	322 1 2	523 18 5	27 1 6	126 5 7	7,647 16 1	...	10,240 3 2
166 6 6	50 0 7	...	20 4 0	74 19 2	...	47 13 5	1,781 5 10	...	650 10 8
30 6 8	14 17 6	2 5 0	...	...	...	21 10 1	309 4 11	126 14 10	...
7 1 4	10 19 0	...	...	...	...	1 6 5	156 16 0	...	32 17 5
224 15 10	104 4 10	...	120 17 9	160 9 5	...	10 7 10	2,351 1 3	101 9 9	3,004 16 11
16 15 0	50 16 9	...	82 0 11	153 18 11	2 7 0	81 0 11	1,937 4 0	...	2,818 3 8
70 12 6	111 5 2	...	94 9 5	152 15 0	...	98 17 3	3,057 8 4	...	3,156 15 1
21 9 7	43 0 4	...	68 6 7	68 6 10	...	0 7 2	867 18 0	15 7 9	1,991 5 2
55 9 11	50 17 6	...	103 19 0	175 6 8	...	18 19 10	1,848 15 8	...	3,286 2 9
184 18 4	213 4 4	...	158 14 8	514 0 0	7 9 9	70 18 10	5,881 12 6	...	5,613 16 7
111 16 10	172 4 7	...	24 13 4	94 6 8	...	1 14 10	2,247 5 2	...	769 18 8
1,128 7 0	1,223 2 2	241 15 5	1,254 2 11	2,211 8 7	63 0 7	612 6 0	32,689 9 5	256 2 9	38,740 6 7
8 5 9	22 14 3	...	33 19 3	34 13 7	...	7 8 10	410 12 5	62 15 3	939 10 3
17 5 3	23 1 6	...	42 5 10	...	...	0 10 4	497 8 7	154 14 11	1,300 0 0
4 8 6	28 19 5	...	34 0 10	45 16 10	...	8 19 5	648 15 3	...	979 13 5
21 1 9	88 10 11	...	101 12 10	81 16 8	5 2 6	115 10 9	2,468 3 1	...	3,669 13 3
5 6 2	26 15 11	...	51 3 1	38 13 5	1 1 0	17 9 6	527 6 4	...	1,520 2 3
56 7 5	196 2 0	...	263 1 10	196 0 6	6 3 6	149 18 10	4,552 5 8	217 10 2	8,408 19 2
17 8 7	45 11 2	...	26 17 10	20 3 3	...	11 8 10	994 18 11	81 14 7	1,071 8 4
28 0 11	17 8 6	...	4 12 7	8 13 4	...	6 14 2	597 6 8	...	245 14 11
0 15 0	13 0 0	...	3 4 10	4 10 2	...	12 9 6	458 11 6	...	321 7 7
7 16 2	17 5 0	...	18 17 10	20 13 11	...	...	381 18 3	73 13 9	519 18 6
1 10 9	18 14 10	...	25 1 5	24 6 0	...	2 19 8	482 12 11	...	716 11 10
24 12 9	18 0 10	...	9 12 8	19 6 0	...	11 11 8	356 8 10	23 3 11	259 3 0
0 2 0	6 6 9	...	8 0 2	17 6 1	...	1 16 1	354 17 7	...	291 1 5
2 4 3	...	288 18 11	63 10 11	37 8 2	...	1 0 4	412 5 6	412 10 0	1,838 5 11
156 0 3	160 19 8	...	20 2 10	26 0 0	...	54 1 4	2,951 15 3	...	1,317 1 6
...	...	51 12 11	...	...	0 15 6	0 5 0	63 4 10	81 12 9	...
17 10 10	14 19 0	...	2 17 0	5 6 8	...	12 13 6	722 12 2	...	359 1 1
5 12 10	15 8 9	...	...	...	...	7 1 9	543 8 4	...	84 1 10
10 17 3	27 8 11	...	10 8 6	6 12 6	...	4 9 1	523 0 6	...	340 8 2
33 9 5	38 7 11	...	15 13 4	10 1 11	...	1 19 11	609 7 6	16 4 9	455 14 6
3 3 0	14 10 0	...	3 15 3	13 15 0	2 18 9	3 14 5	450 11 4	121 18 6	196 5 0
0 13 6	13 13 0	...	3 15 7	16 0 0	...	4 1 6	298 3 4	...	145 1 8
18 14 3	55 12 10	...	26 0 6	16 12 0	...	3 3 9	1,323 11 3	...	733 6 8
114 0 10	54 11 6	...	56 16 5	88 16 8	2 3 0	13 2 5	1,431 1 2	...	1,924 6 7
60 11 9	26 17 11	...	9 14 10	8 16 9	...	1 0 7	577 14 6	14 14 5	271 14 0
11 6 2	28 18 9	...	15 4 7	13 16 2	...	13 15 4	838 15 6	...	586 8 9
8 8 10	31 5 4	...	29 0 1	23 16 7	...	10 13 11	1,087 11 3	...	807 8 5
517 19 4	617 0 8	340 11 10	358 16 2	332 1 2	5 17 3	178 4 9	15,459 17 1	825 12 8	12,494 9 8
1 0 0	4 2 0	...	7 0 2	9 0 0	...	0 11 10	155 4 9	1 2 3	193 10 0
5 4 9	9 3 0	...	...	...	...	2 6 9	278 18 8	124 0 4	...
20 10 11	95 5 6	...	115 10 10	223 10 0	...	30 18 11	2,265 1 5	20 18 1	3,863 10 0
1 18 4	10 19 0	...	4 4 0	13 6 8	...	...	222 15 9	43 13 8	106 13 4

SCHOOL BOARDS'

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

Board and City.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Adver- tising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
-contd.								
Megget	21 3 0	...	8 0 0	188 7 4	...	0 7 0	0 13 8	1 8 5
"	...	...	8 0 0	121 0 0	...	0 2 11	0 6 9	4 17 7
"	...	...	6 0 0	115 1 6	...	0 7 2	4 8 7	1 7 6
"	...	...	16 0 0	268 5 6	...	2 13 0	1 1 8	15 10 11
Incl. B.)	...	...	75 0 0	1,479 16 9	...	9 2 10	98 18 3	18 15 2
"	...	...	8 0 0	105 7 0	...	0 2 0	0 10 6	1 17 1
"	...	...	6 10 0	140 17 6	...	0 12 6	0 11 4	2 7 9
"	...	...	14 0 0	197 18 6	...	0 17 2	8 12 1	2 13 7
"	...	...	7 0 0	148 0 0	791 10 0	0 11 3	5 8 8	1 18 7
"	...	...	6 0 0	331 7 6	206 18 5	1 10 9	22 13 1	16 10 0
Peebles	284 19 5	...	229 2 0	4,836 8 2	1,063 11 7	28 7 10	158 4 10	128 13 5
PTH.								
le . . .	...	...	12 2 0	140 11 9	...	2 8 6	3 4 10	1 11 11
le . . .	...	...	22 0 0	333 2 4	34 9 4	8 7 6	24 15 11	7 5 9
hy . . .	...	...	22 0 0	341 8 1	...	2 16 6	21 10 5	5 19 11
"	...	...	8 0 0	177 2 0	...	1 14 0	2 0 8	1 6 9
"	151 10 2	...	50 0 0	1,026 12 0	250 8 8	25 3 4	22 16 11	63 17 5
"	127 14 6	...	10 0 0	157 10 0	...	1 11 4	8 18 7	18 4 5
"	83 10 10	...	20 0 0	444 17 5	...	4 10 0	11 19 1	13 8 9
"	...	...	10 10 0	217 0 0	...	0 8 0	2 14 7	3 9 11
order	203 4 11	...	40 0 0	989 19 3	...	11 7 6	51 4 0	22 16 11
aven	...	...	20 11 0	401 11 6	272 3 7	2 14 6	33 10 2	8 7 10
(Comb.)	...	...	11 1 0	428 12 6	...	0 14 8	0 6 3	18 0 11
der	11 6 2	...	17 10 0	132 0 0	...	8 10 0	7 11 3	4 3 1
thead	...	...	10 0 0	169 9 0	...	3 0 0	8 15 8	4 12 3
b.)	...	...	10 0 0	160 4 0	...	3 8 10	5 11 6	2 7 0
y . . .	23 14 6	...	30 0 0	605 5 3	474 16 6	4 0 8	9 11 9	33 12 9
d . . .	...	...	21 0 0	730 17 11	...	7 11 0	17 16 9	84 13 4
ol . . .	...	...	62 16 7	1,998 8 7	...	20 5 11	72 16 4	65 12 11
rie . . .	30 16 4	...	15 0 0	155 4 11	10 14 0	0 12 1	7 10 11	5 7 4
me . . .	...	...	33 10 10	466 10 9	...	10 1 6	29 16 1	27 16 0
r . . .	...	...	20 0 0	493 14 9	28 4 8	2 15 2	11 16 3	4 10 4
"	107 5 11	...	16 0 0	469 4 4	110 4 9	3 15 6	12 4 11	12 8 6
"	45 18 7	...	14 10 0	253 11 11	...	1 12 0	5 7 1	3 19 3
"	13 3 6	...	10 17 6	172 12 3	...	0 9 1	4 6 6	4 5 4
"	...	...	26 10 0	522 13 4	...	8 2 5	5 12 4	15 0 1
ingus . . .	...	...	24 13 4	845 16 6	...	2 14 1	29 16 4	41 7 2
"	178 1 1	...	44 1 0	1,306 10 0	1,186 7 2	5 10 0	28 15 9	40 0 1
"	19 13 6	...	8 0 0	110 0 0	...	1 3 5	3 8 10	2 0 4
"	318 5 11	...	42 10 0	1,404 16 4	...	7 10 9	24 16 2	25 4 10
ay . . .	...	...	9 0 0	287 1 9	...	2 19 8	26 2 5	7 7 1
"	...	...	14 0 0	456 0 10	...	1 5 0	5 12 11	1 11 0
" and	156 11 5	...	20 16 0	532 6 2	150 0 0	12 6 7	47 18 5	29 12 11
" and	1,103 6 9	...	20 0 0	550 0 5	...	3 15 7	5 6 8	10 10 10
ly . . .	2 15 7	...	13 0 0	438 15 1	...	6 14 2	39 17 9	5 8 3
"	...	...	35 0 0	639 19 7	87 18 1	8 17 1	13 0 4	21 18 9
uk . . .	...	...	4 0 0	163 18 2	...	0 14 4	1 6 1	1 10 6
my . . .	...	...	10 0 0	219 10 0	...	1 0 0	4 14 2	2 10 3
"	101 12 6	...	12 3 6	252 10 0	486 0 0	2 7 6	4 17 11	8 9 2
"	...	...	18 10 0	216 0 0	...	3 0 0	5 6 1	7 4 3
tester . . .	28 2 2	...	14 0 0	268 1 0	...	1 16 6	14 3 6	21 2 6
"	...	...	12 0 0	225 10 2	...	5 18 10	11 1 6	3 14 11
"	...	...	6 0 0	114 2 6	...	1 17 0	5 10 5	4 14 5
"	35 16 1	...	13 0 0	343 16 3	...	...	4 0 7	5 14 8
ik (Glen-	...	...	12 0 0	84 1 0	736 2 0	0 12 5	1 2 9	6 3 5

from 15th May to 6th December 1898.

† From 6th December 1898 to 15th May 1899.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 8 0	12 8 0	...	5 18 1	25 0 0	...	...	192 10 6	17 14 4	150 0 0
4 5 0	...	...	15 6 7	18 13 4	...	0 17 9	194 12 11	38 2 9	425 7 8
4 16 3	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 10	187 16 10	18 15 0	...
10 10 6	11 6 7	...	16 8 8	48 3 11	...	0 12 10	375 13 7	63 7 0	419 15 9
31 5 7	182 7 5	...	89 18 2	265 6 1	2 2 0	109 0 6	2,353 12 9	...	2,351 2 2
0 2 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	117 11 7	0 10 0	...
9 9 8	5 11 3	...	5 19 9	12 0 0	...	...	184 0 9	46 1 8	162 0 0
61 17 6	10 8 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 6	291 17 4	1 19 10	...
...	5 6 0	...	12 5 7	12 6 1	...	60 12 0	1,044 17 9	233 12 4	987 13 11
14 4 5	12 18 0	40 15 8	42 3 8	52 16 2	...	2 7 4	750 2 0	...	1,287 7 1
169 12 11	368 16 9	40 15 8	314 15 6	680 2 3	2 2 0	208 4 3	8,564 16 7	576 14 6	9,946 19 11
3 16 10	8 16 10	...	...	...	...	0 13 0	172 3 8	26 15 10	...
10 5 7	48 12 6	...	11 14 3	30 0 0	...	30 1 4	670 14 6	38 2 9	250 0 0
4 1 0	30 11 3	...	3 10 0	60 0 0	...	0 5 2	482 1 3	98 11 5	40 0 0
2 1 6	4 1 6	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	206 6 3	44 2 8	...
65 11 10	89 17 10	...	105 7 0	1,074 13 0	1 19 10	57 10 0	2,985 6 9	111 17 3	4,094 8 10
5 6 7	14 6 7	...	27 1 7	25 0 0	...	5 11 0	396 4 7	...	801 18 11
9 14 11	28 5 1	...	...	...	...	142 14 4	758 12 10	...	187 7 10
35 3 1	9 19 8	...	...	...	...	3 0 2	282 5 5	...	17 1 0
68 7 11	57 10 4	...	126 12 5	195 3 4	...	48 7 9	1,784 13 4	...	3,665 6 1
6 3 2	30 18 0	116 1 1	51 4 4	98 7 5	...	10 11 8	1,052 4 3	...	1,682 18 4
82 11 2	23 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	564 12 7	14 1 7	...
25 17 5	9 4 0	51 9 3	17 6 1	17 10 0	...	39 0 5	336 6 8	...	584 12 8
0 12 0	13 0 2	...	...	...	0 16 0	1 1 2	201 6 3	77 6 3	...
16 17 3	7 13 3	...	22 5 3	24 11 5	...	1 16 7	268 9 7	...	629 8 11
19 18 1	26 11 5	...	7 0 4	23 0 0	...	17 18 10	1,250 15 4	12 8 1	437 0 0
58 2 4	87 18 2	...	...	...	...	2 14 10	910 14 4	...	45 2 6
160 9 3	115 12 11	...	148 4 9	165 5 8	...	15 18 8	2,456 1 11	...	4,500 15 0
4 13 0	9 5 9	...	12 3 9	18 5 6	...	0 7 5	239 4 8	79 6 1	381 1 0
19 0 11	44 13 2	...	177 9 6	173 2 9	...	3 14 4	975 15 9	178 10 3	4,930 10 10
20 3 6	31 15 10	...	...	...	...	0 4 3	613 4 9	76 19 2	...
20 19 4	27 5 9	...	15 1 0	40 0 0	...	1 17 3	836 7 3	37 9 9	600 0 0
0 5 3	11 2 6	...	7 10 11	11 13 4	...	0 10 11	355 14 10	...	241 2 4
8 19 1	11 7 1	...	10 11 3	12 6 1	...	0 2 9	249 1 5	...	303 1 0
155 18 10	31 18 0	103 19 4	29 19 4	65 8 2	...	21 17 10	994 19 8	...	1,101 6 1
58 1 8	71 17 1	...	60 10 4	65 18 8	1 8 3	14 5 2	1,216 7 7	...	1,758 2 11
111 9 11	81 18 10	...	32 4 7	76 12 9	68 7 10	39 18 6	3,199 17 6	1 0 0	2,103 8 10
44 11 10	6 14 5	...	...	...	0 12 0	1 5 1	197 9 5	25 1 4	...
24 12 8	70 0 6	...	96 4 3	69 15 11	...	47 14 0	2,131 11 4	...	2,733 16 1
20 10 5	21 14 9	...	39 18 7	48 7 6	...	0 12 2	469 14 11	30 9 4	1,094 16 1
7 6 2	27 14 8	...	34 9 7	40 9 1	...	8 4 7	596 13 10	...	34 9 9
21 18 1	47 7 1	...	31 5 7	38 19 5	...	62 18 6	1,151 0 2	...	1,911 11 10
29 11 11	34 16 9	...	27 1 4	...	...	17 15 2	1,802 5 5	...	1,098 2 10
40 12 4	19 5 6	1 4 6	8 10 7	21 13 4	...	30 17 8	628 14 9	...	238 3 9
21 8 3	30 5 4	...	172 4 3	132 6 0	3 10 0	7 19 1	1,074 6 9	543 5 7	5,688 19 7
8 18 0	17 0 1	...	...	...	...	0 1 3	197 10 5	...	20 0 11
2 17 9	14 9 0	15 0 0	7 15 9	10 0 9	...	1 12 6	289 9 5	49 2 2	215 0 0
3 8 0	21 1 9	...	16 0 1	30 7 9	...	9 19 7	898 17 9	57 7 8	799 2 11
11 7 3	12 0 5	...	10 18 5	16 0 0	...	2 3 4	301 9 0	20 7 10	261 0 0
5 15 1	17 16 8	36 6 8	...	...	...	0 7 2	407 10 3	...	23 6 8
8 11 9	14 0 2	...	3 5 5	28 4 7	...	0 7 9	312 15 2	61 13 3	71 2 11
1 3 5	4 1 8	...	16 11 10	16 0 0	...	8 9 1	178 10 4	2 8 11	462 0 0
31 14 6	14 16 10	...	8 7 3	17 7 2	...	17 8 1	492 1 5	...	251 14 5
0 1 10	5 0 0	5 12 4	18 0 2	12 0 0	...	0 2 2	879 18 1	584 1 7	1,183 0 0

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1893.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERTH—contd.								
Kenmore . . .	39 11 4	...	15 0 0	666 10 11	17 13 3	7 14 10	33 0 2	14 13 4
Killin . . .	...	...	38 0 0	572 9 0	167 3 4	7 10 9	32 18 0	17 5 3
Kilmadock . . .	15 8 1	...	35 0 0	320 14 6	...	11 3 4	23 0 0	31 6 9
Kilspindie . . .	...	...	9 18 0	232 13 4	...	1 1 4	10 0 9	5 8 7
Kincardine . . .	59 9 8	...	37 10 0	436 4 10	...	1 9 7	7 13 11	30 6 10
Kinclaven . . .	...	...	...	163 13 0	...	0 17 3	3 8 0	1 7 0
Kinfarns . . .	7 5 4	...	25 0 0	167 3 2	...	1 4 4	2 7 1	1 14 0
Kinloch-Rannoch . . .	55 17 4	...	24 0 0	454 12 6	...	3 9 1	11 18 9	4 7 4
Kinnaird . . .	...	...	6 15 0	169 0 1	...	0 19 8	4 13 1	2 17 3
Kinnoull . . .	...	...	8 2 0	...	...	0 7 4	...	...
Kirkmichael . . .	...	...	12 0 0	363 2 0	4 17 2	0 14 3	30 12 4	10 4 6
Lecropt . . .	12 7 9	...	8 18 0	179 2 11	...	0 10 0	4 16 9	1 6 3
Lethendy and Kinloch . . .	...	...	8 8 0	156 11 6	...	0 7 5	5 13 3	1 7 9
Little Dunkeld . . .	28 13 0	...	25 0 0	603 11 3	...	9 11 9	8 6 7	65 13 2
Logiealmond . . .	12 3 9	...	10 0 0	213 15 1	375 0 0	1 3 3	3 3 8	5 7 11
Logierait . . .	177 5 7	...	20 0 0	433 2 1	...	15 1 7	8 7 3	16 12 6
Longforgan . . .	21 11 7	...	26 0 0	573 9 8	...	5 5 3	14 7 6	33 17 4
Madderty . . .	...	...	10 6 3	152 1 6	...	1 14 6	1 10 2	1 13 11
Meigle . . .	...	...	16 0 0	449 14 7	...	1 3 1	63 13 10	21 8 2
Methven . . .	43 8 6	...	15 2 0	292 12 8	...	1 1 3	9 11 4	5 5 3
Moneydie . . .	...	...	3 3 0	123 1 0	563 0 0	0 13 3	3 18 7	3 14 3
Monzievaird and Strwan . . .	...	...	10 0 0	275 0 0	25 9 10	0 7 0	3 5 8	3 10 10
Moulin . . .	...	...	53 0 0	923 19 9	1,070 4 3	17 2 6	59 0 4	91 10 3
Muckhart . . .	126 8 9	...	12 10 0	220 0 0	...	1 3 11	3 4 2	3 5 10
Muthill . . .	124 7 8	...	25 14 8	342 12 6	136 8 4	5 6 8	12 2 8	16 13 7
Perrie . . .	6 17 6	...	12 0 0	269 9 0	...	1 12 9	9 9 9	7 13 1
Perth (B.) . . .	1,071 8 0	...	435 3 4	7,974 19 1	5,335 9 4	103 18 5	569 1 1	343 6 3
Perth, East Parish (L.) . . .	9 10 3	...	13 10 0	84 10 0	...	1 13 10	1 3 10	3 3 4
Port of Monteth . . .	163 11 5	...	16 19 2	292 10 3	...	10 0 2	3 10 9	16 4 1
Rattray . . .	46 19 3	...	31 10 10	633 17 6	...	10 5 4	45 19 4	17 0 6
Redgorton . . .	...	...	19 1 6	313 16 6	...	5 11 7	7 15 2	6 6 5
Rhynd . . .	16 18 6	...	13 0 0	191 16 6	...	1 18 6	2 13 10	3 5 0
St. Madoes . . .	43 4 0	...	14 0 0	231 5 0	...	1 13 3	4 11 11	3 10 11
St. Martins . . .	54 3 8	...	12 2 0	423 10 2	...	2 10 3	24 11 2	17 12 4
Scone . . .	...	...	30 0 0	906 13 6	996 0 8	5 0 2	40 14 5	14 10 4
Tenandry . . .	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	0 5 0	...	...
Tibbermore . . .	...	...	23 0 0	428 7 10	...	0 9 0	7 11 6	4 18 3
Trinity-Gask . . .	...	...	3 0 0	133 1 0	128 10 6	0 19 0	1 7 11	1 8 4
Trossachs . . .	60 4 1	...	7 0 0	143 1 6	...	2 10 8	5 6 2	2 11 10
Weem . . .	...	...	18 12 0	263 11 2	...	5 6 5	5 9 8	35 5 1
Total of Perth . . .	4,958 7 7	...	1,959 13 11	40,059 4 0	12,666 5 2	2,449 4 0	1,727 16 10	1,561 14 11
RENFREW.								
Abbey, Paisley (L.) . . .	429 9 11	...	160 0 0	3,778 11 11	1,308 18 6	21 18 4	37 18 6	243 14 1
Cathcart . . .	366 13 3	...	236 16 8	5,025 16 11	...	133 14 8	303 17 11	597 9 10
Eaglesham . . .	2 12 18 3	...	20 0 0	354 10 0	...	4 11 0	13 18 6	8 9 3
Eastwood . . .	15,448 11 7	...	315 0 0	5,278 9 1	5,119 11 6	79 18 11	376 11 9	371 18 3
Erskine . . .	244 5 3	...	37 10 1	537 9 4	...	20 5 6	13 11 7	45 16 8
Gourock . . .	104 10 1	...	126 15 0	1,422 17 8	...	16 10 5	76 7 8	67 3 3
Greenock (B.) . . .	...	...	329 13 8	14,845 10 4	2,511 10 7	165 4 9	562 6 3	1,219 17 7
Greenock, East Parish (L.) . . .	...	...	63 2 0	555 15 6	...	6 10 3	22 3 11	35 18 10
Greenock, West Parish (L.) . . .	...	...	29 10 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	...

* No school under the Board. † From 15th May to 6th December 1893.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24 17 6	43 16 9	...	23 15 7	22 17 9	...	2 9 8	911 19 8	49 13 10	682 4 1
44 17 4	31 9 7	...	47 3 2	70 5 2	...	31 19 0	1,041 0 7	...	1,418 12 8
20 10 4	76 17 1	...	33 8 6	43 5 4	1 11 0	51 18 9	1,222 13 2	54 3 0	948 7 7
19 8 0	9 19 0	4 0 0	7 6 2	8 1 10	0 12 0	...	308 9 0	15 16 2	202 14 4
7 18 8	7 19 0	8 15 0	...	...	...	1 10 2	648 13 8	...	58 11 11
13 3 9	17 2 0	68 8 9	8 8 8	8 0 0	...	0 7 7	279 15 0	6 9 6	219 0 0
0 5 2	5 0 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	8 6 5	215 0 6	46 1 1	...
28 15 0	6 0 0	...	6 2 4	11 9 6	...	7 5 4	618 17 2	18 5 2	166 4 9
1 3 9	6 14 6	...	...	...	0 17 0	0 3 8	193 3 0	24 9 7	...
...	...	20 0 0	20 15 3	11 0 2	...	...	60 4 9	102 14 3	582 3 11
1 18 2	21 2 3	...	16 3 0	24 0 8	...	14 19 6	489 13 9	24 1 2	443 7 4
1 0 9	3 17 4	...	...	...	...	...	210 19 9	...	121 1 8
0 18 10	7 6 0	...	...	...	...	1 13 4	182 5 2	12 8 7	...
37 12 4	51 12 2	...	32 7 2	56 2 3	...	11 8 2	929 19 10	...	904 10 10
7 12 1	10 15 11	...	16 10 5	18 6 8	10 0 0	12 7 11	696 5 8	219 16 4	1,053 6 8
9 5 10	31 12 2	...	65 4 7	70 0 0	...	14 2 1	867 13 8	...	1,902 12 4
25 2 8	45 17 3	26 0 0	34 14 7	147 7 6	...	65 2 10	1,122 16 3	18 13 7	877 5 4
24 15 1	12 16 5	...	1 12 11	14 10 0	...	0 9 0	221 10 2	13 11 5	36 4 0
69 11 7	34 7 0	...	64 4 0	38 2 0	...	0 10 9	753 14 0	...	1,819 0 6
9 11 6	18 9 11	10 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 4	408 15 8	...	23 15 5
...	7 12 6	...	10 12 2	13 6 8	...	9 10 11	738 11 1	291 0 2	786 13 4
30 1 0	10 7 0	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	363 5 4	...	24 11 9
92 9 9	41 7 2	...	229 0 9	200 16 0	...	19 2 8	2,904 12 5	...	7,587 15 7
5 13 10	13 10 10	...	9 17 10	11 3 8	...	23 19 5	480 18 3	...	290 4 7
7 9 1	23 14 8	6 0 0	23 3 6	63 17 3	2 7 0	26 3 0	815 19 7	...	753 14 10
65 0 10	17 9 1	...	19 6 4	23 9 2	...	3 7 11	427 1 5	...	567 17 3
248 1	6,892 15 6	...	1,13 10 9	1,443 6 8	90 18 2	2,226 3 9	22,028 2 2	...	42,067 9 8
1 1 10	4 13 2	...	...	...	...	3 11 1	122 8 4	17 4 9	...
38 13 1	19 1 7	...	12 18 6	23 6 8	...	17 5 10	619 1 6	...	401 17 10
31 15 2	7 14 2	...	42 0 7	68 19 8	3 14 5	7 3 7	1,023 0 6	...	1,186 7 5
23 19 10	28 0 0	49 6 8	13 12 2	15 11 2	...	17 5 0	499 6 1	210 16 10	373 5 6
8 4 11	10 5 9	...	...	...	...	6 5 4	254 7 4	11 5 9	...
6 13 9	10 1 11	...	25 19 9	30 0 0	...	12 16 6	389 2 0	...	763 6 5
10 19 8	22 18 5	...	84 17 8	56 9 1	1 10 2	1 1 11	714 6 6	...	2,878 2 5
20 19 5	51 19 8	...	50 0 8	42 8 6	...	18 11 8	1,866 17 10	...	2,384 2 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5 0	13 15 7	...
56 5 4	23 16 10	...	...	...	...	17 5 0	561 14 3	4 12 9	...
2 0 11	4 15 0	...	2 0 7	...	4 19 9	0 8 4	277 11 5	...	120 17 2
15 12 5	16 17 11	...	20 8 0	20 0 0	...	9 11 10	303 6 4	...	540 0 0
2 4 8	17 3 10	...	...	...	...	7 12 3	350 5 1	14 2 1	...
2,374 15 11	2,985 15 11	523 13 7	3,418 9 11	5,214 12 2	193 3 5	3,349 1 7	81,441 17 11	3,331 19 11	115,891 10 4
218 5	9,421 3 5	...	499 17 5	605 10 2	11 1 3	154 1 8	7,785 8 11	1,467 13 5	19,545 3 11
995 5	5,633 16 3	1,114 12 7	631 18 10	1,030 2 8	...	514 16 0	12,205 1 0	...	28,154 0 0
15 2 9	23 7 0	18 14 0	...	...	...	25 19 10	497 10 7	...	46 11 1
254 6	0,497 11 0	...	669 5	3,609 5 9	40 18 9	658 19 7	30,849 7 4	...	36,145 5 11
63 12 1	34 3 10	...	50 2 9	92 17 6	0 10 6	20 11 10	1,215 16 11	...	1,653 3 9
206 7	3,125 1 5	...	175 6	9,388 7 4	...	27 0 5	2,736 7 3	...	4,895 13 3
1,016 14	10,294 8 0	...	2,450 17	8,2003 5 1	26 11 0	1,272 8 10	28,108 11 7	610 15 9	65,645 11 8
88 4 8	50 3 2	...	97 2 0	131 19 0	...	7 17 1	1,207 16 5	...	2,675 12 3
...	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	51 0 0	0 1 8	...

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 18th May 1896.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postage, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>W-comit.</i>								
and KU-	300 6 11	...	66 0 0	794 17 2	...	6 4 3	11 11 11	30 6 2
in	...	...	16 5 0	329 13 6	...	0 12 6	2 2 3	4 1 9
	28 15 0	...	28 6 8	225 10 0	...	1 15 5	5 11 5	5 9 6
an	...	...	35 0 0	1,378 19 0	1,117 8 0	12 19 2	23 16 2	86 12 6
alm	44 0 8	...	64 12 0	907 5 1	...	10 17 4	30 11 10	50 17 1
	...	...	56 0 0	426 16 10	1,149 8 0	9 0 0	14 19 9	15 14 6
noek	...	...	50 8 0	1,024 15 0	229 13 9	4 10 0	7 16 0	31 8 1
	...	...	50 0 0	822 9 10	...	15 5 4	53 2 7	19 9 7
(Comb.)	245 16 10	...	30 0 0	765 0 0	...	1 7 7	46 7 11	53 4 5
	516 3 1	...	196 3 0	2,250 9 0	194 13 11	40 19 8	100 8 3	240 5 9
(R.)	...	...	700 0 0	15,973 4 5	18,471 11 8	138 17 9	362 14 0	1,331 6 2
sgow(B.)	84 18 2	...	172 1 8	3,293 10 7	6,075 17 9	47 14 2	161 11 2	383 8 6
(B.)	...	...	106 2 0	1,993 8 2	190 0 0	8 3 11	163 2 2	35 3 11
(L.)	6,638 5 4	...	30 10 0	1,723 17 3	1,847 4 11	15 2 8	98 7 5	190 16 8
He	178 10 2	...	30 0 0	353 19 5	...	2 11 2	34 1 3	7 11 2
Renfrow	26,423 5 1	...	3,661 18	965,962 18	0 38,135 18	6 14 4	2,453 19	3,507 3 7
LAND AND ARTY. LAND.								
ma	...	...	30 0 0	426 11 7	...	1 5 3	19 3 6	10 14 3
	...	...	23 15 0	573 19 2	...	5 9 3	7 13 6	25 10 1
	...	...	31 0 0	469 17 6	...	3 16 9	11 13 0	17 10 1
	...	...	12 0 0	129 4 10	...	1 1 0	0 15 9	2 6 10
	...	...	24 0 0	306 13 5	...	0 18 3	0 8 11	4 13 5
y (incl. B.)	61 1 3	...	65 0 0	647 8 8	...	2 3 8	74 9 8	17 13 5
l (incl. B.)	...	...	30 0 0	1,374 4 7	...	8 8 11	57 16 4	36 14 2
	6 1 11	...	15 0 0	188 6 0	...	0 17 2	6 3 10	4 12 9
	89 12 2	...	25 0 0	655 10 0	17 0 0	0 12 0	18 16 7	18 8 11
	...	...	44 12 0	594 10 2	...	2 24 7	21 13 6	13 4 10
	21 14 2	...	54 0 0	1,399 14 3	...	9 12 3	46 10 10	64 15 0
	2 16 10	...	15 0 0	143 14 0	...	4 12 0	13 7 5	5 17 2
an	...	...	30 0 0	239 6 0	...	2 18 9	5 12 10	19 6 8
Easter	405 0 7	...	30 2 0	330 12 0	...	0 12 5	26 0 9	14 12 0
	14 6 9	...	20 0 0	379 4 2	425 17 6	8 10 8	14 13 5	12 19 6
ine	...	...	38 0 0	584 4 6	...	5 19 8	33 6 2	20 2 0
ichart	...	...	29 0 0	236 10 2	...	4 17 0	8 3 11	4 7 10
	...	...	19 0 0	248 9 1	...	4 2 6	11 9 3	9 17 10
id	...	...	26 0 0	575 6 6	48 8 5	4 5 8	21 10 1	25 3 2
	...	...	31 16 10	676 13 7	...	1 15 0	26 6 10	24 17 11
om	143 7 10	...	65 0 0	1,480 14 6	9 0 0	17 8 6	57 7 3	49 17 2
ron	383 6 6	...	28 12 0	699 14 2	...	13 16 7	17 10 8	27 11 7
ster	116 9 6	...	16 5 9	341 10 5	...	1 18 11	23 9 10	10 7 6
	...	...	23 0 0	206 10 0	...	1 2 0	5 19 0	13 4 7
	77 3 8	...	23 0 0	302 10 7	...	2 7 6	22 17 4	9 18 1
hle	...	...	29 0 0	659 5 6	700 2 6	5 7 4	6 19 9	34 0 5
n	240 14 10	...	61 6 0	1,316 12 8	118 7 1	6 14 11	34 11 10	46 11 0
l B.)	...	...	47 17 1	650 0 0	...	3 13 6	30 12 2	18 2 3
	129 18 11	...	32 2 0	504 12 8	...	1 0 7	21 12 10	15 14 7
t and	...	...	61 14 6	715 17 5	...	5 3 1	8 6 5	26 14 6
Wester	36 16 7	...	44 12 0	905 8 4	...	7 16 8	18 13 7	32 11 7
ULAN.	...	...	103 7 0	1,441 19 6	300 17 0	9 10 9	174 19 2	73 12 3
	...	...	107 16 0	1,281 5 4	306 5 0	16 8 9	148 9 4	81 1 4
re (Comb.)	26 7 4	...	9 11 0	83 16 3	...	...	6 3 6	5 18 10
ay	2,307 8 0	...	178 18 0	3,349 0 5	1,266 17 1	24 13 10	115 12 4	122 15 8
	...	...	95 2 0	1,430 13 5	368 0 8	11 8 0	181 6 4	27 6 1
Ross and rty	4,073 12 10	...	1,596 7	235,197 11	1 3,447 15	5 202 16	10 1,861 14	10 977 12

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40 6 11	54 6 10	...	132 8 6	77 9 8	...	15 17 10	1,529 16 3	...	4,002 12 0
40 14 3	9 6 6	...	7 17 0	12 8 0	...	...	423 0 9	53 9 3	214 19 6
5 3 7	21 18 4	...	16 8 1	15 0 0	...	10 15 0	434 13 0	...	577 15 6
222 3 4	71 8 5	207 1 10	103 11 0	259 17 0	4 7 9	13 3 0	3,576 12 2	906 7 10	6,899 7 4
39 8 7	109 18 5	100 0 0	182 5 0	138 10 10	...	22 7 3	1,690 14 1	90 17 11	4,652 15 1
15 6 9	46 9 11	58 10 6	21 8 2	39 11 4	...	5 9 2	1,875 13 11	778 17 5	1,712 18 8
218 2 5	88 5 6	...	44 17 6	90 2 1	...	23 11 1	1,813 9 5	...	1,303 12 9
18 7 7	60 10 0	166 1 6	54 2 0	109 12 7	1 9 1	16 10 4	1,187 0 5	...	1,632 14 0
38 17 0	69 6 7	...	...	...	...	29 9 11	1,269 10 3	...	252 3 6
169 2 9	180 13 11	...	205 16 2	327 3 5	19 7 0	137 1 11	5,580 7 10	...	6,910 12 5
2,697 7 10	1,584 19 1	...	2,994 5 8	2,364 4 2	105 3 3	696 11 11	47,470 5 11	...	104,779 9 9
60 14 6	430 17 10	...	459 6 1	339 7 0	12 18 5	95 19 8	11,674 6 2	1,342 1 7	19,457 0 7
108 17 1	119 1 6	...	110 1 4	162 13 4	...	15 19 6	3,017 14 11	...	3,163 0 1
292 14 8	208 5 6	40 0 0	152 8 4	188 19 1	134 0 8	113 18 9	11,704 11 3	...	12,721 6 3
12 18 2	34 12 10	...	16 14 10	33 4 0	...	8 18 3	714 16 3	...	907 8 7
6,743 9 2	6,139 15 3	733 0 5	9,166 0 4	9,069 10 0	356 7 3	3,387 3 10	178,619 12 7	5,250 4 10	328,148 17 10
32 1 10	17 13 0	...	27 8 1	31 1 4	...	4 5 11	599 5 2	...	780 7 11
13 19 6	10 16 6	...	19 8 6	30 0 0	...	15 7 11	725 19 6	59 19 9	525 0 0
63 17 6	27 4 5	...	39 19 11	48 19 3	2 18 11	11 8 10	728 6 2	13 13 7	1,109 0 11
7 5 7	4 0 0	...	4 3 10	23 2 2	...	2 15 7	186 15 7	86 6 9	96 12 10
0 15 11	10 0 6	...	14 7 5	8 17 5	...	1 12 6	272 7 9	14 15 1	401 14 5
35 18 2	45 2 9	...	61 7 11	52 11 1	...	14 7 11	1,077 1 10	...	1,788 1 7
21 16 9	77 18 7	...	74 18 7	105 16 3	3 10 0	23 16 6	1,864 17 9	46 4 2	2,049 7 2
5 3 6	7 13 0	...	4 14 1	11 12 2	...	8 9 11	258 14 4	23 9 1	122 15 11
5 6 3	33 15 3	...	40 2 8	23 16 1	...	29 4 8	956 1 7	...	1,216 14 6
37 18 1	30 12 6	...	23 3 9	25 14 7	...	17 13 2	812 2 2	...	646 8 7
32 19 6	74 14 2	12 3 4	171 5 2	212 9 7	...	66 2 5	2,088 1 1	64 19 0	4,781 17 9
0 11 0	6 17 5	...	9 4 9	9 9 11	...	3 7 10	213 18 4	...	262 10 6
2 16 11	10 8 1	...	12 14 9	9 9 10	...	7 5 0	339 19 10	26 17 2	354 8 3
9 0 0	21 19 3	...	36 18 7	21 17 1	...	16 14 1	953 14 9	...	1,329 8 9
7 15 11	16 18 6	...	9 12 0	25 0 0	...	9 10 5	944 7 11	4 7 4	638 0 0
43 0 1	30 16 0	...	41 5 3	41 0 0	...	24 11 4	862 4 0	11 3 1	1,139 0 0
...	9 1 11	...	4 5 3	12 1 0	...	3 16 3	312 3 4	24 9 10	109 15 4
2 17 11	15 17 4	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	318 11 10	49 14 9	...
17 17 3	28 11 11	...	31 1 1	32 5 3	5 10 4	17 2 6	828 2 2	187 12 9	847 12 7
21 4 6	30 1 5	16 18 8	40 14 7	35 7 3	1 8 8	30 13 3	937 17 6	44 10 2	1,132 19 3
105 14 4	96 3 11	...	45 17 8	32 15 1	5 16 1	106 10 5	2,245 13 2	...	1,483 5 8
59 9 6	30 15 10	...	18 19 9	30 0 0	...	20 14 0	1,330 10 7	...	771 15 7
6 12 6	16 9 4	...	20 6 11	20 1 8	...	14 3 10	587 16 4	...	690 19 6
2 17 0	10 0 0	...	26 16 3	14 19 8	...	4 1 5	308 9 6	34 8 2	751 2 6
16 1 10	23 6 5	...	26 15 8	15 16 10	...	1 19 8	527 17 8	...	788 15 8
1 11 8	32 2 7	...	85 19 0	82 11 5	...	4 0 6	1,640 19 10	118 4 5	2,907 10 3
13 8 1	60 15 0	...	113 2 11	81 8 8	1 7 10	38 4 4	2,133 4 2	...	3,280 0 6
58 3 0	36 7 0	...	53 14 2	43 19 2	1 5 6	54 6 8	993 0 6	...	1,296 6 9
10 0 0	25 0 0	...	35 10 11	24 11 9	0 12 0	4 12 3	795 8 6	...	1,067 16 2
99 15 6	49 2 3	...	41 14 1	73 5 11	6 8 0	11 15 8	1,099 17 4	174 7 3	1,118 4 1
25 10 5	40 0 9	...	6 5 8	15 9 4	3 1 11	9 1 5	845 8 3	...	184 5 9
299 17 2	26 0 0	...	60 14 1	55 15 3	15 10 11	16 5 5	2,578 8 11	123 5 1	1,807 7 3
294 16 4	26 5 0	37 0 0	120 13 7	113 10 6	5 4 5	19 10 2	2,460 3 9	54 18 10	4,744 13 11
11 13 11	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	156 2 4	...	36 16 4
279 10 9	129 2 3	...	187 13 9	244 13 4	9 0 5	384 1 4	8,699 7 2	...	10,497 18 8
138 10 8	25 0 1	6 0 0	84 12 1	130 0 1	...	31 15 6	2,534 13 11	444 2 10	2,285 12 6
1,805 16 10	1,137 16 11	72 2 0	1,595 11 8	1,649 8 6	61 15 0	1,032 13 1	44,112 14 5	1,607 9 1	53,134 7 3

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1906.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlargement, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ROXBURGH.								
Ancrum . . .	12 18 11	...	18 0 0	411 5 2	...	6 3 0	12 9 0	17 14 1
Bedrule . . .	...	...	2 0 0	119 9 0	...	0 10 0	5 19 8	2 3 8
Bowden . . .	...	...	14 6 0	243 7 6	...	2 9 11	2 10 9	4 5 10
Castleton . . .	52 0 9	...	33 0 0	831 10 0	...	4 13 7	41 10 1	19 9 11
Cavers & Kirkcaldy . . .	...	...	30 0 0	696 0 2	...	4 9 8	36 8 1	18 18 5
Crailling . . .	...	...	7 10 0	176 0 0	...	0 8 8	1 3 3	7 10 4
Eckford . . .	43 3 8	...	15 10 0	194 18 9	...	0 15 10	6 14 5	7 8 0
Edgerston . . .	...	...	7 0 0	103 12 0	...	0 7 5	6 5 9	3 13 3
Ednam . . .	7 8 7	...	7 17 0	244 10 0	...	...	15 1 1	3 6 3
Hawick (B.) . . .	154 6 5	...	305 0 0	4,375 8 4	711 4 5	81 10 1	214 17 3	88 5 7
Hawick (L.) . . .	...	...	31 0 0	539 12 9	778 14 0	4 17 0	5 2 1	7 17 4
Hobkirk . . .	...	...	12 10 0	199 10 3	...	1 17 3	3 11 5	5 16 10
Hownam . . .	...	...	6 0 0	141 2 8	...	1 7 1	5 18 10	3 4 3
Jedburgh (B.) . . .	175 10 8	...	76 13 0	716 8 3	...	5 1 9	20 18 2	24 2 5
Jedburgh (L.) . . .	...	...	20 0 0	301 0 9	346 5 6	3 3 9	4 13 10	8 3 9
Kelso . . .	371 16 10	...	65 0 0	1,021 9 0	...	10 18 0	53 4 3	73 4 2
Lilliesleaf . . .	...	...	14 0 0	309 17 0	13 18 6	3 0 6	16 10 1	10 17 10
Linton . . .	...	...	8 10 0	133 12 0	...	0 9 10	3 19 7	1 15 7
Makerston . . .	14 1 11	...	13 6 0	135 18 6	...	0 10 3	3 5 10	3 14 3
Maxton . . .	...	...	10 10 0	183 14 9	...	2 1 0	4 6 2	3 16 5
Melrose . . .	...	...	55 5 0	1,231 9 3	537 4 7	6 9 7	24 11 4	41 7 8
Minto . . .	...	...	10 0 0	257 2 0	...	1 10 10	4 0 7	3 11 9
Morebattle . . .	...	...	13 0 0	375 18 9	...	4 9 7	7 13 9	4 0 11
Oxnam . . .	...	...	17 10 0	194 11 8	...	3 2 11	4 7 0	4 13 3
Roberton . . .	20 2 0	...	14 4 0	241 5 9	...	1 11 4	2 9 3	3 7 9
Roxburgh . . .	...	...	15 6 0	380 19 11	...	0 19 1	17 17 3	5 13 1
St. Boswells . . .	...	...	14 0 0	240 18 3	...	9 8 1	9 7 6	7 6 10
Smallholm . . .	11 10 1	...	11 0 0	158 19 0	...	0 2 0	3 14 11	3 0 11
Southdean . . .	...	...	9 10 0	251 1 0	...	0 10 0	4 0 0	3 7 10
Sprouston . . .	...	...	13 0 0	469 15 8	...	2 9 2	14 5 6	10 4 3
Tewinthead . . .	...	...	12 2 0	171 1 9	...	1 11 2	1 6 8	7 6 8
Yetholm . . .	...	...	15 0 0	288 19 6	...	1 17 5	23 7 11	7 7 4
Tl. of Roxburgh	862 12 10	...	786 10 0	15,320 8 6	1,973 4 0	110 15 0	587 2 3	418 12 11
SELKIRK.								
Ashkirk . . .	0 0 6	...	7 6 8	244 16 0	...	0 11 3	6 3 7	3 11 6
Caddonfoot . . .	34 8 5	...	19 0 0	170 10 8	...	1 4 0	0 14 5	7 13 10
Ettreik . . .	...	...	13 0 0	237 17 3	...	5 6 8	2 14 11	10 16 5
Galashiels (B.) . . .	...	...	307 15 0	4,253 12 11	526 7 1	38 1 0	209 6 6	209 6 7
Galashiels (L.) . . .	...	...	12 0 0	60 0 0	...	3 0 10	0 17 8	9 14 4
Kirkhope . . .	6 19 10	...	16 0 0	211 5 0	...	3 12 4	5 1 3	3 18 4
Selkirk (B.) . . .	35 6 10	...	107 0 0	1,523 12 10	...	4 14 8	103 4 3	62 8 11
Selkirk (L.) . . .	16 19 6	...	21 0 0	525 12 6	...	2 10 10	35 6 0	29 0 10
Yarrow . . .	29 9 0	...	20 0 0	400 0 0	...	3 1 5	10 19 8	6 16 11
Total of Selkirk	120 4 1	...	413 1 8	7,619 7 2	526 7 1	63 3 2	364 8 4	342 7 10
SHETLAND.								
Bressay, &c. . .	157 6 10	...	15 0 0	202 15 0	...	0 17 6	13 1 5	10 12 11
Delting . . .	...	...	33 19 0	408 15 9	...	2 8 0	5 12 4	37 0 5
Dunrobin . . .	...	...	56 10 0	832 2 3	334 10 2	14 3 7	63 6 7	30 10 10
Fetlar . . .	11 1 8	...	6 10 0	58 0 5	...	6 4 10	4 2 0	6 11 9
Lerwick and Gillsburgh . . .	382 14 5	...	96 10 11	2,000 5 11	...	19 19 8	115 0 3	67 2 0

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
144 1 1 4 10 6	28 18 2 8 0 0	...	28 13 2	36 0 0	...	5 18 0 1 1 0	717 0 7 184 4 10	...	783 6 1
11 14 11 22 11 0 38 10 3	14 11 6 51 18 3 45 4 7	...	...	106 13 4 71 5 4	5 16 0	...	296 0 4 1,308 16 10 1,000 9 11	20 15 6	871 7 0 1,840 18 5
14 8 1 2 18 3 43 4 0	17 13 5 21 10 0 11 6 10	...	...	87 1 8 10 3 9 2 8 1	46 0 0 67 5 7 30 0 0	...	207 12 5 374 4 10 207 18 3	...	1,027 14 9 249 1 3 30 0 0
10 19 0 282 19 7 4 16 10	7 10 0 338 12 6 25 8 9	...	...	1 13 8 306 5 3 17 14 1	16 10 4 439 4 11 55 1 1	2 14 9 10 7 6 10 16 1	217 11 1 7,240 8 7 1,477 0 4	...	47 19 9 9,356 8 11 908 8 0
3 14 8 5 12 0 16 7 8	17 14 10 8 17 0 9 5 3	8 15 7	...	13 8 1 8 18 3 96 1 1	16 0 0 18 0 0 182 17 1	2 0 10 0 10 6 3 3 7	281 3 2 208 1 2 1,555 19 11	26 5 11 24 12 11 66 5 6	371 0 0 234 0 0 2,410 18 7
0 13 9 113 16 10 4 5 10	20 15 8 108 6 10 19 5 10	48 15 0	...	...	...	0 9 7 20 15 5	549 0 10 2,181 4 0 486 11 0	...	24 12 6 4,510 11 1 1,705 3 4
1 13 2 ...	7 0 0 12 4 10 6 0 0	21 9 2	...	3 18 8 ...	34 11 4 ...	0 1 10 2 1 9 1 0 0	216 12 2 183 17 6 218 17 1	40 12 9 4 17 6 81 13 1	86 8 5 ...
88 17 2 6 0 2 1 4 5	2106 7 9 23 13 1 14 6 9	22 12 0	153 19 4 12 9 2 6 7 1	202 7 5 17 4 0 22 16 0	...	20 4 6 5 7 4 1 5 0	2,280 15 7 340 18 11 451 2 3	282 0 0 49 2 8 162 4 1	4,576 19 2 348 0 0 159 0 0
20 11 0 17 5 10 10 0 5 6 17 11	19 11 0 17 12 6 19 14 7 20 12 1	...	...	15 18 4 17 9 3 ...	62 19 0 52 18 3 ...	2 3 4 0 3 1 2 5 4 3 10 0	266 9 9 398 13 10 522 17 2 306 0 8	...	42 15 10 319 12 10 459 2 4 ...
12 0 0 4 19 3 9 12 2	8 12 7 17 10 9 28 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 3 8 27 11 6 0 15 3	209 3 2 349 6 2 557 1 0	...	5 1 2 138 0 9 103 18 10
2 3 1 6 12 9	12 4 0 19 3 10	...	...	...	...	2 12 8 0 8 11	210 7 0 362 10 10	...	0 9 4 8 0 8
921 10 4	1,089 8 2	96 11 9	1,040 12 5	1,717 12 6	60 7 6	220 6 1	25,215 1 2	1,528 6 0	30,387 19 5
13 15 5 17 19 4 59 8 11 376 11 1	18 19 9 17 12 5 15 8 0 285 15 8	...	12 10 2 16 14 0 7 19 11 483 14 2	22 9 10 23 6 0 6 9 3 2718 0 4	...	0 17 8 8 0 6 4 5 0 43 4 1	330 2 8 318 3 8 332 6 4 7,512 13 4	...	353 8 6 447 0 11 200 1 7 13,761 18 6
0 7 9 2 13 9	11 13 2 16 4 6	...	19 0 3 1 8 9	19 8 0 5 7 3	...	...	136 2 0 272 6 4	52 18 5 6 2 10	523 16 0 35 14 11
128 9 11 23 12 8 35 2 3	118 14 11 43 8 4 17 9 11	...	144 8 10 26 9 0 10 0 8	256 16 0 62 11 0 14 19 4	...	28 15 11 5 7 10 14 8 6	2,508 13 1 797 18 6 559 7 8	106 10 1 51 3 10 65 9 4	3,922 14 7 697 9 0 271 12 10
638 0 1	540 6 8	16 0 0	722 5 9	1,184 7 0	43 4 1	224 10 8	12,768 13 7	563 17 4	20,218 11 10
14 15 3 42 17 0 46 18 7 ...	13 15 7 5 15 8 26 14 11 5 17 0	...	23 1 11 24 1 1 40 6 7 5 13 0	17 13 3 14 6 2 71 6 9 2 17 5	...	5 8 2 ...	474 7 10 578 9 11 1,553 19 10 105 8 0	...	790 16 9 672 19 9 1,126 4 9 334 1 1
70 19 9	109 16 2	...	73 11 7	75 13 0	...	10 9 3	2,972 2 10	...	1,997 8 7

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 16th May 1892.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlarge- ment, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Adver- tising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SHETLAND—contd.								
Nesting . . .	100 7 8	...	35 10 0	498 16 9	...	3 16 5	15 9 5	29 13 6
Northmavine . . .	90 18 6	...	27 10 0	487 12 6	...	5 7 4	35 16 11	31 16 10
Sandsting and Aithsting . . .	...	...	29 0 0	617 13 11	...	4 0 5	18 17 10	27 11 8
Tingwall . . .	...	...	38 0 0	631 19 4	...	9 12 11	22 19 10	32 1 3
Unst . . .	60 1 4	...	28 10 0	387 16 1	...	5 8 9	6 6 1	17 6 9
Walls, Sandness, Papa, and Fona Yell . . .	79 3 1 290 13 10	...	22 0 0 45 10 0	391 12 6 615 8 3	...	2 19 2 11 4 10	11 17 1 16 6 4	8 5 0 57 8 0
Total of Shetland	1,122 7 4	...	434 8 11	7,230 18 8	350 10 2	86 3 5	333 16 0	361 19 1
STIRLING.								
Airth . . .	54 0 4	...	30 5 0	467 17 0	...	4 12 7	67 4 7	9 11
Baldernock . . .	46 2 8	...	10 0 0	225 0 0	...	0 10 9	5 15 1	2 18
Balfour . . .	62 0 7	...	17 10 0	359 9 10	...	2 9 5	16 12 6	7 13
Bothkennar . . .	14 2 1	...	28 0 0	580 18 9	...	4 19 8	68 2 0	6 19
Buchanan . . .	197 13 1	...	15 0 0	240 11 10	22 10 5	7 4 8	8 15 7	3 11
Campsie . . .	431 4 8	...	87 10 0	1,228 8 6	...	15 12 2	135 19 3	55 0
Denny . . .	402 12 2	...	81 9 9	2,270 13 3	955 1 1	28 18 2	213 16 11	164 19
Drymen . . .	...	...	17 0 0	403 1 4	...	1 6 2	5 13 11	6 0
Finisch (Comb.)	50 16 3	...	5 0 0	60 10 8	...	0 16 5	...	2 10
Dunipace . . .	...	...	10 0 0	461 8 11	...	1 16 11	14 5 9	9 2
Falkirk (B.) . . .	69 2 0	...	293 13 0	5,283 3 9	...	54 18 2	516 11 2	263 7
Falkirk (L.) . . .	1,761 1 8	...	180 2 1	3,828 3 10	216 0 0	28 15 2	429 12 10	172 2
Fintry . . .	33 9 1	...	12 10 0	205 4 10	174 19 2	3 10 8	5 19 9	1 9
Gargunnoch . . .	...	...	20 0 0	237 0 0	...	0 13 3	10 15 11	2 14
Grangemouth . . .	1,376 8 6	...	82 0 0	2,691 1 4	...	28 3 9	386 13 6	237 2
Killearn . . .	27 13 9	...	16 0 0	300 10 6	...	4 1 1	...	3 5
Kilnyth (B.) . . .	...	...	56 3 0	1,737 5 10	45 0 0	18 1 11	204 6 5	90 9
Kilnyth (L.) . . .	...	...	15 0 0	453 16 11	949 16 3	2 0 2	11 12 3	13 17
Kippen . . .	68 9 7	...	26 10 6	691 3 1	...	13 7 10	8 2 7	18 19
Larbert . . .	44 7 3	...	90 0 0	3,236 18 7	5,361 3 0	12 11 6	267 16 10	217 14
Logie . . .	221 12 6	...	59 0 0	935 15 7	528 0 8	11 1 9	48 8 3	48 13
Muiravonside . . .	319 18 8	...	55 0 0	1,809 5 4	249 11 3	16 7 10	127 14 7	45 3 10
Poimont . . .	...	...	61 17 6	1,841 6 4	1,487 6 11	36 4 5	224 12 4	62 6
St. Ninians . . .	0 6 6	...	144 18 4	2,015 9 7	2,990 4 6	22 19 7	89 16 9	151 7
Slamannan . . .	9 12 8	...	115 0 0	1,611 2 3	...	31 3 6	138 10 0	49 7 4
Stirling (B.) . . .	309 18 0	...	224 2 0	4,876 11 10	301 1 1	69 17 7	253 0 6	174 0 4
Strathblane . . .	43 1 8	...	16 13 4	390 8 9	...	6 7 6	9 3 3	10 0 5
Total of Stirling	5,543 13 7	...	1,770 3 6	38,441 19 10	13,180 14 4	428 12 7	3,269 2 6	1,830 9 2
SUTHERLAND.								
Assynt . . .	24 10 3	...	49 14 0	822 19 4	...	5 13 1	33 6 2	13 6 8
Clyne . . .	...	...	32 12 3	572 18 8	73 13 4	5 11 8	28 14 5	9 11 4
Creich . . .	...	...	28 0 0	619 7 11	387 0 0	7 9 1	11 13 1	27 16 10
Dornoch (incl. B.)	...	...	40 0 0	910 9 3	...	4 13 0	22 14 10	9 14 10
Durness . . .	83 5 2	...	31 5 0	413 1 0	...	2 15 6	34 3 2	3 5 4
Eddrachillis . . .	14 5 4	...	31 11 0	524 15 0	...	4 19 10	10 18 6	12 9 6
Farr . . .	352 17 11	...	70 5 0	935 18 1	288 17 0	3 10 8	45 6 7	22 18 1
Golspie . . .	...	...	28 11 0	773 17 3	330 5 1	4 8 9	23 13 11	13 18 2
Kildonan . . .	71 10 8	...	33 10 0	796 1 10	23 18 10	4 6 6	25 10 3	17 6 9
Lairg . . .	...	...	26 0 0	400 10 4	13 18 0	4 1 3	42 2 9	19 3 2
Loth . . .	17 10 0	...	20 0 0	186 1 4	...	1 10 4	11 5 6	4 15 11
Rogart . . .	...	...	27 0 0	383 2 5	...	7 8 7	31 19 3	20 12 8
Tongue . . .	278 0 6	...	30 0 0	688 17 6	...	2 8 10	85 3 6	11 16 5
Tl. of Sutherland	841 19 10	...	448 8 3	8,827 19 11	1,087 12 3	58 17 0	356 11 11	186 16 10

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 49.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
74 11 10 62 3 10	42 5 11 10 16 0	...	44 14 11 24 13 8	30 6 10 14 10 8	...	4 9 9 4 16 6	830 3 0 804 14 7	...	1,377 7 5 738 12 10
15 1 3	20 9 3	1 11 2	40 8 6	23 10 3	...	1 10 0	799 14 3	218 7 6	1,237 7 7
34 15 2 10 18 4	43 3 10 10 19 6	...	50 15 5 31 3 4	39 11 2 16 8 8	...	0 5 0 5 18 3	903 3 11 590 17 1	90 9 10 ...	1,899 15 10 983 0 4
19 15 2 27 2 6	7 9 5 34 8 6	...	31 4 11 73 13 7	19 15 1 43 12 5	...	3 1 11 12 0 5	597 3 4 1,343 8 8	15 10 1 ...	877 17 4 2,304 3 0
419 13 8	341 11 9	1 11 2	463 8 6	369 11 8	12 13 5	66 13 8	11,595 13 3	387 18 6	13,639 15 3
6 5 3 7 10 8	57 9 10 18 0 0	...	20 12 9 38 0 5	66 7 3 25 18 4	...	26 1 0 4 10 7	810 6 8 379 6 6	...	707 13 3 1,087 16 3
13 19 6 17 16 1 6 8 1	24 13 9 50 1 8 14 2 8	...	50 11 1 55 17 7 ...	32 19 10 144 18 5 ...	1 7 10 24 14 3 ...	12 4 6 18 4 11 11 15 5	601 3 4 1,014 15 0 527 13 1	...	1,473 8 1 1,559 4 10 89 2 7
105 4 5 168 10 1 31 0 7 6 7 4	5155 4 1 1182 8 6 21 16 10 4 10 1 6	...	187 1 11 487 14 1 35 10 2 6 11 11	184 17 5 1340 10 1 50 15 8 8 11 6	1 13 8 9 15 2 ...	56 2 8 177 11 1 2 18 0 3 4 2	2,643 19 2 5,497 0 3 653 6 8 154 10 4	...	5,701 11 3 15,448 3 1 881 9 4 209 16 4
25 15 8 174 7 8 109 6 6	39 1 8 346 2 10 6385 9 8	...	84 4 2 1,010 0 0 603 11 5	99 11 3 1,131 9 0 5802 9 2	...	3 4 7 180 7 4 204 14 5	748 11 3 9,301 5 6 8,723 8 10	13 9 1 898 8 9 ...	2,031 1 7 29,004 19 0 16,887 10 6
2 9 0 23 17 4 188 11 1	20 16 6 12 2 0 1238 11 0	...	11 2 7 4 14 5 405 13 9	23 17 5 13 4 6 9445 17 3	...	9 2 10 0 3 2 138 15 1	504 11 3 326 4 9 6,232 2 4	...	517 8 10 131 12 2 12,673 14 7
3 0 9 36 12 1 41 6 5	21 6 0 1163 14 0 47 15 6	16 18 9	26 14 1 204 18 10 76 11 8	50 15 11 286 0 4 104 11 8	...	4 10 9 32 18 11 24 18 7	474 16 11 2,876 18 0 1,741 6 7	...	725 11 7 5,447 12 2 2,014 5 4
19 2 10 140 13 4 74 7 8	51 4 2 4265 7 6 70 18 11	...	84 9 8 557 9 6 98 7 4	123 10 10 6664 18 6 4237 2 6	...	6 17 7 78 3 6 22 17 11	1,111 18 3 10,842 0 4 2,378 15 3	...	2,335 6 10 22,537 17 9 3,336 16 1
182 16 0 41 11 4 194 4 10	136 2 7 88 17 0 10135 19 5	6 7 11	340 19 9 175 19 0 331 13 10	295 17 10 202 19 2 10400 4 8	7 14 8 13 15 0 ...	17 10 4 0 3 3 78 13 2	3,510 10 7 4,231 18 7 6,555 18 11	...	6,729 12 3 6,339 9 10 11,156 17 6
106 14 3 202 3 0 20 14 7	169 17 6 436 12 9 31 7 6	...	90 9 0 418 15 3 13 3 1	181 17 11 3630 7 0 49 12 1	...	3 2 9 620 11 10 24 14 0	2,506 17 2 8,669 4 1 615 6 5	...	2,438 11 6 11,823 19 6 367 13 9
2,060 15 11	3,186 5 4	114 10 3	5,320 17 3	6,649 5 6	138 4 4	1,704 2 4	83,628 16 5	6,427 8 9	163,647 5 8
23 1 0 9 15 3 2 0 3	38 15 1 34 18 2 24 12 0	...	139 18 2 40 19 0 79 16 5	59 13 9 41 10 11 82 9 3	1 10 0 ...	0 17 0 15 7 2 24 4 4	1,213 4 6 1,165 12 2 1,275 2 3	73 10 4 ...	3,850 13 7 1,149 9 3 2,784 5 3
18 6 2 12 15 6 9 13 0	35 5 1 14 0 6 19 8 9	...	42 8 8 21 14 8 39 11 4	21 6 4 24 0 0 28 0 0	...	4 5 4 2 11 3 1 3 2	1,109 3 6 643 17 1 696 15 7	126 1 0 ...	1,196 6 4 616 4 5 910 0 0
12 8 9 2 0 7 13 9 5	45 14 4 22 11 11 32 4 0	...	79 16 6 56 4 8 52 9 2	65 12 11 62 16 7 64 2 8	...	84 0 1 11 15 2 12 13 11	2,009 5 4 1,330 18 7 1,147 4 0	...	2,555 8 8 2,018 12 8 1,463 10 3
7 1 10 20 0 6 59 14 7 6 6 0	41 8 10 10 15 10 25 16 2 30 16 11	...	41 7 5 30 3 10 24 6 1 82 9 6	38 9 6 20 0 0 18 0 0 60 9 7	4 0 9 ...	12 5 4 1 7 7 3 12 5 16 1 7	650 9 1 313 10 10 601 13 2 1,243 10 4	4 7 6 ...	1,051 9 3 581 19 4 602 12 9 2,334 12 0
206 12 3	366 7 7	...	721 5 5	586 11 6	16 19 4	192 4 4	13,398 6 5	643 9 2	21,116 3 9

General Abstract of Statements of Income, Expenditure, and Liabilities of

School Board and County.	Balance overdrawn on 16th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land and Erection, Enlarge- ment, or Alteration of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Adver- tising, and other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WIGTOWN.								
Glaserton . .	135 2 9	...	25 0 0	333 15 9	...	2 7 6	16 5 3	9 17 9
Inch . .	157 19 11	...	15 15 0	721 2 5	...	1 5 9	5 9 10	5 1 11
Kirkcolum . .	53 6 5	...	20 8 6	481 7 9	...	4 12 10	11 18 4	5 12 4
Kirkcowan . .	31 4 7	...	18 2 0	407 14 6	...	6 4 0	16 19 5	6 16 0
Kirkinner . .	...	...	26 0 0	544 2 4	...	3 3 2	8 15 1	12 1 5
Kirkmaiden . .	252 10 9	...	32 15 0	739 7 6	...	8 15 8	41 10 4	62 18 4
Leswalt . .	...	...	22 0 0	281 18 6	...	3 4 0	7 1 11	13 13 8
Mochrum . .	34 4 4	...	32 0 0	741 4 6	...	3 17 0	11 17 4	28 1 9
New Luce . .	95 5 5	...	10 0 0	233 17 6	...	0 10 0	2 17 0	4 5 11
Old Luce . .	202 11 7	...	34 3 6	949 17 0	...	1 6 6	16 13 11	22 0 7
Penninghame . .	163 16 7	...	37 0 0	864 1 7	...	1 2 8	41 0 7	86 1 1
Portpatrick . .	116 3 11	...	16 0 0	322 0 0	...	2 4 4	7 10 11	14 6 11
Sheuchan . .	...	...	4 3 0	...	...	0 10 4	...	...
Sorbie . .	...	...	23 0 0	519 0 0	770 5 5	2 15 2	11 18 9	53 11 10
Stoneykirk . .	199 15 8	...	34 0 0	814 6 4	...	4 11 10	2 15 11	37 11 5
Stranraer (B.) . .	270 19 8	...	63 6 8	1,577 13 4	...	26 16 11	79 16 5	62 10 7
Whithorn . .	364 13 9	11 11 1	43 0 0	960 5 11	353 14 7	14 5 9	59 13 7	40 3 9
Wigtown . .	149 9 4	...	19 0 0	741 0 6	...	5 18 0	7 12 3	10 11 1
Total of Wigtown	2,227 4 8	11 11 1	477 13 8	11,233 15 5	1,124 0 0	93 11 5	349 16 10	477 6 4
Total, Scotland.	147,685 13 11	38 9 1	57,872 14 10	1,340,434 9 1	274,536 7 7	12,405 6 8	60,236 19 7	65,780 17 5
Deduct Balances on 16th May 1898								
Net Expenditure								

* No School under the Board.

School Boards for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23 11 0	30 16 3	...	24 14 7	48 4 1	1 14 6	23 11 1	670 0 6	...	900 6 2
16 7 7	39 9 10	...	...	...	...	6 16 1	970 8 4	...	525 15 10
17 16 9	24 7 10	11 10 0	7 5 0	11 13 4	...	31 8 7	681 7 8	1 19 3	184 13 4
25 0 10	18 10 0	...	16 5 1	30 0 0	...	0 14 10	577 11 3	...	490 18 0
61 7 11	26 6 11	...	12 5 0	20 16 0	...	12 16 7	728 14 5	...	472 14 7
35 9 9	62 6 1	...	129 13 1	92 2 3	4 1 0	31 6 11	1,492 16 8	...	3,650 0 8
37 14 5	21 18 5	...	21 19 1	29 7 7	2 12 0	0 2 4	441 11 11	87 11 7	605 2 6
30 3 3	14 6 2	...	76 4 8	84 7 3	...	16 4 7	1,072 10 10	...	2,156 9 6
13 12 11	15 16 8	...	6 11 9	16 5 0	...	3 9 9	402 11 11	...	261 6 4
61 11 7	75 2 4	...	79 6 1	63 13 10	...	8 17 9	1,516 4 8	...	2,546 16 1
66 14 8	46 4 4	...	63 19 10	91 3 7	...	35 11 0	1,496 15 11	...	2,195 13 10
14 15 0	11 6 9	8 4 7	12 8 8	15 14 4	...	11 16 11	552 11 4	...	411 14 7
...	...	107 13 6	...	...	26 1 9	...	140 8 7	13 9 0	...
9 19 0	27 3 5	...	26 10 9	42 14 7	...	12 11 3	1,499 10 2	8 7 2	1,200 14 8
81 17 11	23 6 6	18 4 9	64 4 4	75 14 10	...	16 5 6	1,372 15 0	...	1,785 14 11
176 19 11	119 13 10	120 0 0	65 5 4	189 3 5	20 8 4	61 6 1	2,834 5 6	...	2,230 11 8
20 17 0	45 5 4	...	40 10 1	95 5 5	1 15 6	45 3 9	2,096 5 6	...	1,592 10 2
6 12 6	18 5 5	...	36 2 2	44 0 0	...	10 6 9	1,048 18 0	...	1,009 1 1
700 12 0	610 11 1	265 12 10	683 5 6	950 5 6	56 13 1	333 8 9	19,595 8 2	111 7 0	22,220 3 11
76,402 8 0	101,154 9 4	6,969 3 10	148,880 19 1	172,025 4 2	3,410 12 11	54,362 3 7	2,431,065 19 1	103,345 9 10	4,640,675 19 0
							147,685 13 11		
							£2,283,380 5 2		

SCHOOL BOARDS'

III. GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME,
ended the 15th May 1899, showing the
INCOME.

	Balance in hand on 15th May 1898.	Fees.		Grants from Scotch Education Department.		Grants for Science and Art.	Grants from County Councils, &c., for Technical Education under Local Taxation, Customs, and Excise Act, 1890.
		School Fees and Books, &c., sold to Children.	Grants for relief of Fees under Edu- cation and Local Taxa- tion Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	(a) Annual Grants.	(b) Addi- tional Grants under Sec. 67.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.	3,498 0 10	3,869 3 4	25,976 8 0	63,026 9 9	3,919 1 9	2,469 13 2	208 18 0
.	1,831 2 10	413 18 1	6,257 10 0	17,099 9 11	369 17 1	1,514 13 6	415 18 4
.	2,416 5 10	3,244 4 10	19,690 17 0	25,456 12 1	1,950 5 4	2,635 1 4	543 5 4
.	1,668 2 7	206 0 11	6,866 8 0	12,739 17 5	1,918 16 4	351 18 10	31 6 9
.	1,080 2 7	103 8 0	2,703 0 0	4,956 15 1	1,04 10 6	41 9 0	...
.	1,135 18 8	408 8 2	1,298 8 0	1,612 8 3	...	314 2 6	...
.	411 18 4	7 2 6	3,183 12 0	7,543 12 7	808 6 8	818 11 4	...
.	542 0 8	518 12 0	2,855 7 0	5,421 14 6	757 10 4	4,304 0 8	82 9 8
.	644 10 10	1,916 6 11	8,168 16 0	15,859 13 6	1,116 13 11	1,164 4 2	169 14 9
.	5,010 11 7	443 14 11	6,038 0 0	11,729 5 1	1,182 2 7	421 16 8	178 6 6
.	13,331 18 0	2,726 10 11	31,063 12 0	61,833 1 6	1,051 2 0	4,944 17 5	147 15 11
.	2,076 14 11	18 11 2	3,838 4 0	7,336 0 1	1,830 11 5	248 10 0	245 7 11
.	5,310 10 11	1,187 16 9	19,102 16 0	33,715 1 1	1,382 5 2	1,315 4 5	268 7 8
.	3,076 6 10	3,539 3 6	20,889 16 0	41,946 8 1	12,216 9 9	1,861 16 5	717 10 7
.	809 9 1	106 16 4	3,121 14 0	6,061 16 3	3,206 15 5	89 18 10	112 9 6
.	2,146 19 0	103 11 10	7,234 7 0	17,657 15 4	1,811 6 4	4,246 3 11	379 2 0
.	376 11 9	89 14 7	2,824 4 0	5,188 18 5	5,227 1 11	123 16 6	399 14 11
.	94 14 5	0 8 0	414 12 0	1,007 2 6	...	19 5 6	...
.	840 17 1	31 13 2	3,519 12 0	6,477 0 9	...	68 5 0	100 0 0
.	14,225 16 0	32,027 17 8	82,244 12 0	160,246 18 6	1,326 4 3	14,222 14 11	3,076 16 1
.	744 5 1	87 13 5	4,859 0 0	11,260 4 7	535 15 10	236 9 10	289 11 8
.	180 8 8	...	679 16 0	1,812 0 8	1,01 16 10	...	20 0 0
.	342 6 10	83 17 7	2,390 8 0	6,867 18 7	917 9 5	73 12 11	...
.	421 13 7	15 9 6	1,164 4 0	2,125 18 0	...	86 17 6	19 0 0
.	3,090 7 2	300 11 11	9,096 16 0	17,019 7 10	...	1,325 17 4	1,543 14 10
.	4,300 14 6	996 10 1	19,124 18 0	36,455 1 4	1,062 0 1	3,240 3 5	121 19 10
.	2,546 0 3	9 8 8	6,248 8 0	12,935 11 5	2,396 6 4	4,122 15 3	436 11 9
.	1,274 11 3	28 13 0	4,006 16 0	7,027 11 11	396 16 1	1,168 2 3	11 5 0
.	472 9 7	60 9 10	2,034 0 0	4,049 12 0	422 19 1	1,100 0 3	...
.	566 19 9	101 6 4	1,882 19 0	4,635 11 0	1,313 4 4	67 1 7	31 17 1
.	833 10 9	1,636 1 9	11,386 0 0	22,011 15 6	2,926 7 9	1,015 14 6	177 5 6
.	262 3 2	...	1,768 12 0	4,196 15 3	309 3 4	17 0 6	...
.	169 4 0	9 11 3	2,865 8 0	4,968 12 1	...	52 16 6	64 1 3
.	75,146 4 5	47,130 1 8	328,895 12 0	639,611 0 0	34,950 0 0	37,253 15 9	3,594 6 3

EXPENDITURE, and LIABILITIES of SCHOOL BOARDS for the Year
Total Amount in each County.

INCOME.

Grants from Committees for Secondary Education under Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Amounts paid to the Treasurers by the Rating Authorities.	Loans Raised.	Endowments.	Contributions from School Boards under Sec. 42.	Fines recovered under Secs. 70 and 72.	Interest on Bank Account.	Income arising from other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance (overdrawn) on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,387 6 3	66,100 19 0	37,618 9 0	2,742 8 11	685 4 11	19 0 0	34 17 1	1,443 17 0	203,038 1 5	6,013 7 6
1,009 9 3	17,180 1 4	2,381 6 6	192 18 5	290 16 3	4 2 6	8 2 11	658 15 9	48,528 2 7	6,892 7 4
1,077 8 9	37,700 3 0	23,370 0 0	498 3 11	137 7 1	13 9 6	14 7 8	348 14 4	129,989 6 2	9,054 15 8
699 10 0	9,121 17 4	2,770 0 0	987 14 3	109 4 0	3 6 0	17 6 0	289 1 2	36,274 3 9	913 15 10
100 0 0	7,290 10 5	...	1 9 0	16 2 0	3 3 6	...	95 7 2	16,494 17 3	680 4 4
311 3 1	3,784 9 2	850 0 0	117 13 8	34 14 1	...	1 17 6	50 10 2	9,817 11 3	106 2 10
571 14 0	6,535 2 6	370 0 0	118 1 2	91 14 7	0 15 0	...	319 10 4	20,169 1 0	2,923 6 4
483 19 10	5,195 18 5	...	39 12 1	...	1 15 0	7 13 3	681 11 4	16,862 5 9	22 5 11
1,740 17 0	21,023 17 4	5,413 0 0	136 19 7	845 14 2	18 14 0	...	1,784 6 11	60,014 8 3	3,342 13 3
708 5 0	16,430 15 2	800 0 0	590 6 11	31 17 1	2 10 0	39 3 10	205 9 1	42,782 2 5	1,503 10 0
2,489 13 4	120,069 2 6	26,504 0 0	114 18 3	370 5 1	36 0 6	22 9 5	990 3 3	265,724 10 1	3,030 16 0
352 16 2	8,454 5 3	850 0 0	715 7 5	353 17 0	0 5 0	1 18 5	448 5 8	26,720 14 5	656 18 5
1,010 0 0	36,118 19 9	9,726 10 0	346 1 9	287 0 0	2 0 0	31 7 6	7,896 14 0	120,245 15 0	3,358 3 2
768 6 8	68,661 11 9	4,398 10 0	242 17 5	156 14 2	7 19 6	16 8 5	1,228 10 2	141,021 3 3	16,240 0 2
150 0 0	8,179 3 4	550 0 0	442 13 2	65 9 6	1 7 6	1 0 5	78 6 5	19,957 19 9	2,841 2 2
593 10 0	17,084 3 9	6,542 0 0	42 12 10	66 9 1	7 5 0	6 17 0	874 6 1	54,207 9 2	6,207 7 4
270 0 0	7,648 13 6	2,365 0 0	23 17 5	169 4 3	...	1 17 0	1,514 4 10	31,321 13 11	539 2 10
...	1,009 15 0	...	9 15 0	7 16 6	...	0 4 5	4 6 7	2,567 19 11	18 3 8
180 0 0	8,846 10 8	380 0 0	254 9 8	164 11 8	0 10 0	1 9 7	91 13 2	20,946 12 9	1,482 1 1
8,656 19 9	236,967 14 9	60,670 0 0	407 11 3	404 3 2	195 8 0	95 0 0	4,899 6 3	611,383 4 7	48,518 9 1
264 15 0	10,221 16 9	500 0 0	124 4 4	254 10 5	0 7 6	1 11 5	132 6 1	29,421 10 11	3,524 1 3
...	1,387 19 5	...	67 13 4	...	0 10 0	...	30 7 2	3,731 9 1	1,038 6 9
200 0 0	2,919 18 8	471 0 0	359 13 6	340 11 10	...	3 12 8	229 19 5	14,201 4 5	2,084 5 4
29 0 0	3,755 19 7	1,314 0 0	10 10 9	...	...	0 0 2	89 9 2	8,994 2 3	147 8 10
457 0 0	31,218 18 1	12,998 0 0	225 18 3	449 11 3	0 10 0	7 13 7	1,247 19 7	79,163 5 11	5,590 11 11
1,348 12 4	48,649 18 10	47,736 0 0	319 15 4	796 1 5	85 1 0	93 11 4	911 1 0	164,130 9 6	19,739 7 11
528 11 6	10,714 9 6	3,580 0 0	118 17 9	72 2 0	13 9 6	...	1,332 11 7	41,113 1 3	4,607 2 3
25 0 0	10,345 16 4	1,620 0 0	57 1 2	73 19 9	0 18 6	0 9 10	184 13 8	25,221 19 9	1,521 7 5
75 0 0	5,867 7 4	...	40 0 0	16 0 0	...	4 5 1	98 16 9	13,311 0 11	21 10 0
331 16 0	1,821 15 4	...	214 0 0	...	0 2 6	...	171 13 0	11,017 18 11	965 12 10
516 0 2	27,962 6 7	15,050 0 0	85 8 3	122 19 2	3 7 0	19 16 6	304 17 9	82,959 11 1	6,096 14 1
370 19 2	5,580 13 9	850 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	3 0 0	186 0 3	13,535 8 5	525 7 2
237 12 1	7,217 12 7	1,100 0 0	6 4 6	107 13 6	0 7 6	2 2 7	138 19 9	16,931 5 7	2,775 9 7
26,896 6 4	861,078 4 8	270,686 15 6	9,654 19 3	6511 13 11	422 4 6	437 3 7	29,461 14 10	2,371,819 10 8	162,591 18 3

SCHOOL BOARDS'

III.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME,
ended the 15th May 1899, Published under

EXPENDITURE.

Balance overdrawn on 15th May 1898.	Expenses incident to the Election of the Board.	Salaries of Officers of the Board.	Salaries of Teachers.	Purchase of Land, and Erection, Enlarge- ment, or Alterations of School Buildings.	Printing, Postages, Adver- tising, and Other Charges.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13,847 3 10	—	3,901 9 6	97,870 2 7	32,026 17 7	902 15 6	5,669 11	74,518 18 11
6,775 13 9	...	1,529 12 9	30,092 0 2	1,943 18 6	324 5 0	1,613 9 10	1,416 18 7
9,790 4 1	...	2,760 17 3	67,282 13 2	14,093 9 6	573 15 6	4,057 16	92,816 3 3
1,939 8 1	...	864 17 10	21,377 17 6	3,273 3 1	154 19 8	881 2 11	708 13 2
865 5 5	...	556 1 11	10,884 14 7	253 18 6	81 8 7	337 14 5	377 16 9
38 19 5	...	196 10 0	5,848 5 3	713 11 9	36 2 11	306 5 1	343 19 0
2,517 4 4	...	565 7 10	12,940 0 2	604 14 10	105 4 6	561 10 2	477 0 5
188 13 5	—	355 11 0	9,805 16 7	30 9 3	97 7 4	1,168 7 1	589 11 0
4,573 0 0	...	1,316 15 0	31,749 6 5	6,346 11 1	346 3 8	1,486 7	21,475 13 16
3,453 11 1	...	1,211 18 0	23,722 12 1	3,657 0 9	137 13 1	1,046 2 4	864 6 7
1,496 9 8	...	6,190 14 8	133,500 4 11	28,286 2 4	1,284 8 1	11,079 15	69,109 17 2
890 5 9	...	607 19 0	14,374 17 10	965 12 0	191 17 10	520 10 1	729 8 1
4,976 16 0	...	2,568 4 0	62,118 17 2	12,216 19 3	514 13 3	2,650 1	22,831 0 3
15,432 18 6	16 18 0	2,041 11 1	85,758 2 10	6,346 7 3	785 15 5	4,635 11	44,354 16 4
1,564 15 4	...	683 7 3	11,863 19 2	2,336 8 1	116 1 11	371 13 8	574 18 7
7,880 19 6	...	1,471 1 1	29,297 7 10	5,109 13 4	407 10 10	1,638 10	11,470 0 3
872 10 6	...	621 1 9	11,064 17 3	2,067 4 1	137 11 8	475 5 0	335 5 4
46 16 4	...	85 10 2	1,710 16 8	...	14 13 3	80 11 9	58 9 6
1,159 14 6	...	632 15 6	14,292 18 11	693 2 9	91 11 2	582 19 9	836 11 0
17,442 4 3	10 0 0	15,770 5 8	312,143 14 4	77,933 0 6	3,503 8 6	17,774 16	730,304 15 9
2,485 9 1	...	865 9 8	17,008 0 9	2,834 2 11	148 8 11	941 18 5	686 19 6
773 15 8	...	133 11 0	2,317 16 5	289 11 6	13 3 4	81 7 9	76 5 11
2,096 17 2	...	875 16 0	2,623 12 7	268 9 3	31 17 6	350 1 9	314 11 8
284 19 6	...	329 2 0	4,836 8 2	1,043 11 7	26 7 10	159 4 10	138 13 4
4,368 7 7	...	1,359 12 11	40,059 4 0	12,866 5 2	449 4 0	1,727 16 10	1,541 14 11
26,433 5 1	—	3,651 18 9	66,962 16 0	33,135 18 6	814 4 9	2,453 19	25,072 3 7
4,973 12 10	...	1,656 7 2	25,197 11 1	2,447 15 5	202 16 10	1,351 14 10	927 12 3
862 18 10	...	786 10 0	15,330 8 6	1,972 4 0	110 15 0	587 2 2	418 13 11
120 4 1	...	413 1 8	7,619 7 3	638 7 1	62 3 2	364 8 4	342 7 10
1,192 7 4	...	484 8 11	7,230 18 8	360 10 2	86 3 5	323 16 0	361 19 11
5,643 13 7	...	1,770 2 6	38,441 19 10	13,180 14 4	428 13 7	3,360 2 6	1,530 9 2
841 19 10	...	446 8 3	8,237 19 11	1,067 12 3	68 17 0	356 11 11	186 16 19
2,237 4 6	11 11 1	477 13 3	11,333 15 5	1,134 0 0	93 11 5	349 16 10	477 6 4
147,685 12 11	38 9 1	57,872 14 10	1,240,434 9 1	274,536 7 7	12,408 4 6	69,236 19	765,760 17 5

EXPENDITURE, and LIABILITIES of SCHOOL BOARDS for the Year
Section 51 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.

EXPENDITURE.

Replacement of Furniture, & Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.	Fuel, Light and Cleaning.	Contributions to School Boards under Sec. 42.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Legal Expenses, and Expenses of Prosecutions.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4,834 14 0	8,325 14 7	654 3 3	10,698 13 11	11,779 8 11	93 2 4	6,832 13 5	201,455 9 11	7,595 19 0	374,153 11 6
1,655 2 7	1,844 15 8	290 16 3	2,136 1 10	2,910 13 5	55 19 10	634 17 10	58,224 6 0	1,696 3 11	68,653 10 9
3,996 18 2	4,868 15 8	136 10 9	5,407 7 1	7,655 13 4	185 15 10	2,572 2 9	126,158 8 1	12,885 13 9	175,670 11 3
984 7 2	1,176 5 11	120 4 6	1,561 15 0	1,866 14 4	75 5 3	349 5 10	24,323 19 0	2,364 0 7	45,620 19 0
526 2 6	675 8 5	...	717 2 4	920 0 9	12 6 6	128 18 3	16,337 18 11	837 2 8	19,664 2 6
388 0 4	419 8 11	34 14 1	497 13 2	703 5 4	0 8 6	180 16 5	9,690 0 7	233 13 6	15,394 10 5
966 13 5	625 5 1	91 14 7	1,178 18 0	1,183 14 10	37 10 9	369 14 9	22,114 18 10	987 13 6	35,387 17 11
446 15 0	977 16 10	...	893 15 8	1,106 18 3	50 16 5	155 1 3	15,919 4 1	965 7 7	25,303 4 8
2,078 0 6	2,767 11 2	682 12 10	3,940 0 0	4,367 0 3	21 3 1	2,001 13 9	62,991 18 9	365 2 9	118,639 12 5
1,133 9 0	1,499 17 2	6 17 0	2,183 11 6	2,749 2 11	45 18 7	685 17 2	41,407 17 3	2,877 15 2	66,916 9 5
4,961 1 11	18,971 15 9	330 8 9	17,324 7 11	23,984 15 2	197 12 4	8,039 5 5	259,706 19 6	9,048 6 7	561,831 1 10
698 8 8	1,046 19 9	353 18 9	1,255 2 1	1,626 14 8	22 6 11	499 19 1	23,675 0 6	2,702 12 4	37,329 15 3
4,534 7 1	5,098 7 0	287 0 0	6,337 19 1	7,628 7 3	132 5 10	1,675 3 8	113,580 0 4	10,028 17 10	186,261 7 2
4,159 7 6	7,287 9 5	189 5 5	9,817 7 9	11,278 5 3	123 11 2	2,680 16 6	165,698 3 8	1,662 19 9	293,162 15 7
628 5 7	771 10 2	99 8 6	1,248 19 8	1,527 18 8	22 4 6	392 9 6	22,061 14 7	787 7 4	37,458 17 3
2,099 11 0	1,606 9 2	62 18 8	2,232 13 9	2,687 1 4	78 15 5	1,275 2 9	57,337 10 0	3,077 6 6	69,842 6 6
763 13 7	723 5 3	171 14 3	1,074 14 4	2,548 13 9	96 6 11	125 6 8	20,977 10 4	883 6 5	29,966 8 6
74 7 6	104 11 4	7 16 6	60 9 2	113 1 5	12 8 6	50 13 11	2,440 4 10	145 18 9	1,723 0 5
692 15 9	833 0 10	180 8 1	599 1 11	1,341 13 2	6 15 2	313 16 10	21,716 4 4	712 9 6	18,077 6 3
23,146 9 0	27,727 1 0	722 16 9	64,492 11 9	52,333 4 4	1,123 7 11	13,238 10 8	638,606 1 11	21,395 11 9	1,621,878 19 10
1,128 7 0	1,223 2 2	241 15 5	1,254 2 11	2,211 8 7	63 0 7	612 6 0	32,689 9 5	256 2 9	38,740 6 7
56 7 5	196 2 0	...	263 1 10	196 0 6	6 3 6	149 18 10	4,552 5 8	317 10 2	8,408 19 2
517 19 4	617 0 8	340 11 10	358 16 2	332 1 2	5 17 3	178 4 9	16,459 17 1	826 12 8	12,494 9 8
169 12 11	368 16 9	40 15 8	314 15 6	680 2 3	2 2 0	208 4 3	8,564 16 7	576 14 6	9,946 19 11
2,374 15 11	2,985 15 11	523 13 7	3,418 9 11	5,214 12 2	193 3 5	3,349 1 7	81,441 17 11	3,331 19 11	115,891 10 4
6,743 9 2	6,139 16 3	733 0 5	9,166 0 4	9,069 10 0	856 7 8	3,887 8 10	178,619 12 7	5,250 4 10	328,148 17 10
1,805 16 10	1,137 16 11	72 2 0	1,595 11 8	1,649 8 6	61 15 0	1,033 13 1	44,112 14 5	1,607 9 1	53,134 7 3
921 10 4	1,089 8 2	96 11 9	1,040 12 5	1,717 12 6	40 7 6	230 6 1	25,215 1 2	1,528 6 0	30,887 19 5
638 0 1	540 6 8	16 0 0	722 5 9	1,134 7 0	43 4 1	224 10 8	12,763 13 7	563 17 4	20,313 11 10
419 18 8	341 11 9	1 11 2	468 8 6	369 11 8	12 13 5	66 13 8	11,595 13 3	387 18 6	13,639 15 3
2,050 15 11	3,186 5 4	114 10 3	5,320 17 3	6,649 5 6	133 4 4	1,704 2 4	83,628 16 5	6,427 8 9	163,647 5 8
206 12 3	366 7 7	...	721 5 5	586 11 6	16 19 4	192 4 4	13,398 6 5	662 9 2	21,115 3 9
700 12 0	610 11 1	265 12 10	683 5 6	960 5 6	56 13 1	333 8 9	19,595 8 2	111 7 0	22,220 3 11
76,402 8 0	101,154 9 4	6,869 3 10	148,880 19 1	172,025 4 2	3,410 12 11	54,352 3 7	2,431,066 19 1	103,345 9 10	4,640,675 19 0

SCHOOL BOARDS'

GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of INCOME.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Balance on 1st May 1898.	Contributions payable from Common Good of Burghs or other Funds under Section 46.	General Endowments.		Endowments specially destined.	
			(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
			Inalienable from the School or from Education.	Alienable from the School and also from Education.	Inalienable from the School or from Education.	Alienable from the School and also from Education.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
doon . . .	...	504 4 3	...	...	...	164 0 0
oath . . .	...	75 0 0	...	290 0 0	...	...
... . .	...	96 18 4	...	...	41 10 8	...
hla . . .	...	80 0 0	...	...	...	...
ander . . .	...	...	290 0 0	...	...	...
lfrice . . .	...	146 0 0	126 3 3	...	...	...
fermaline . . .	...	130 16 8	...	...	...	...
a . . .	16 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
burgh . . .	...	858 12 10	...	...	...	...
a . . .	149 10 3	128 8 6	...	...	27 6 6	...
lark . . .	4,158 14 8	...	...	...	180 0 0	...
lar . . .	268 2 3	200 0 0	...	...	169 17 11	...
ehiele . . .	70 11 4	...	...	...	...	...
gow . . .	1,527 5 7	570 8 0	...	...	...	...
snock . . .	1,166 2 7	146 0 0	...	...	46 3 8	...
ldington . . .	62 12 3	43 10 0	...	...	76 6 6	...
alton . . .	...	...	50 4 1	...	...	...
rick . . .	228 19 5	...	...	...	...	...
ne . . .	245 1 4	115 0 8	...	...	...	...
so . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
readdy . . .	494 8 11	114 0 0	...	...	100 6 2	...
headbriht . . .	...	224 9 2	...	...	200 0 0	...
llingow . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
stroec . . .	88 0 8	180 0 0	...	...	66 19 0	...
th Berwick . . .	101 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
aley . . .	5,920 7 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	87 0 0
bles . . .	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...
th . . .	...	270 9 4	...	94 6 0	69 15 0	...
llag . . .	...	280 6 8	191 4 10	23 0 0	267 10 6	...
Total	14,509 14 9	4,227 12 8	667 12 2	406 5 0	1,378 8 5	251 0 0
Balance on 1st May 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of STATEMENTS of INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and
EXPENDITURE.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Balance on 15th May 1898.	Salaries of Teachers.	Enlargement of School Buildings.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Fuel, Light, and Cleaning.	Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings and Furniture.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen . . .	122 17 9	8,299 12 5	...	165 1 3	650 17 4	268 16 11
2. Arbroath . . .	1,016 9 10	1,741 6 11	78 17 7	24 11 11	106 18 9	40 4 9
3. Ayr . . .	860 12 6	3,009 15 0	...	25 3 3	169 5 5	35 16 0
4. Brechin . . .	...	956 16 8	...	46 2 8	24 10 0	15 10 0
5. Callander . . .	292 0 9	406 0 11	12 15 3	26 3 6	38 8 9	1 15 0
6. Dumfries . . .	706 6 2	2,422 15 10	4,172 19 8	430 9 2	199 14 9	82 17 4
7. Dunfermline . . .	11 2 4	1,088 17 2	...	34 15 2	62 16 9	58 7 0
8. Duns . . .	...	655 7 0	810 6 1	121 19 5	40 15 0	15 4 0
9. Edinburgh . . .	1,945 5 0	5,439 16 1	...	98 3 7	249 9 4	224 2 2
10. Elgin . . .	...	1,132 16 5	...	24 16 6	70 8 3	30 4 2
11. Falkirk . . .	...	1,845 5 11	8,055 9 6	90 12 8	225 4 6	83 9 1
12. Forfar . . .	...	1,036 2 1	...	14 8 10	35 10 0	12 3 1
13. Galaahiel . . .	...	444 6 8	...	18 19 4	22 11 1	16 19 6
14. Glasgow . . .	...	7,631 6 7	12,500 0 0	215 2 7	428 11 8	88 0 8
15. Greenock . . .	...	2,590 9 6	339 7 8	38 8 2	156 8 8	186 14 6
16. Haddington . . .	...	741 11 4	...	21 10 2	64 17 8	16 16 9
17. Hamilton . . .	152 15 4	2,128 15 1	...	100 12 3	119 7 0	147 8 8
18. Hawick . . .	...	623 15 5	...	30 3 6	17 2 0	16 0 6
19. Irvine . . .	...	1,053 13 3	...	43 9 5	11 11 4	34 12 0
20. Kelso . . .	485 18 4	1,018 10 3	...	56 17 11	42 2 3	62 5 10
21. Kirkcaldy . . .	...	1,473 8 0	...	83 6 0	78 11 3	38 11 0
22. Kirkcudbright . . .	...	953 7 10	...	15 7 0	28 18 7	5 13 2
23. Linlithgow . . .	...	452 18 11	...	13 19 5	20 14 2	4 0 8
24. Montrose . . .	...	1,573 0 0	...	106 5 8	104 0 1	46 1 8
25. North Berwick . . .	...	303 0 3	180 0 0	29 7 4	15 14 2	...
26. Paisley . . .	...	2,513 0 3	2,864 16 1	53 13 10	263 13 4	16 12 6
27. Peebles . . .	354 7 7	805 16 7	...	31 19 1	93 3 11	11 16 9
28. Perth . . .	455 9 5	3,222 0 6	...	116 16 5	243 6 8	228 6 8
29. Stirling . . .	566 10 4	2,697 14 3	...	102 8 9	177 2 11	206 11 7
Total . . .	6,969 15 4	58,201 7 1	26,014 11 10	2,175 14 4	3,776 15 7	1,996 1 11
Deduct balances overdrawn on 15th May 1898 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

LIABILITIES of HIGHER CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOLS for the Year ended the 15th May 1899.

EXPENDITURE.

	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Expenses Incident to Annual Examina- tion.	Printing, Postages, Advertising, &c.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in hand on 15th May 1899.	Liabilities on 15th May 1899.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	556 0 0	534 17 4	293 13 8	...	78 8 3	218 6 7	11,188 11 6	237 4 10	19,552 13 8
2.	379 11 2	271 3 6	116 7 6	2 18 3	16 14 5	19 3 9	3,814 8 4	74 3 7	11,317 15 1
3.	202 17 10	247 1 8	79 3 2	18 13 2	39 19 3	146 4 1	4,834 11 4	...	6,110 19 10
4.	...	..	21 2 6	3 2 7	4 15 6	12 18 0	1,094 17 6	...	...
5.	76 0 9	48 10 11	43 17 6	...	5 19 6	9 9 0	961 1 10	...	2,528 13 6
6.	388 9 7	270 0 0	63 12 7	17 9 10	64 3 2	74 7 1	8,893 5 2	...	16,931 13 5
7.	...	...	13 19 11	1 0 0	28 14 4	71 0 0	1,370 12 8	109 16 2	...
8.	20 19 5	44 11 6	18 8 3	5 5 0	23 6 4	48 11 2	1,804 13 2	33 4 9	755 8 6
9.	282 1 7	283 0 1	268 15 6	1 7 0	108 8 7	774 11 4	9,670 0 3	...	9,371 2 0
10.	103 8 0	87 10 0	84 15 11	...	63 4 1	63 9 4	1,660 12 8	299 3 11	3,510 11 6
11.	377 0 0	240 0 0	159 4 0	48 16 6	40 18 8	113 4 11	11,379 5 9	...	16,798 7 11
12.	46 8 0	80 0 0	8 12 3	...	1 9 3	0 16 10	1,235 10 4	198 18 2	1,360 0 0
13.	9 9 5	17 15 4	18 5 5	...	12 9 6	21 9 7	582 5 10	83 6 1	266 9 4
14.	1,395 9 0	1,130 0 0	830 7 7	20 14 9	179 11 6	62 17 0	23,982 1 4	1,527 5 7	39,910 0 0
15.	248 3 5	148 19 10	147 3 8	...	38 0 11	285 8 10	4,117 5 2	988 15 0	6,088 18 3
16.	83 5 4	51 7 5	34 6 7	...	13 12 6	9 14 8	1,037 2 5	140 4 4	2,180 0 2
17.	26 8 4	33 6 8	75 9 2	2 13 8	102 14 4	67 9 8	2,957 0 2	...	1,902 15 4
18.	...	...	71 12 1	5 18 0	10 1 4	13 8 11	788 1 9	362 19 2	...
19.	9 1 8	...	21 17 10	...	32 1 1	51 14 8	1,259 1 3	24 17 4	235 0 0
20.	51 15 6	54 6 0	29 15 6	2 2 0	21 15 5	27 6 2	1,852 15 2	...	1,753 3 9
21.	...	...	34 19 4	...	...	461 0 4	2,169 15 11	490 18 3	...
22.	...	...	4 11 4	...	10 4 7	30 8 2	1,048 10 8	...	...
23.	...	...	58 12 6	...	6 8 10	32 18 6	589 13 0	...	19 13 4
24.	29 2 5	30 0 0	48 10 3	...	43 5 6	103 0 3	2,063 5 10	58 4 6	690 0 0
25.	79 6 3	72 0 0	...	...	5 12 0	1 8 0	686 8 0	...	2,316 6 3
26.	246 10 9	300 0 0	115 5 6	21 4 10	57 0 9	78 10 0	13,531 7 10	2,995 19 9	14,100 0 0
27.	22 10 7	25 0 0	4 1 11	...	12 8 2	16 13 4	1,382 17 11	...	962 4 6
28.	318 19 10	268 0 0	103 6 5	5 5 0	45 18 10	156 2 0	5,161 11 9	...	11,354 10 2
29.	83 15 10	98 16 0	57 1 2	12 0 0	32 13 11	246 2 11	4,278 17 8	...	2,878 12 11
	5,036 14 8	4,330 6 3	2,327 19 0	168 10 7	1,100 0 6	3,217 15 1	125,215 12 2	7,625 1 5	172,904 19 5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,969 15 4	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,245 16 10	...	...

SCHOOL BOARDS' ACCOUNTS.

PAYMENTS by TOWN COUNCILS from Common Good of Burghs,
or other Funds, under Section 46.

To Public Schools.		And, To Higher-Class Schools.	
.	£119 0 0	Aberdeen	£204 4 2
.	19 0 0	Arbroath	75 0 0
.	110 0 0	Ayr	96 13 4
.	39 0 0	Brechin	20 0 0
.	30 0 0	Dumfries	140 0 0
.	17 9 11	Dunfermline	120 16 8
.	190 0 0	Edinburgh	245 12 10
.	80 0 0	Elgin	122 8 6
.	88 0 0	Falkirk	0 0 0
.	116 0 0	Forfar	200 0 0
.	40 0 0	Glasgow	570 0 0
.	61 10 0	Groenock	145 0 0
.	35 0 0	Haddington	49 10 0
.	35 0 0	Hamilton	0 0 0
.	222 11 0	Irvine	115 0 0
.	40 0 0	Kirkcaldy	114 0 0
.	40 0 0	Kirkcudbright	224 2 2
.	28 7 9	Montrose	180 0 0
		Paisley	80 0 0
		Peebles	100 0 0
		Perth	276 2 4
		Stirling	220 8 8
Total	£1,146 18 8	Total	£4,227 12 8

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SECONDARY EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1900,

BY

SIR HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B.,

ON THE

INSPECTION OF HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS,
AND THE EXAMINATION FOR
LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT for the year 1900 by SIR HENRY CRAIK, K.C.B., on the
Inspection of HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS AND THE EXAMINATION
FOR LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

MY LORDS,

25th August, 1900.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships my ninth special Report upon the Inspection of Higher Schools, and upon the Leaving Certificate Examination.

As previous reports have shewn, the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, provides funds for the purposes of this inspection and examination. It has thus far been possible, in all ordinary cases, to relieve the schools (except to a certain extent those under private management), and the candidates at the Leaving Certificate Examination, from the fees formerly exacted; but, in view of the increase of the work, it may be necessary, in spite of every effort to curtail expenses, to make such a charge, in order to prevent an undue deduction from the amount available for distribution for secondary education.

INSPECTION.

The higher schools inspected, under your Lordships' authority, were this year 87 in number, of which 32 are higher class public schools under the management of school boards, 25 are endowed schools, and the remainder are schools under private management—whether that of a governing body or a proprietor.

I have explained in previous reports the methods adopted in regard to the inspection of higher schools. That was begun in 1886, and there is abundant evidence to prove that it has had a good effect in raising the standard of higher education in Scotland. By means of it, attention ought to be quickly directed to any defects in method and organization. It has helped to show the difference between sound and specious work, and I trust that this result has been obtained with as little friction as possible, and that the authority of the local governing body, as well as the distinctive methods pursued by the staff of each school, have been duly respected. Our experience shows that no system of judging schools solely by the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination, without the further test of inspection, would be satisfactory. The Inspectors have been encouraged to confer with the local authorities as to methods of instruction, to point out weaknesses, to show how defects might be removed, and to indicate the direction in which the curriculum might be most effectively developed. We have abundant evidence that such conferences have proved useful to managers and teachers, and the Inspectors have by means of them acquired new insight into the methods and aims of the schools. It must be noticed that an Inspector may often find it expedient to indicate defects rather than to report in distinctly condemnatory terms of the work of a school. It is the duty of the authorities of each school to study the reports with care, in the light of their own knowledge of local circumstances, and to act upon their own judgment in regard to the steps necessary to remedy any defects indicated. Nor is it less essential that these authorities should turn

their attention to the various developments that in recent years have been given to secondary education, if their school is to keep pace with the requirements of the day.

The instances, which were not uncommon in the earlier years of inspection, where a school had become thoroughly inefficient by defects in methods or by unwillingness to deal courageously with a system which required radical reform, have practically disappeared. The annual inspection has applied a stimulating criticism to all the schools, has given rise to a healthy public opinion in regard to them, and has, in combination with the Leaving Certificate Examination, made it almost impossible for a school to maintain its place if it fails to keep in touch with the general advance in efficiency.

While it is important to maintain a high standard throughout the various schools, it is not the aim of the inspection to mould the schools according to one uniform type. The new code gives very wide discretion to the Managers of Secondary Departments connected with State-aided schools. In regard to the Higher Class Schools your Lordships have always desired that local authorities should feel themselves free to vary the curriculum according to local needs; and while an occasional suggestion may be given, such suggestions are not intended to limit the initiative or the responsibility of local managers. The chief aim in the selection of Inspectors is to obtain the services of those who, without being exclusively attached to special methods, have had experience in scholastic affairs, whose qualifications as to knowledge are well established, and who have the tact necessary to pronounce a candid judgment on a school without unduly trenching on the functions and responsibilities of managers and teachers. Provision has been made for a certain continuity of judgment by allowing the same person to visit a school several times, while criticism from a fresh eye has been secured by altering the Inspector, in the case of each school, from time to time. Hitherto it has been the custom to invite the authorities of the various schools to suggest suitable dates for the inspection. Under this arrangement it is sometimes necessary for an Inspector to pay, at short intervals, two or three visits to the same district or even to the same town. It may in the future be more convenient to allow the initiative to rest with the Department, final details being settled, as heretofore, by correspondence between the school managers and the individual Inspectors.

While absolute discretion has, as usual, been given to the Inspectors in regard alike to the methods of examination followed, and to the points selected for particular observation, it has this year been found desirable to ask them to direct special attention to the pronunciation of Modern Languages, an aspect of the teaching that only admits of being adequately tested orally. At the same time local managers were informed that no leaving certificates in French or German would be issued to candidates from schools where the report of the Inspector showed that this point had been neglected. It is so far satisfactory to find that in no case has an Inspector's report been sufficiently unfavourable to call for the withholding of Certificates. It is, however, only too plain that many teachers do not yet fully realise how extremely important this side of Modern Language study is from the educational no less than from the practical point of view.

On the whole, the progress which has been made in recent years is very satisfactory, but there are many points in regard to which further improvement is to be desired. The premises of the higher schools do not in all cases compare favourably with those of elementary schools,

the standard of which has in recent years been greatly raised. There are certain cases in which, by a liberal expenditure from the rates, or by private generosity, admirable premises have been erected for the High Schools, and the result has been a marked advance in the prosperity of the schools. It is gratifying to find that the number of such cases is increasing. But School Boards still frequently show a certain timidity about incurring such expenditure from a fear that it may be considered to be a matter which interests one class only, and not the whole community. This is a matter which can be altered only by an improved public opinion; but while no error can be greater than that of unduly multiplying the number of Higher Class Schools, and thus producing a wasteful overlapping of agencies, yet it is to be hoped that the constituencies will become convinced that adequate provision for higher education is by no means a matter of interest to one class alone, but is of the most vital importance to every section of the community; that wise expenditure in this direction from local resources will be productive of great benefit, and will ultimately prove of the greatest profit to the inhabitants of the districts prepared to face it; and that no expenditure is more efficacious than that which develops the equipment of Higher Class Schools, devoted mainly to secondary education in its various branches. Recent legislation has made further grants available for these schools: but whatever help in money, or through inspection and advice, may be given by the central authority, it is impossible to dispense with the essential element of local effort. I am glad to say that in several cases School Boards have taken a high view of their duties, and, in face of serious difficulties, are making earnest endeavours to promote the efficiency of the secondary schools under their charge. In other cases support has been wisely given to them by neighbouring districts, and it is earnestly to be desired that such measures of co-operation should be adopted in a larger number of cases. This would be one of the most efficacious influences for maintaining the high traditions of Scottish education and enabling it to expand so as to meet the advancing requirements of our own day.

The grant for Secondary Education, available under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, has again been distributed amongst the various counties and larger burghs in proportion to population, and its allocation has been arranged in schemes drawn up by the Secondary Education Committees (first elected in 1893), and sanctioned by the Department. As pointed out last year, the Minute of 10th June, 1897, to some extent checked the tendency to dissipate the grant in small payments over a large number of schools, the primary function of which is elementary rather than secondary education, and which should look for assistance rather to grants under the Code than to this special fund. It is matter of regret, however, that this tendency still prevails to a considerable extent, and that payments have been made to schools of a lower grade, by means of which they are encouraged to retain scholars who would, with more benefit both to themselves and to the educational provision of the district, resort to the Higher Schools. It is greatly to be desired that the grant should as far as possible be devoted to the development of the scope and the improvement of the equipment of carefully selected schools, and to providing means whereby promising scholars from other schools should be enabled to take full advantage of the opportunities open at the selected schools.

The new grant under the Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1898, has placed further funds at your Lordships' disposal for the assistance of the Higher Class Schools. The important function which

these schools have hitherto performed in Scottish Education can hardly be denied; and it is to be hoped that, in view of the more liberal grants which the Code now offers to the secondary departments of schools aided from the Parliamentary vote, the limited grant now set apart for the Higher Class Schools will not be grudged to them. In particular, it should be noticed that the claims of scientific teaching as a part of secondary education are rapidly advancing, and the provision of adequate apparatus for such teaching, and the employment of a sufficient staff of specially qualified teachers, impose burdens which can hardly be met by local effort alone.

In regulating the distribution of this grant under the Minute of April 27, 1899, the Department, while allowing full liberty of suggestion to local managers, has consistently endeavoured to secure that the money allocated should be expended in a manner directly tending to increase the efficiency of the schools that participate. Claims on behalf of 55 schools to share in the grant under paragraph 3 of the Minute have been conditionally allowed, and in most cases the grant has been paid. In determining the amount of grant to be awarded to each school a comparatively small sum of fixed amount has been increased according to (1) the number of scholars over 12 years of age in average attendance, and (2) the proportion which the expenditure upon Higher Class Schools from the rates bears to the total valuation of the district. The grant to each school has further been kept within the maximum and minimum limits of 750*l.* and 300*l.*

It is, however, matter of regret to find that where liberal educational provision has been made, the Inspectors have so often to lament that the pupils are withdrawn at an age too early to benefit fully by it. This is borne out by the table printed on the following page, and is, indeed, one of the most serious difficulties against which secondary education in Scotland has to contend. The only remedy for it lies in the growth of a more enlightened public opinion. It is not uncommon to see comparisons drawn between the results achieved by secondary schools in Scotland and in Germany. Such comparisons are altogether unfair, inasmuch as they ignore the difference in the conditions that prevail. So long as the Scottish lad continues to leave school two or three years earlier than his German contemporary, so long must the responsibility rest not upon teachers, but upon parents. I have previously had to remark somewhat severely upon the pernicious habit of allowing scholars to begin the summer holiday before the close of the session; but it is satisfactory to be able to state that this habit is less common than before. This denotes an improvement in the estimate of the value of educational opportunities, and it may be hoped that the improvement will continue, and that the advantage of some prolongation of the school course will be recognised.

One circumstance to which the Inspectors frequently advert as a serious hindrance to efficiency shows no sign of diminution. This is the fact that scholars who come to the secondary schools from the State-aided schools are not always fitted by previous education to take their places in the same class with those who have had the advantage of being trained with a view to higher education. This tendency is found to be largely increased by the bursaries and free places which are provided, out of the amount available for secondary education, for scholars from elementary schools. The presence of such children in these higher schools ought certainly to be encouraged in every way, but it is much to be desired that there should be means for sending them to the Higher Schools at an earlier age. On the other hand, the

desired adjustment might to some extent be effected, particularly in those Higher Schools which receive a large proportion of their pupils from elementary schools, by delaying somewhat the stage at which the special subjects of secondary education are taken up, and giving more time to the perfecting of their pupils of from 10 to 12 years of age in English and Arithmetic. There is good reason to think that by following this course the ultimate progress of the pupils in subjects of secondary education will not be retarded. In any case the managers of the Higher Schools will find it to their advantage to make some provision for giving them special training when they are first drafted into the school. As a rule, such children are of good capacity, and come to the school with earnest purpose of profiting by it, and it is probable that a comparatively short period in a preparatory class will enable them to take their places, with mutual advantage, side by side with the scholars who have been in the secondary school from an earlier age. Something, too, might be done to mitigate the evil by friendly conferences between the District Inspectors and the head masters of the secondary schools. I find that in one or two cases such conferences have already been held with good results.

STATEMENT for the year 1898-99, showing the Number of Pupils of various age on the School Roll, and the Average Attendance in Higher Class Public and Endowed Schools in Scotland claiming Grant under paragraph 3 of the Minute of 27th April 1899.

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			ENDOWED SCHOOLS.			PUBLIC AND ENDOWED SCHOOLS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Pupils— Under 12 years -	1,308	801	2,109	1,752	1,261	3,013	3,060	2,062	5,122
Between									
12 and 13 years	530	351	981	714	327	1,041	1,294	678	1,972
13 and 14 years	547	597	1,444	826	517	1,343	1,673	1,114	2,787
14 and 15 years	977	738	1,715	1,046	536	1,582	2,023	1,274	3,297
15 and 16 years	698	615	1,313	651	455	1,106	1,349	1,070	2,419
16 and 17 years	365	333	698	362	365	727	727	698	1,425
17 and 18 years	104	202	306	131	221	352	235	423	658
18 and 19 years	55	116	171	48	94	142	108	210	318
Over 19 years -	42	85	127	41	90	131	83	175	258
Over 12 years -	3,068	3,087	6,705	3,819	2,805	6,424	7,487	5,642	13,129
On Roll (Grand Total) -	4,976	3,838	8,814	5,571	3,866	9,437	10,547	7,704	18,251
In average attend- ance (under 12).	-	-	1,836	-	-	2,745	-	-	4,631
In average attend- ance (over 12).	-	-	6,068	-	-	6,001	-	-	12,064
In average attend- ance (Total) -	-	-	7,949	-	-	8,746	-	-	16,695

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

I have to report an increase in the number of candidates presented for examination. The number last year was 15,377, this year it is 3939.

16,771. There is still need for the exercise of greater discrimination in the selection of candidates, many of whom are presented each year with totally insufficient preparation.

The number of separate papers worked by these candidates was 54,325, as against 51,052 last year. Of these 21,086 papers represented 5,307 candidates from 83 Higher Class Schools, and the remainder (33,239 papers worked by 11,464 candidates) were taken by pupils from 348 higher departments of State-aided schools and by pupil teachers. From the decrease of nineteen in the number of schools from which pupil-teachers only were presented, it would appear that pupil teachers are now more frequently presented as *pupils* of Higher Class schools or of higher departments of State-aided schools. There has been an increase of 1,220 in the number of papers taken by candidates from Higher Class schools, and of 2,053 in the papers taken by candidates from State-aided schools.

The examination began on the 20th of June and continued till the 28th of June. The papers worked were sent up day by day to the Department and distributed amongst the revisers. The work of revising over 54,000 papers, deciding doubtful cases, tabulating the results, and carefully verifying the whole, is a very large one; but the results were known and ready for communication to the schools on the 30th of July. It would not be possible to complete the work in shorter time with due regard to accuracy of results. With a view to such accuracy the time allowed for the revision of papers was last year considerably extended, and the extension has this year been continued.

The work of issuing the certificates (nearly 24,000 in number) has now been completed.

I may again describe the method followed in the examination, which is as follows:—The general supervision, the settlement of the standard of marking, the revision of the work of the examiners, and the decision in regard to doubtful cases, is carried on, for each subject, by one principal examiner, who, acting in conference with myself, is also responsible for drawing up the papers. For this work we have for the most part had the assistance, in each subject, of a professor in a Scottish University. I subsequently receive a report from each person who has taken part in the revision; and from these reports, and my own observation of the papers, many of which come before me personally, I am able to form a fairly accurate estimate of the general standard of work in the schools.

Believing that it may be useful for teachers to have some indication of the relative importance that is attached to the different parts of the examination, it has been thought well this year, in republishing the papers, to print opposite each question the maximum number of marks that the revisers were instructed to allow for it. It must not, of course, be assumed that these values afford an absolute index to what will be done in future years. Each paper as it is set must be carefully considered as a whole. Still the numbers as they stand will form a reliable guide to the general principles followed.

No pains are spared to secure the integrity of the examination, and amongst other precautions the Department is represented at each place of examination by a supervising officer, who is responsible for the custody of the papers, and is present during the whole of the examination. For the last three years I was able to report that the practice of copying was more rare, and this year I am glad to say that it shows the same tendency to disappear. Some evidence of the practice has been found in a few papers, but, with the exception of a limited number of

cases, I did not consider that it was sufficiently strong to justify any action being taken. It cannot be made too well known that if a candidate is proved, in any one of his papers, to have copied from another candidate, or to have had recourse to unfair means, the papers of that candidate, *in all subjects*, are disallowed. The moral influence of a school in which such things are found cannot be wholesome, and it is satisfactory to find that both managers and teachers have co-operated with the Department in marking their sense of dishonest practices. Candidates are warned before the examination that they must hold no communication whatever with other candidates, and that any candidate detected in so doing will be subject to instant dismissal from the examination room.

There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of passes obtained when all the subjects are reckoned. It is apparent from the reports received from many of the revisers, that a large number of candidates have been sent in who have not reached anything like the required standard, and that some school managers and teachers have not yet realised what that standard is. There have this year been one or two flagrant instances of such miscalculation which have reduced the general average. But I should like to think that, on the whole, careless presentation is diminishing, and I am glad to find that a practice which I have deprecated in previous reports as an abuse of the examination, viz., that of sending in candidates at 11 or 12 years of age, has largely disappeared.

In English, with an increase of 378 in the number of presentations, the percentage of passes has fallen from 54 to 48; while in French, with 7 per cent. of increase in presentations, the percentage of passes has increased by 4. In Greek and German the presentations remain at practically the same point as last year, but the percentage of passes has this year, in the former, risen from 56 to 69, while in the latter it has dropped from 70 to 65. In Latin, with an increase of 143 in the presentations, the percentage of passes has decreased by 1. The numbers presented in Arithmetic only have risen from 8,534 in 1899 to 9,191 this year, but the percentage of passes in this subject, which was 64 last year, now stands at 54. In Bookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic the presentations have fallen from 728 in 1898, and 674 in 1899, to 638 this year, and the percentage of passes, which was 56 last year, has now dropped to 41.

It is interesting to compare the results in each subject in the Higher Class schools and in the State-aided schools respectively, although it is essential to remember that this comparison does not take account of what is a very essential element in considering how far the certificates represent a comprehensive secondary education, viz., the number of individual scholars who take certificates in three or four subjects. As might be expected, the presentations in English and Arithmetic are most numerous in the State-aided schools, and the pupils in these schools make a fair percentage of passes in these subjects. In English the percentage of passes is 43, as compared with 58 in the Higher Schools, and in Arithmetic 53, as compared with 59. In Latin and Greek the numbers presented from the State-aided schools (1,267 and 254) are smaller than those presented from the Higher Schools (1,423 and 634), and the percentage of passes is also smaller (50 and 60 per cent., as compared with 65 and 73). In Mathematics 2,968 candidates from the State-aided schools make 53 per cent. of passes, while 2,494 candidates from the Higher Schools make 59 per cent. 4,391 candidates were presented in French from the State-aided schools, against 2,619 from the Higher Schools, and the percentage of

passes was 70 and 73 respectively ; while in German 1,527 candidates from the State-aided schools and 1,175 candidates from the Higher Schools produce percentages of passes of 64 and 67 respectively.

In view of the strong representations made in favour of the issue of Leaving Certificates, not in single subjects, but in groups, it has this year been decided as a preliminary experiment to begin by issuing such grouped certificates, in addition to any issued in single subjects. These Group Certificates will be issued to those candidates who have been receiving higher instruction for not less than four years in some recognised school, and who have obtained, during that period, certificates of the Higher Grade, or in Honours, in at least four subjects, of which one must be English, one an Ancient or Modern Foreign Language, and one Mathematics or, in the case of girls, Higher Arithmetic. Two certificates of the Lower Grade will, for the present, be accepted in lieu of the fourth certificate of the Higher Grade, and a Leaving Certificate in Science may replace a certificate of the Higher Grade in Ancient or Modern Foreign Languages. The Grade in which a candidate passes will be recorded on the certificate. Application for Group Certificates must be made by the official correspondent of the school concerned. Some little time will necessarily elapse before the list of such applications is complete. It is, therefore, as yet impossible to form any judgment as to the extent to which these certificates are likely to be taken advantage of. In the meantime the experiment is being most carefully watched.

Besides the detailed statistics of passes, it is necessary also to keep in view the general impression made by the papers on those who took part in the revision, from all of whom I have received careful reports. On the whole, all of these, while they point out features of marked weakness, are able to speak of improvement in certain directions. It is quite clear that the examination now powerfully influences the teaching in Scottish schools, and the extent to which candidates are presented proves that on the whole it has been found well adapted to the requirements of these schools. It must be remembered, however, that the examination is intended as a test of higher education only, and that it cannot be opened to those schools that present candidates only in Lower English and Lower Arithmetic. A few candidates have this year been rejected owing to the neglect of the school authorities to bear this rule in mind. The number of such rejections was, however, few, mainly because in admitting candidates the Department drew particular attention to the rule in all doubtful cases. It still appears, as I have remarked in previous years, that the candidates do well or ill according to schools rather than as individuals ; and not only is this so, but it is easy to see the strength and the weakness of whole classes of schools. The pupils of State-aided schools were admitted to the examination only some years after its original institution, and it is now possible to trace distinct lines of difference between the candidates from these and those from the Higher Schools. On the whole the candidates from the State-aided schools appear to pass with a narrower margin than those from the Higher Schools, even when a good percentage of the candidates pass. It would not be fair to draw any universal inference from this, because there are notable exceptions, and some of the State-aided schools give evidence of admirable work. But in the case of many of these schools the candidates are few and they make a very poor appearance, and it is impossible not to doubt the expediency of such schools attempting such work for a handful of scholars who gain little by it. The effort is laudable, but it scarcely repays the time and labour spent upon it. On

the whole, the best test of really efficient teaching is to be found in the work of those who gain the Higher Certificate. The Lower Certificate seems too frequently to be aimed at by those who have nothing but the most elementary and fragmentary knowledge of a subject; while in the case of the Honours Certificate, it must be remembered that this can be attained only by candidates of very considerable ability. A school, well equipped and well organized for the purpose of higher education, ought to aim at the Higher Certificate for all pupils of its upper classes, and ought not to find the standard too high for a considerable proportion of them. It ought not to be content with the Lower Certificate; but on the other hand, the Honours Certificate implies not only thorough teaching, but individual ability beyond the average.

In view of this, we cannot but make the fixing of the standard of a pass matter of most anxious consideration. It would be useless to aim at anything beyond the reach of schools of fair efficiency, otherwise we would inevitably discourage much deserving effort. The first and principal end of the Leaving Certificate Examination is to fix a standard for scholars who have gone through a course of secondary education, fairly suitable for the country generally, and neither to discourage schools by asking too much nor to degrade the certificate by bringing it down to the level of inadequate work. It is necessary to keep in view the fact that the certificate is accepted by many important public authorities, and not least by the Universities of Scotland, and while we must keep in view the schools first of all, we must not disregard the requirements of these public bodies, towards whom we necessarily incur a grave responsibility. I think we may fairly claim that, while guiding our course chiefly by the circumstances of the schools, we have not failed in the responsibility which we owe to these bodies.

The transference of Science and Art administration to this Department has led, as I mentioned last year, to an important development of the Leaving Certificate Examination by the inclusion in it of a test of the work done in Science in schools. The promising beginning made a year ago has shown satisfactory signs of further development, and there is little doubt that it will soon form an important part of the system. The number of schools presenting candidates shows a marked increase, while the percentage of successes remains practically unchanged. It may be well to say that the methods of examination differ in some important points from those regulating the system in regard to other subjects. The examination is chiefly oral and practical; and it is shaped in the case of each school by the curriculum of that school, steps being taken to secure that the curriculums on which pupils are admitted to the examination are of approximately equal value.

The following Table shows the general results of the examination in Science subjects:—

	Number of Schools presenting Candidates.	Number of Candidates.	Certificates Issued.
Higher Class Schools -	10	117	64
State-aided Schools -	2	9	6
Total - - -	12	126	70

The following are some of the special features of the examination in each subject:—

ENGLISH.

Lower Grade.		Higher Grade.			Honours.			Total Presentations.	Total Passes.	Percentage of Passes.
Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Lower Grade.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Higher Grade.			
6,719	2,354	3,430	1,246	1,156	554	114	275	10,763	5,145	48

In regard to the examination in English, I made some remarks in 1895 which it is unnecessary here to repeat, but which I would venture to recall to your Lordships' attention. I then pointed out that, however moderate might be our demands in the way of positive acquirement, this part of the examination called for a considerable amount of individual thought and intelligence, and that it must be understood that the standard necessary to secure a pass was something of a grade clearly distinguished from the highest of the elementary standards.

I called attention to the fact that here, perhaps more than in any other part of the examination, much depended upon the power of the candidate to do himself justice in the examination, and upon the extent to which that power has been developed by his education. But this power is one which it ought not to be difficult for the teacher to gauge; and, if more care were shown in the selection of candidates, many of those now entered for the examination would not be presented. The experience of past years ought now to have rendered the standard a matter of common knowledge, and it might fairly be expected that we should no longer find such evidence of a total misconception of the standard as is at present observed.

In regard to the Lower English I cannot report any striking success. The verdict of the Chief Examiner is, that the results are "fairly satisfactory" in some respects, but "disappointing" in regard to orthography, punctuation, composition and paraphrasing. Unfortunately these latter are precisely the parts of the work which are of first-rate importance. Full marks were seldom gained for dictation. Not a few pupils whose spelling was practically faultless so long as they were allowed to limit themselves to their own narrow vocabulary, broke down completely in dealing with less familiar words, even though these were not specially difficult. The main weakness revealed by the essay was not lack of ideas but a want of the power of clear expression. Such indispensable aids as paragraphing and punctuation were too often neglected. On the other hand, there were not wanting instances of the opposite extreme—essays where a fresh paragraph was opened for every sentence, and where commas were scattered with far too lavish a hand. I regret that there is no substantial improvement in the paraphrase. Grammar continues to be well taught, nearly every reviser reporting satisfactorily on the grammatical analysis. In the sentences set for correction the syntactical blunders were discovered by the great majority. Comparatively few detected the errors that offended against common-sense, or that involved the misuse of words. Literature, geography, and history were all very fair, but the sense of historical proportion is very inadequately developed in all save a very few cases. The worst feature of the examination is undoubtedly the lack of general intelligence, and of power of composition, shown in the

paraphrase and in the essay. I have before pointed out that these are the most essential parts of the examination, and I have referred to the encouragement given in the codes of recent years to the practice of training pupils from early years in the habit of simple composition. It may be hoped that in time this will lead to better results; but at present it is evident that composition is insufficiently taught in most of the schools, and that the power of grasping with intelligence the general drift of a passage is one in which the pupils generally are very defective.

The chief objects in the teaching of English as a school subject must be to acquire facility in the use of the language as an instrument, and a clear apprehension of it as a means of expressing lucid ideas: and, as an aid towards these, some knowledge of its structure and its growth is of great importance. But the formation of literary taste and the investigation of literary history are matters of far greater difficulty. To be of any value these must be based upon the general results of education, and upon carefully and slowly acquired love of the masterpieces of our literature. There is some danger of their becoming formal and artificial rather than real, if they are treated as ordinary school subjects. A positive distaste for them may thus be engendered to the lasting injury of the pupil. The inheritance which they offer is too valuable to permit any lack of caution in its treatment: and there may be room for doubt whether the appreciation of English literature has been materially enhanced by the increasing part which recent years have assigned to it in scholastic routine.

The habit of answering a larger number of questions than is permitted is one which ought not to be followed, and candidates should distinctly understand that it will not add to their chances of success. Strict attention to neatness of handwriting and of arrangement ought not to be forgotten. At present it is frequently neglected. There is another point to which many of the revisers allude, and this criticism is one that extends to all grades and to every subject. In spite of the efforts made by the Examiners to frame the questions in the simplest and most intelligible language, there are numberless instances of time being wasted and marks lost through candidates failing to do what is asked, or doing much more. Teachers should impress upon their pupils the necessity of carefully reading each question through before making any attempt to answer it.

In the Higher Grade, although there is little proof of marked excellence, yet a fair average is still maintained, and there has been decided improvement over a series of years. In its main features the work presents merits and defects corresponding to those already pointed out in connection with the Lower Grade papers. There is but little advance in knowledge of how to punctuate and to use the paragraph, a fact which bears out what I have so frequently said as to the defective teaching of composition. The paraphrase is again the weak point. There are many who do not seem to realise what a paraphrase is. They make no attempt to express the general drift of the passage in simple language. Instead, they deal with the extract piecemeal, and seemingly imagine that success consists in altering every word and expression of the original into something different, no matter how grotesque or artificial that something may be. In a word, the candidates have not, as a rule, gained such facility in composition, and such intelligent grasp of the meaning of literary language, as would prove their study of English to be a stimulating intellectual training. Although there is a great tendency to reproduce what must, to a large extent, be mere text-book knowledge, yet the amount of

information in regard to literature, history, and geography, which is shown is considerable. It is, indeed, surprising to find that so many of the papers reach almost the same level, and that the way in which the questions are dealt with shews so much similarity. This would seem to indicate the general use of text-books which proceed upon uniform lines. It is much to be desired that this part of education should prove more efficacious as a training of judgment, and a stimulus to some little independence of thought. Several revisers drew attention to the fact that Chaucer's Pilgrims and Shakespeare's heroes appeared to be more familiar to the candidates than the characters in the Waverley Novels. Other indications point to Scott's being less popular with boys and girls than he ought to be.

The result of the examination of the Honours Papers is this year decidedly less satisfactory. A marked increase in the number of entrants is accompanied by a marked decrease in the number of passes. There is some reason to fear that this is partly due to the competition among schools for Honours Certificates. It would be impossible to deprecate too strongly any tendency to measure the general efficiency of a school by the number of Honours Certificates gained. As I have repeatedly pointed out, these Certificates are meant to be a recognition of exceptional aptitude and ability in individual pupils. The percentage of passes in this grade is necessarily small, but those who obtain Honours may safely be said to have been well trained, and to have derived real and lasting benefit from the training. The revisers again report that undue special preparation for the examination has in many cases taken the place of sound and liberal training, and it should be understood that any symptom of this is fatal to a candidate's chance of success.

LATIN.

Lower Grade.		Higher Grade.			Honours.			Total Presentations.	Total Passes.	Percentage of Passes.
Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Lower Grade.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Higher Grade.			
1,705	832	813	360	195	172	42	126	2,690	1,555	58

In the Lower Latin there is considerable evidence of good drilling in the rules of grammar, but the candidates rarely show power of applying these rules in simple composition, are often very weak in grasping the meaning of a passage in translation, and rarely attempt to translate into good English. This varies, however, as between different schools: because in no subject is the contrast between different schools—much greater than that between individual candidates—more marked, and in no subject does really good teaching bear such direct and immediate fruit. With a single exception, to be presently referred to, the grammatical questions were well answered. It is to be regretted, however, that the rules of grammar seem, in many cases, to have diverted attention from the more interesting literary features of the language, and from its aspect as an instrument for attaining readiness in lucid expression, by the comparison of different idioms. The passage of prose set for translation was considerably better done than the passage of poetry, and it was in the latter that the absence of any

effort to write idiomatic English was most frequently conspicuous. Several revisers direct attention to the ignorance of even the elements of mythology. It was not uncommon to find points of translation missed through failure to appreciate the most obvious allusions. I spoke last year of signs of a neglect to teach quantities. That neglect was this year made painfully apparent through the insertion of a special question on the subject. Although the question was not altogether a novelty, it scarcely seemed fair to attach to it as yet more than a very small proportion of marks. But it should be understood that it may prove desirable to give more weight to it in the future. It was not in the special question alone that unfavourable results were produced by the neglect of prosody. An elementary acquaintance with the structure of elegiac verse would have saved many candidates from absurd mistranslations. I must again point out that one is led to the conclusion, from the frequent instances—especially in the case of girls—where French words were introduced into Latin sentences, that some of the pupils were allowed to take up a larger number of subjects than they could study with profit.

Most of these remarks apply equally to the Higher Grade papers. The standard for a pass has been kept high, and the fact that a considerable number reach it seems to prove that it is fairly well understood, and that many schools find it within their reach. This year there was too large a presentation of candidates who had no chance of passing, but the general level of those really qualified to attempt the examination is distinctly rising. It is satisfactory to find that an increasing interest is shown in some of the historical questions. The tendency to undue diffuseness is still very marked, although it is not so manifest here as in the Lower Grade papers. Candidates should be reminded that careful attention to the printed question is necessary; a careless misreading has in many cases led to the loss of marks.

In regard to the Honours papers, I am glad to be able to report a distinct advance. The percentage of passes remains very much what it was last year; but from a larger number of candidates we have received a smaller proportion of really weak papers. The most considerable improvement is in the answers to the questions on History and Literature. Last year I quoted at length some remarks by the Chief Examiner explaining the principles on which recommendations for an Honours Certificate are based. I trust these remarks have been carefully noted by teachers interested.

GREEK.

Lower Grade.		Higher Grade.			Honours.			Total Presentations.	Total Passes.	Percentage of Passes.
Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Lower Grade.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Higher Grade.			
554	339	289	113	98	65	10	55	888	615	69

It is satisfactory to find that in Greek the level of former years has been at least maintained. A falling-off in the number of entrants for Lower and Higher Grade indicates, I fear, some decline in the popu-

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measure owing to imperfect text-books; and those on Commercial French were unsuccessful.

In the Honours papers generally there are unfortunately no signs of improvement in quality, many candidates being presented without discrimination. The grammatical and literary answers were creditable; but the questions in French and English homonyms were not well answered, although less unsatisfactorily than last year. Candidates should be reminded not to answer more than the prescribed number of questions, and to make a point of attempting those which are indicated as essential.

Last year I mentioned that, as a test of French composition, we proposed this year to require candidates to write a French version of a short piece of English prose, which would be read out during the examination. The reports of the revisers show that there is but one opinion among them as to the great value of this test. The results, as might have been anticipated in the case of an initial experiment, varied considerably. In some cases they were surprisingly good, especially among candidates for Higher Grade and Honours Certificates. I hope it may not be long before we can reasonably ask advanced pupils to submit to an even more important test by requiring them to write down the substance of a story that has been read to them in French. There are obvious practical difficulties involved in such a step; but these need not necessarily prove insurmountable.

GERMAN.

Lower Grade.		Higher Grade.			Honours.			Total Presentations.	Total Passes.	Percentage of Passes.
Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Lower Grade.	Presented.	Passed.	Passed in Higher Grade.			
1,648	884	809	361	281	245	101	138	2,702	1,765	65

On the whole, while there are many defects in the German papers, the examination has been attended with a very fair measure of success. The percentage of passes has fallen slightly, owing doubtless to the presentation of insufficiently prepared candidates. The new test which I have described above was applied in German as well as in French. The results on the whole were hardly so good, several revisers drawing attention to the poverty of vocabulary, and the absence of any power of framing original sentences. The grammatical questions were again fairly answered, although many of the Lower Grade candidates had not been properly drilled. The Chief Examiner is able to speak of a very decided advance in translation from English into German both in the Higher and in the Honours Grade. Translation from German into English still shows lack of vocabulary and looseness of thought. The answers in Literature yield unmistakable evidence of cram, and the Commercial questions were uniformly answered in a very unsatisfactory way. However, there is proof of considerable earnest and painstaking work in this subject.

MATHEMATICS.

—	Presented.	Passed.	Per-centage.	Passed in Arithmetic only.
MATHEMATICS.				
Lower Grade (with Lower Arithmetic)	3,171	1,902	60	799
Lower Grade (with Higher Arithmetic)	811	470	58	83
Higher Grade	1,356	621	46	450
Honours	124	48	39	—
ARITHMETIC ONLY.				
Lower Grade	7,055	4,144	59	—
Higher Grade	2,136	856	40	—

MATHEMATICS.

—	Presented.	Passed with Distinction.	Total passes.	Per-centage.*
ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.				
Geometrical Conics	65	10	24	37
Analytical Geometry	134	20	64	48
Higher Dynamics	77	7	22	29
Elements of Dynamics	323	6	111	34

* No passes are reckoned in this percentage unless the candidates have also obtained a certificate in mathematics.

The following remarks (based upon the reports of the various revisers) represent the views of the gentleman who took the chief part in this branch of the examination:—

A gratifying feature in this year's examination is the progressive improvement reported by the examiners in nearly every subject. There is a distinct falling off in the number of candidates who are presented without any adequate preparation, while in the different subjects the instruction of the scholars seems to have fallen more into line with the requirements of the examination. The general neatness of the work is a satisfactory feature in the lower and higher grades, but there is room for improvement in this respect in the Honours papers. There are on the whole fewer instances, though still too many, of scholars being pushed on to study the higher parts of the subject before an adequate foundation has been laid in the groundwork, or being allowed to forget the elementary parts of the subject by the omission of the necessary revision. It seems probable that the results of the examination are gradually convincing teachers that such "cramming" is not the true path to success, and that more attention to the elements will in future lay a securer foundation for ultimate proficiency in the higher branches. As in former years, it is evident that success or failure is due far more to the teacher than to the individual scholar. The same merits and faults are found to run through all the papers of a school, and, where the teacher has insisted on careful arrangement of work and proper explanation of processes, the success of the scholars is as uniformly satisfactory as their failure is disappointing where slovenliness and disorder have been allowed to prevail.

LOWER GRADE.

Arithmetic.—Taken as a whole the work was creditable, showing that the principles of elementary arithmetic have been carefully taught, though sometimes in too mechanical a manner. The easier questions were well answered and the work was written out neatly and methodically. An elementary question on the meaning of a fraction was seldom properly answered, and still more seldom were candidates able to prove the legitimacy of cancelling. The question on the metric system was badly answered, showing that little or no attempt had been made to teach the values of the metric standards by any concrete process. A question on carpeting a room was seldom well answered, and it was clear that the simple geometrical ideas involved were not as a rule properly grasped. Those who illustrated their answer to this question by a figure were, however, generally successful, and it is to be regretted that this method is not more frequently adopted.

Algebra.—Viewed as a whole the work was of good quality, showing a practical grasp of the elementary principles of the subject, and the answer were generally written out with care and neatness. As a rule the equations (including the literal equations) were well worked out, except perhaps in the case of quadratic equations. In working these many candidates instead of completing the square, gave an answer by the aid of a formula, a method which does not entitle the candidate to full marks, even when the right answer is obtained, as it does not show the whole process. In very many cases, however, the formula was badly remembered and a wrong answer obtained, for which of course no credit could be given. A further difficulty was caused by the presence of a surd in the answer, as many scholars appeared to think that the surd must be eliminated, and broke every one of the ordinary rules in their efforts to do so. A direct question on surds was also badly answered. A question on theory produced unsatisfactory results, as many candidates did not answer the question asked but substituted the answer to a similar question which had not been asked. Only one or two were able to prove a rule by the aid of symbols. A good many absurd answers to a problem on the ages of a father and son might have been detected by the candidates, if they had thought of verifying whether their results fulfilled the conditions of the problem.

Geometry.—The work was, as a whole, satisfactory. Definitions, however, were not well-known, a very large number of the candidates being unable to define a straight line, while the definition of a circle was often incomplete. The propositions were usually written out neatly and clearly, and the references required in the proofs were generally well given, though great differences existed between the different schools in this respect. The construction of a square was often spoilt by the introduction of matter requiring proof, as when a line was ordered to be drawn parallel to one line and perpendicular to another. Reflex angles were employed by candidates who evidently did not understand what was meant by the term. A fair amount of success was achieved in the solution of deductions. Failure in this respect was often due to want of practice in accurately drawing a figure from given conditions. Scholars should apparently have more practice in drawing figures accurately to scale by the aid of mathematical instruments, and should be taught to discriminate between accidental and essential features in their diagrams.

HIGHER GRADE.

Arithmetic.—The work showed, as a rule, good attainment, both as regards accuracy of calculation and general grasp of the subject. In many schools, however, the capacity for dealing with questions a little out of the beaten track was absent in a marked degree. This appears to indicate an unintelligent or mechanical system of teaching higher arithmetic in these schools, for occasionally a school would be found in which nearly all the candidates were able to deal effectively with those very questions. The point which appears to call for severest criticism is the treatment of decimal fractions. Terminated decimal fractions were often unnecessarily and most disadvantageously reduced to vulgar fractions, and where this was not done the decimal point was frequently omitted or displaced in the process of calculation. Division of decimal fractions by 7,000, 36,000, &c., was often performed by long division, numerous ciphers being unnecessarily introduced. It was clear that candidates have not sufficient confidence in regarding such an expression as £3241 as representing a definite sum of money in a form suited for arithmetical operations. Approximate calculation appeared to be little understood. Inattention to the wording of the question was too common. Thus in a question on stocks it was distinctly stated that brokerage was included in the price, yet many candidates added or

subtracted various fractional parts, as brokerage, whose work was otherwise correct. The instruction as to fair copies of rough work was often disregarded, the detailed work being cancelled without being reproduced.

Algebra.—The writing, arrangement and style were on the whole good, and the earlier questions were well answered by a large porportion of the candidates. In resolving expressions into factors many candidates failed to observe that their answers differed in dimensions from the given expression. Thus from 3 to 8 factors were given for an expression of the fourth degree. In the solution of equations marks were lost by insufficient attention to the imaginary roots, in Greatest Common Measure by incorrect work in the elementary processes, and in the identities by bad style. A fair proportion of the candidates gave correct answers to the questions on the theory of quadratics and on series. The answers to the final problem were often marred by clumsy and inaccurate work. A satisfactory feature was the occasional employment of more advanced methods, labour being saved by attention to symmetry, factors, etc.

Geometry.—The work was, as a whole, fair. In a large number of cases the handwriting was excellent, and both propositions and deductions were written out neatly and clearly and with all the necessary references. Sufficient attention was not, however, paid to the lettering of the figures so as to distinguish carefully between letters which are of similar shape. In some cases too the pages were overcrowded, a candidate unnecessarily beginning a new proposition near the bottom of a page when it would have been better to have turned over the page and thus saved a duplicate figure. Many candidates employed subsequent propositions in the proof of a proposition in Book III. In a proposition from Book IV. the construction was often omitted. The theorem concerning similar triangles was not well written out, and many scholars appeared to have no proper conception of the meaning of duplicate ratio. The deductions were hardly as often solved as might perhaps have been expected; this was probably due to the candidates overlooking the clue given by the proposition to which the deduction was attached as a rider.

Trigonometry.—The work sent in showed a distinct advance on that of previous years. The answers concerning formulæ were generally correct, and the solution of triangles was well done, but weakness was shown in identities, equations and mensuration, while a problem on the trigonometrical determination of a distance was hardly ever correctly worked out, though the figure was often well drawn. Some of the methods of proof given for elementary theorems were quite unsuited to the state of knowledge of the scholars who reproduced them.

Two faults were observable in a number of cases; the first is, that scholars have, to their educational disadvantage, been taught the more advanced part of the subject without sufficient drill in the elementary part, probably with a view to their taking this examination. This was shown by their using advanced formulæ while making ridiculous mistakes in elementary matters. The other fault, which is probably ultimately due to the same causes, is a tendency to manipulate the work so as to make it appear as if the desired result had been obtained, when the candidate must have known he had not honestly worked it out. It is evident that nothing could tend more to vitiate the value of mathematical training than this practice, which will evidently destroy the scholar's confidence in the results of his work.

HONOURS GRADE.

Algebra.—Owing either to the early age at which scholars leave school, or the limited time apportioned to mathematical study, very few candidates reach the standard of attainment desirable in the honours grade. In the case of some schools the work was altogether inadequate. In others the prescribed part of the subject had been carefully taught and to some extent grasped by the scholars. As a rule, however, the bookwork was rather carelessly written insufficient attention being given to detail, while but little originality was shown in the solution of problems. The equations, in particular, were poorly done. The work was also deficient in neatness, especially when compared with that of the lower grades. There was, unfortunately, a tendency to make a pretence of having obtained the required result when this was not justified by the candidates' work. This point should, in the interests of their scholars, receive very careful attention from all teachers of the subject.

Geometry.—The work showed that all, or nearly all, the prescribed bookwork had been read by the candidates. In some cases, however, it may be doubted whether their previous knowledge of geometry was sufficient to enable them really to profit by the higher developments. That this was often not the case

was made specially clear by the answers to the questions on Euclidian geometry, which, though good and careful in one or two schools, were too often careless or even unsound. In modern geometry the theorems of Ceva and Menelaus were well known, though they were occasionally written out in too contracted form. The same remark applies to the fundamental propositions and definitions in harmonic ranges, inversion and polars. The bookwork had been carefully learned and was generally well reproduced.

Trigonometry.—More care appears to have been taken in the preparation of candidates than last year, and, but for careless and untidy work, the answers of about two-thirds of the candidates might have been classed as good. In the answers to some of the earlier questions a very creditable mastery of methods and results was shown. Unfortunately want of confidence in their work and careless errors often caused scholars to abandon questions as hopeless at a point where, but for slovenly habits of writing and careless arithmetic, the problem would have been nearly solved. Many marks were also lost by want of explanation where explanation was evidently required. There were some instances of unfair work, and it is to be noticed that faults of this kind, when they occur, generally characterize the whole work of a school.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

Elementary Dynamics.—Definitions were in some cases inaccurate and in many cases loosely expressed. The necessary bookwork, which was on the whole fairly done, had not apparently been supplemented by sufficient practice in numerical examples. In many cases candidates who stated the laws of friction properly, failed altogether to apply them to a simple example. Some attention had been given to hydrostatics, but the fundamental principle of Boyle's Law did not appear to be understood, and few candidates solved the numerical example depending upon it.

Geometrical Conics.—Although no candidate showed marked excellence, yet the work was, as a whole, of satisfactory quality. The figures were in general carefully drawn, the propositions intelligently written out, and the deductions were in many cases successfully worked.

Analytical Geometry.—Excellentlly-prepared candidates were sent up from some schools, in other cases a few of the bookwork questions were well done, but difficulty was found in solving the riders, while some schools sent up candidates so badly prepared that in one case no marks whatever were obtained. On the whole a marked improvement was noticeable in the neatness and clearness of the figures and in the orderly manner in which the work was written out.

Higher Dynamics.—Speaking roughly, about two-fifths of the candidates who took this paper were not properly prepared to do so. The work of the others was fair, and might have been classed as good but for faults of slovenliness and bad expression. Most of the answers were of an elementary character, but there was less evidence of ignorance of simple ideas and less confusion between the different kinds of quantities than in former years. There was no question which was not solved by some of the candidates, and a fair number showed a thorough grasp of the subject; on the other hand, a considerable number, including some of the ablest, wrote out their work in slovenly, curtailed and inexact fashion, losing many marks thereby. This was particularly the case in the answers to the questions on uniform acceleration and centre of mass.

BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

Candidates were examined from 64 schools with the following result :—

Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
638.	259.	41.

Book-keeping.—The paper set this year differed somewhat from those set in recent years, as it was desired to test the candidates' knowledge of the subject without requiring so much clerical work as formerly, in order that every candidate should have time to frame the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet. Many candidates sent in excellent answers to the first part of the paper, showing that they understood the leading principles of book-keeping by double entry. The second part of the paper was not, however, so well done. The cash-books framed in columnar form were well drawn up and showed decided improvement on similar work in former years. The cash-books framed in simple form were not, however, well done, and this form of cash-book did not appear to be understood, although it is more commonly employed in actual practice. The third part of the paper was also disappointing; few even

attempted, and none gave correctly, the journal entries required to draw up the Profit and Loss Account. In that account items of expenditure were often entered on the revenue side, and in the Balance Sheet assets were sometimes entered among liabilities, and *vice versa*.

Commercial Arithmetic.—As in former years many candidates were presented who were quite unprepared for an examination of this character; in other cases the work was hurried and incorrect, but a fair proportion of the candidates showed a satisfactory facility, both in the exercises of addition and mental calculation of prices and percentages in the first paper, and also in the more advanced questions of the second paper.

Due notice will be given of the exact date of the examination next year, and it is necessary to call particular attention to the importance of sending early notice of the intention to present candidates. It is impossible to receive applications after the date announced.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
HENRY CRAIK.

*To the Right Honourable
The Lords of the Committee of Council
on Education in Scotland.*

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

GENERAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

UNDER

THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889.

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

ORDINANCES, MINUTES, CORRESPONDENCE, EVIDENCE,
AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1900.

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GENERAL REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners, under the Act of the fifty-second and fifty-third years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter fifty-five, intituled "An Act for the better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland," beg leave humbly to lay before Your Majesty the following Report :—

The Act received the Royal assent of the 30th of August 1889, but, except with regard to certain provisions, it did not come into operation till 1st January 1890. Amongst the provisions which came into force immediately on the passing of the Act was that by which we were directed to regulate the time, place, and manner of election of the three additional Assessors in the University Courts, which the Act provided should be elected by the General Councils of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. These regulations we framed and issued to the Universities on 21st October 1889.

By certain sections of the Act, and in particular by the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sections, our powers as Commissioners were prescribed and defined. These included the arrangement of the Financial affairs of the Universities, including the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant of £42,000 a year, and the regulations for the granting of Pensions to Principals and Professors, the regulation of the manner and conditions in and under which Students should be admitted to the Universities, of the Course of Study, manner of teaching, and of examinations for Degrees, the revision of Foundations, the foundation of new Professorships and Lectureships, the regulation of the admission of Women to graduation, and of many other matters specified in the Act. We have already laid before Your Majesty a Special Report on the investigation we were directed to hold with regard to the Subscription of Tests by Principals, Professors, and other University officers.

By the thirteenth section it was enacted that our powers as Commissioners should be in force until the first day of January 1892, and that it should be lawful for Your Majesty, by Order in Council, to continue them for such time as Your Majesty should think fit. The powers with which we were thus invested were of a very extensive character. The Legislature accordingly provided that full publicity should be given to our Ordinances, and ample opportunity of objecting to them before they should obtain the force of law. The various stages through which it was required that every Ordinance should pass caused considerable delay in the course of our proceedings. Partly from this cause, partly in consequence of the large range of subjects with which we had to deal, but mainly because of lengthened discussions and litigation which we shall explain in detail later on, with reference to the incorporation of Dundee College with the University of St Andrews, it was found necessary, under the provisions of the Act, to continue

our powers until the first of January 1898. Our minutes show that we have held two hundred and fifty-one general meetings; in addition to these there have been numerous meetings of Committees specially appointed for collecting information, and for the arrangement and preparation of business. The Report of Your Majesty's Commissioners on the Scottish Universities issued in 1876 was accompanied by a body of evidence so full, so varied, and so authoritative that we were relieved to some extent of the duty of summoning witnesses before us. Since the date of that Report, however, academic opinions had received new exponents, some questions had claimed increased public attention, while on others views had been modified: in consequence, we have received many hundred printed memorials and representations, and have had information laid before us by about three hundred gentlemen, in addition to those who gave evidence, on the Subscription of Tests, and the University Training of Teachers. We have issued one hundred and sixty-nine Ordinances, which have all received Your Majesty's approval.

See Appendix to
Special Report on
Tests, and pp.
289-292 of
Appendix to this
Report.

In this Report we propose to explain generally the nature and effect of the Ordinances which we have issued in the exercise of our powers, and the position in which the Universities have been placed by the combined operation of the Statute and of our Ordinances.

University Court.

Changes of considerable importance in the constitution of the Universities of Scotland have been introduced by the provisions of the Universities Act of 1889. By the Act of 1858 the ordinary affairs of each of the Universities were left to the administration of the *Senatus Academicus*. That Act, however, introduced into each University a new governing body, the University Court, which remained little more than a Court of Appeal from the *Senatus*. The Act of 1889, in addition to the powers conferred on the Court by the Act of 1858, committed to that body the administration and management of the whole revenues and property of the University, together with various other important powers set forth in the sixth section of the Statute. The Act provided that in each University the number of members of the Court should be largely increased. Additional Assessors were to be elected by the *Senatus Academicus* and by the General Council. The Provost of St Andrews, and the Provost of Dundee, and the Principal of St Mary's College, and the Principal of the University College of Dundee, if and when the College should be affiliated to the University, were added to the University Court of St Andrews. In the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, the Lord Provost of the city and an Assessor nominated by the Town Council were, in each case, added to the Courts, in addition to the Assessors nominated by the *Senatus Academicus* and the General Council. Provision was also made for the addition of representatives of affiliated Colleges.

Senatus Academicus.

By the Act of 1889 the *Senatus Academicus*, though deprived of its control of the University finances, was secured in its position as the body responsible for the whole educational arrangements of each University.

General Council.

The General Council had been unable to meet except twice a year, or to appoint Committees of its members to investigate and report on any matter of interest to the Universities. By the eighth section of the Act we were empowered to fix a quorum for the General Council in each University, which we did by Regulation issued 6th January 1890, while the same section directed

that the Chancellor should convene Special Meetings, on a requisition from a quorum of members. The Councils were also enabled to appoint Committees.

In addition to regulating the election of the new Assessors by the General Councils, and making provision for their retirement by rotation, we framed regulations for the election of the Chancellor and Assessors, and for the guidance of the Registrars in the discharge of their duties. We also made provision for the election by the Council of a Chairman of a meeting, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, who are in their order made Chairmen, *ex officio* by the Statute. The only controverted question which we had to consider with reference to the constitution of this Body was raised by members of the General Council of Glasgow, and was settled by Ordinance No. 59. This question was whether the decision of points of order should rest with the Chairman or with the majority of the meeting. We were unwilling to interfere, because it appeared to us that the powers of the Chairman were necessarily involved in his nomination by force of the Statute, and that any attempt to define them in detail might lead to misunderstanding. It was, however, represented to us, and apparently with good reason, that our interposition was necessary to prevent litigation. We therefore enacted by Ordinance No. 59 that at all meetings of the General Council the Chairman of the meeting, whether *ex officio* or appointed by the meeting, should decide all points of order, leaving the rest of the procedure at these meetings to be regulated by the common law of meetings. By this provision we desired to give effect to what we thought the implication of the Statute. When an Act of Parliament appoints a particular officer to preside at a meeting, it *prima facie* gives him "authority 'to decide all emergent questions which necessarily require decision.'" The contrary opinion, which was pressed upon us with great vigour and ability by certain members of the Council, appeared to be founded on a misunderstanding of decisions of the Courts of law with reference to the powers of a Chairman of a voluntary meeting who derives his authority exclusively from the meeting at which he presides, and which may displace him at will if it is dissatisfied with his action.

The fourth sub-section of section fourteen of the Act was carried out by us by Ordinance 7, which provides that in the election of Rectors in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, whenever the votes of the nations shall be equally divided, the election shall be determined by the majority of the votes of all the Students voting; if an equality of the votes of the Students as well as of the nations should take place, the casting vote is to be given by the Chancellor, whom failing, by the Principal.

The ninth section of the Act created a Special Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council, under the style of the Scottish Universities Committee, which became the supreme tribunal in University proceedings, and to which, among other powers, is entrusted the duty of sanctioning the foundation of any new Professorship, and of regulating the affiliation of Colleges to the Universities.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The Course of Study for Graduation in Arts had long been confined in the Scottish Universities to the following seven subjects, viz.:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and Rhetoric. The example of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the

recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by Your Majesty in 1876, and the general movement of thought on the subject of national education made it necessary that we should carefully consider what modifications of the curriculum for Graduation in Arts should be introduced.

Before, however, considering the important questions connected with the admission of new courses of study, it was necessary to determine a preliminary question, which had been pressed upon our attention with the view of elevating the general standard of instruction. It was said that there were classes in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, called Junior or Middle Classes, to which Students were admitted who had not yet acquired even the rudiments of knowledge on these subjects; that in a properly organised system of education, instruction of this kind should be given at school; and that in order to confine the Universities to their proper functions, the Junior Classes should be discontinued, and an Entrance Examination instituted which should secure that Students admitted to the Universities should have had previous training sufficient to enable them to profit by a proper University teaching.

A great deal of evidence and a great variety of opinion on this subject was brought before the Royal Commission of 1876. These Commissioners reported to Your Majesty that the great preponderance of opinion was that there should not be any examination the passing of which should be made a condition of admission to the University, and with this conclusion the Commissioners stated that they unreservedly agreed. They considered that to make a rule that failure to pass a particular examination should exclude altogether from the Universities would be injurious and not beneficial to the education of the country. They pointed out that such an experiment would be especially hazardous in Scotland, where the University attendance is so large in proportion to the population, and where the Students vary so much in circumstances, in age, and in the object with which they come to the University; that the beneficial influence which the Scottish Universities had exercised for centuries on the national life and character had resulted in a great measure from their accessibility to all, even the poorest classes of the community; and with reference to the suggestion that Students who failed to pass an entrance examination ought to return to School and fit themselves there for the University standard, they observed that the evidence before them showed that most of the Students who entered the Arts classes in a backward condition of education are to be found among the Senior Students in point of age, and that in Scotland it is not uncommon for persons who have entered a trade, or who have had little means or opportunity in early life of fitting themselves for higher studies, to resolve to prepare themselves for a profession when it is too late for them to think of going to school, and when to shut the door of the Universities against them would be to deny them the means of Higher Education altogether. But apart from the consideration which may be due to exceptional cases of this kind, they thought that an excluding Entrance Examination would be injurious, as tending to discourage many deserving persons from proceeding to the University, and that the interests of Higher Education in Scotland would suffer by the Universities ceasing in great measure to afford an avenue for meritorious talent, as they have long done with great benefit to the country.

In the present condition of Secondary Education throughout Scotland generally, we have seen no sufficient reason for dissenting from these conclusions. It is, in our judgment, the first and indispensable condition for the erection of a barrier at the gates of the University, that candidates for admission should have

sufficient means and opportunity for preparing themselves for the University at school. The provision for Secondary Education throughout the country is not as yet sufficient to satisfy this condition. There are excellent Secondary Schools in certain districts, but there are districts where no such schools are available; and there are numbers of parents throughout the country who are anxious to give their sons a University education, and who are accustomed to make remarkable efforts and to submit to privation for that purpose, but who are totally unable to meet the double expense of sending their boys first to a school at a distance from home and afterwards to the University. We think it would be wrong to disappoint a laudable ambition on the part both of parents and children and to deprive Students of this class, so long as no adequate provision is made for their education at school; of the means they have hitherto enjoyed for fitting themselves for a proper University course by attending Junior Classes at the University itself. We observe, however, that in Glasgow there are two preparatory classes, the Junior and the Middle. The former might probably be discontinued without risk of the disadvantages which would attach to the abolition of both. But this is a question which may properly be left to the discretion of the University Court.

At the same time we are very sensible of the importance of maintaining the distinction between School and University education, and also of guarding the degree in Arts against a lowering of the standard which might be induced by an attempt to adapt the Arts classes to students who may be insufficiently prepared. The Commissioners under the Universities Act of 1858 made certain provisions to obviate this risk. By the first section of their Ordinance No. 14 for regulating graduation in Arts, they prescribed a course extending over four Winter Sessions; and including in it attendance for not less than two Sessions in the classes of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics; but subject to the condition that "any student who at the time of his entrance to the University shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, on examination, that he is qualified to attend the higher classes of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such higher class or classes, as the case may be, without having previously attended the first or junior class or classes, in the same department or departments." By a further condition a Student was entitled to complete his course for the degree in three Winter Sessions; instead of four, in the event of his being admitted to the higher classes both of Latin and Greek, without having attended the Junior Classes. But an objection, which we think well founded, has been taken to this arrangement. It is said that it must operate as an inducement to boys who ought to be kept at school for another year to leave school for the University, however unprepared, inasmuch as a Session spent in the Junior Classes of the University would be available for the degree, whereas the same session spent at school would not count, unless the boy succeeded in passing the examination for the three years' course. We have endeavoured to remove this ground of complaint, and to institute a preliminary examination on a sound basis, by the regulations of Ordinances 11, 13, 43, and 44 (General No. 6, No. 8, No. 15 and No. 16). By the first of these Ordinances we prescribed a curriculum for the degree of Master of Arts, extending over not less than three Winter Sessions, or two Winter Sessions and three Summer Sessions, but under this condition, that before entering on the curriculum each student should pass a preliminary examination in four subjects, including English, Latin or Greek, and Mathematics. Conditions were prescribed for maintaining an adequate standard in these subjects; and it was further prescribed that a candidate should be obliged to pass in all the

required subjects at one or not more than two examinations, provided that he might repeat his second examination as often as might be necessary, and that attendance in any class should not qualify for graduation unless the whole preliminary examination had been passed. This last condition, however, was found to be too stringent. Its effect was to prevent a student who had been rejected in one or more subjects, from beginning the course for graduation in the subjects in which he had passed, until he had completed the whole preliminary examination. It was represented to us, and we thought with reason, that this would have mischievous consequences, especially in Glasgow, where the Arts classes are more numerous attended than in the other Universities, and which draws its Students in part from districts which are insufficiently provided with secondary schools. It was thought that, at least in Glasgow, it was very unlikely that the majority of the Students who found themselves in this position would go back, or go for the first time to school to prepare themselves. When a Student, it was said, has made up his mind to come to the University, he will not go back to school. It is too late by the middle of October to change his whole plans; and if he were willing to do so, it might not be in his power. A large proportion of Glasgow Students come from elementary schools, and there are many elementary schools which can prepare their best scholars in one or two of the subjects of the Preliminary Examination, but scarcely any which can prepare them in all four. It is probably more expensive for a Highland Student, who has been thus partially prepared, to leave his home for a secondary school than to go to the University. The result would be that he must either give up the course for the degree or give up the University altogether. We were not prepared to shut the doors of the University against Students of this class. Nor did we think it expedient to confine them to the Junior Classes, nor to run the risk of the only alternative consequence which seemed probable, viz., a demand, which the Universities might not be able to resist, that the standard of the Preliminary Examination should be lowered. We therefore, by an amending Ordinance (No. 44) modified our original regulation by providing that "any ' Student who has passed in Latin, Greek, or Mathematics on the higher standard may attend a qualifying class in such subject or subjects without having ' passed in the other subjects of the examination, provided always (a) that no ' Candidate shall be allowed to present himself for examination in any subject ' qualifying for graduation until he has passed the whole Preliminary Examination, and (b) that no Student shall be admitted to a degree in Arts " unless he has attended qualifying classes for three academic years after he has completed his Preliminary Examination. For the sake of clearness, we added a provision that " attendance on classes in the Faculty of Arts, in which the teaching is on ' the standard recognised for the classes hitherto known as Junior or Middle ' Classes, should in no case qualify for graduation." This modification appeared to us to afford relief from a serious grievance, without any lowering of the Standard; and it has in our judgment no tendency to perpetuate unduly the Junior or Middle Classes. It enables a Student who is rejected in one or more subjects, but passes in others, to take at the University the subjects in which he has been pronounced fit for University teaching. The other subjects he can prepare for privately, or during the summer vacation, or at the Junior Classes, as he pleases. But the material point is that he is enabled to take, at the University, subjects which count for his degree, and is not compelled either to attend the Junior Classes or to abandon the University altogether.

The value of this arrangement must of course depend on the character of

the examination ; and having regard to the purpose for which it was instituted, we considered that it ought to be such as a boy who has been fairly well trained at a good secondary school might be expected to pass at the end of his school course. We therefore prescribed a standard by reference to the then existing examination for the three years' curriculum, and to the leaving certificate of the Scottish Education Department ; and we authorised the Examiners, under certain conditions, to accept that certificate as an equivalent for the examination.

We believe this to be the best arrangement that could be made in the present condition of Secondary Education in Scotland. But we should think it far from satisfactory if it were to be regarded as final and permanent. The object of all such arrangements should be to secure that before he begins his University course a boy should have been for a certain number of years under good and trained teaching. This cannot be secured by a mere examination, although an examination at the end of the school course may be a very useful test of his training. We do not consider that either an Entrance Examination or a Certificate which can be obtained in single subjects can be an adequate test of school training ; and we do not think it desirable that the Junior Classes should be a permanent part of the University equipment. In both these respects, therefore, the regulations we have framed may be usefully revised, when good secondary schools have been made available throughout Scotland. But at present we must be content to guard the graduation classes by an examination test irrespective of school training, and to leave to those young men who are not able to pass it, and who have not the means for preparing themselves at a good school, the opportunity which the Junior or Middle Classes have hitherto afforded for fitting themselves for the proper work of the University. In the meantime it is obviously of the utmost importance that the Preliminary Examination should in practice be conducted with special reference to the object which it is intended, however imperfectly, to attain. But this cannot be secured by any external regulations. It must depend on the good sense and experience of the Examiners. To ensure that a uniform standard should apply to all the Universities, we instituted by Ordinances Nos. 13 and 43 a joint Board of Examiners to conduct the Preliminary Examination ; and for the purpose of combining on this Board the best attainable experience, we prescribed that it should consist not of Professors only, but partly of Professors and Lecturers and partly of additional Examiners to be appointed by the University Courts.

It has been observed that there has been a considerable diminution in the number of University students since these regulations came into force. This was, to some extent, an inevitable result of the introduction of a new system, and it was not unforeseen. If the Preliminary Examination, as now worked, does no more than exclude the unfit from the Arts course, it does nothing but good. On the other hand, it is evident that by the adoption of too exacting a standard or too rigid a system of marking, it might serve to exclude from the Universities young men who were fitted to profit by them. This would be a great evil ; and its possibility gave us much concern in the preparation of our scheme. But we were satisfied that neither the risk of excessive severity nor that of undue laxity could be effectually obviated by specific regulations imposed on the examining body by Ordinance. The best safeguards are the judicious selection of Examiners by the University Courts, the supervision of the Joint Board, and the guiding and correcting influence of the Senate and the Court. If we had thought it necessary to embody in our Ordinance any direct instruction to the Examiners,

it; would have been no more than an expression of what is plainly implied in the purpose and object of the Examination. It must be kept in view, that it is not intended as a test of superior acquirement. It is a condition of admission to the University, and it defeats its object if it keeps out any one who ought to be allowed to come in. It ought not, therefore, to exact from candidates who have been reasonably well taught any special preparation or effort; but "ought to be such as a scholar of fair ability and proper diligence may at the end of his school course come to with a quiet mind, and without a painful preparatory effort tending to relaxation and torpor as soon as the effort is over."¹

GRADUATION IN ARTS.

We found a consensus of opinion that the existing course of study for graduation in Arts was too rigid; it admitted of no adaptation to individual taste or bent of mind, nor did it offer any encouragement to the higher and more specialised study of any subject. We therefore considered very carefully various proposals for widening the scope of the curriculum. We also investigated the educational arrangements of other Universities in Europe and America, and came to the conclusions which we have embodied in Ordinances 11, 44, 148, 160, and 168. While retaining seven as the necessary number of subjects for the Ordinary Degree in Arts, we allowed a great variety of options in the selection of those subjects (as set forth in the ninth section of Ordinance 11). But in framing the scheme of graduation some cardinal principles were kept in view. It was held that while the different branches of knowledge may be equal in intrinsic dignity and importance they are not all of equal value as subjects of academic education. For the discipline and enlargement of the mind some are primary and essential, others secondary. We provided, therefore, that every graduating course in Arts should embrace at least one Classical Language, Mental Philosophy, and a Mathematical Science; and that one, if not more, of these departments should be studied with some degree of thoroughness. Accordingly, while one subject is required in each of these three groups, a combination of two subjects is required within one of the groups. A graduating course has thus the variety of a three-fold discipline, and with it a certain unity derived from the survey of a single department. As another compulsory subject for a Degree, English or a Modern Language or History is prescribed.

A salient feature of the new Arts course is the large infusion of Science which is admitted. Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Geology may be taken as optional subjects for the Arts Degree; though, under the regulations above alluded to, Science cannot so preponderate as to rob this Degree of the humanistic culture which is its distinguishing character. The admission of Science into the course of graduation in Arts has a peculiar bearing on the relation of the Faculty of Arts to the Faculty of Medicine. Of the subjects necessary for Medicine, four may be taken as part of the Arts course,—Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. One of the years of medical study may thus be included within the Arts curriculum. This, it is hoped, will induce more Medical Students to prepare for their professional career, by extending the period of their training in the subjects of a liberal education.

Graduation in Arts with Honours had, owing to the length of time required and the want of sufficient opportunities for specialisation, been seldom adopted

¹ Quoted in Report by Matthew Arnold on "Higher Schools and Universities in Germany."

by Scottish Students as the fitting conclusion to an academic course. It was not possible under the old Regulations for a Student to take Honours without satisfying also all the conditions of a Pass Degree. Under the new scheme the Honours Student is exempted from some of the Pass subjects, and is able from the outset to lay out his whole course with reference to the Honours Group in which he proposes to graduate. The institution of half-courses qualifying for Graduation in the Summer Session is a further change which should facilitate the working of the Honours curriculum. Already in some departments the effect of the new regulations in rendering graduation with Honours more attractive is strongly marked. We look to the fuller development of the system as a matter of vital interest for raising the standard of learning in Scotland. The details of our provisions are contained mainly in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of Ordinance 11 and in Ordinance 160, by which Political Economy was added to the subjects in which Honours might be taken. By Ordinance 11, Boards of Studies were instituted in each University ^{Boards of Studies in Arts.} for each of the four departments of study, viz., Languages, Philosophy, Science and History and Law. This last provision was opposed as a novelty. It appeared to us indispensable for the proper organisation of teaching in these departments respectively that some such arrangement should be made. It was no doubt competent for the Senatus or for the collective Professors of each Faculty to make regulations for study, subject to the rules prescribed by Ordinance. But it appeared to us that Special Committees or Boards selected for the purpose might be so constituted as to be better fitted than an entire Faculty for a purpose requiring a special experience and mastery of the details of instruction in each department; and we thought it very desirable that the Lecturers appointed under the regulations we are about to explain should, as well as Professors, have a place upon these Boards. This would not have been practicable if the matter had been left to the Faculties or to the Senatus.

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

In revising the regulations for Medicine and Surgery, it was our duty to consider not only the recommendations of Your Majesty's Commissioners of 1878, and the various Memorials and Representations laid before us by individuals and Corporations connected with Medical Education in Scotland, but also the requirements of the General Medical Council. It is necessary that University degrees, which carry with them a licence to practise, should be conferred on conditions that are consistent with the regulations of that important Body; and we have endeavoured to bring the University regulations into harmony with theirs. It is impossible to insist on all Medical Students taking, in the first place, a degree in Arts, or on their going through the course of study which would entitle them to that degree, because it is in many cases impracticable for young men who are training for a profession to postpone the beginning of their professional career for so many years as would be required for that purpose. But it is, nevertheless, indispensable that Medical Students should have had a liberal education before beginning their professional studies; and we have, accordingly, prescribed that before commencing his medical studies, each student shall pass a preliminary examination in the same subjects as are prescribed for the preliminary examination in Arts, with this modification, that the candidate may, if he please, substitute French or German for Greek. This examination is to be conducted, and its extent and

standard are to be determined, by the Joint Board of Examiners. We have extended the ordinary course of study in Medicine from four years to five years; we have made Physics a compulsory subject of study and of examination for graduation; and we have provided that there shall be four professional examinations:—the *first* in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry; the *second* in Anatomy, Physiology, and *Materia Medica*; the *third* in Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Public Health; and the *fourth* in the practical subjects of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Midwifery;—in other words, in the various departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

With reference to the qualifying degrees, we found it necessary to alter, in some respects, the regulations which had been framed by the Commissioners under the Universities Act of 1858, but only in order to carry out more completely the policy of these Commissioners. They had thought it expedient to introduce certain changes from the practice which had formerly prevailed in the Universities of Scotland, in consequence of the new system introduced by the Medical Act of 1858. This is the Act which instituted the General Medical Council, established Registers of Medical Practitioners, and enabled the persons registered under the Act to practise Medicine or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, as the case may be, in any part of Your Majesty's dominions. Before the passing of the Act, the course of study for a Medical degree had, in each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, comprised instruction in Surgery as well as in Medicine; the degree to which a candidate was entitled, on completing his course of study and passing the necessary examinations, was that of Doctor of Medicine; and this degree conferred upon its holder a title to practise both in Medicine and Surgery throughout Scotland, except, possibly, within certain limits over which exclusive privileges in regard to the practice of Surgery were claimed by certain Corporations. In order to bring the practice of the Universities into harmony with the new system introduced by the Medical Act, the Commissioners of 1858 substituted the degree of Bachelor of Medicine for that of Doctor of Medicine as the degree qualifying for ordinary practice, and provided that, along with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the candidate might, if he pleased, obtain also the degree of Master in Surgery, to which his education and acquirements would fully entitle him, and that the degree of Doctor in Medicine should be postponed to a later age, and to a period of not less than two years after the candidate had graduated as Bachelor. But they did not think it expedient that any additional examination should be required for this last degree, which gives no additional right of practice, but which they thought should be conferred as a mark of honour or distinction. We assent entirely to the reasons adduced by the Commissioners of 1858 for introducing a double qualification, by instituting a degree in Surgery as well as in Medicine. But we have amended the system they introduced in some material respects: we have substituted the degree of Bachelor of Surgery for that of Master of Surgery as the degree to be taken along with that of Bachelor of Medicine, so that the degree qualifying for ordinary practice should be of the same denomination in both departments; we have provided that neither of these degrees shall be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the other; we have made the degree of Master of Surgery a separate, higher degree of the same order as that of Doctor of Medicine, and we have prescribed conditions for both of these higher degrees, which will insure that they shall be given only to persons who have already obtained the degree of Bachelor,

who, since obtaining it, have spent an adequate time in the further study and practice of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, who can pass an examination in certain special departments, and who submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a thesis on one or other of certain specified branches of knowledge. We concur in the opinion of our predecessors that the higher degree should be a mark of honour, but we do not think it inconsistent with this view to require that it shall be given on evidence of higher attainments than are necessary for a licence to practise; and since a single degree is no longer to stand as a sufficient qualification for both branches of the profession, we thought it desirable that there should be a separate, higher degree in Surgery for those persons whose leanings are towards Surgery rather than Medicine. In addition to these degrees, we have provided that the Universities may confer diplomas in special branches of Medical and Surgical practice on graduates in Medicine and Surgery. This seemed to us the best way of meeting a demand, which was pressed on our consideration, for the institution of Degrees with Honours in Medicine. It would, in our judgment, have been very inexpedient to institute an examination for Honours in the course of the Medical curriculum, of the same character as the examination for Honours in Arts. In the latter case, the student is encouraged to study the particular subject or group of subjects in which he desires to take Honours, more thoroughly than would be practicable if he were required to obtain an equal mastery of all the subjects in the curriculum; and this is quite consistent with the purpose of the Faculty of Arts, because a student who, during his undergraduate course, has made himself, for example, a thorough mathematician or classical scholar, has obtained at the same time a liberal education, although he may not have given an equal attention to other subjects. But the medical curriculum cannot be treated in this way. Every candidate for this degree must have a competent knowledge of every branch; and therefore it is impossible to acquire so exceptional a mastery of any one as would justify a degree with Honours. It was stated to us by the Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh that "if an Honours examination in Chemistry were instituted at the first professional examination, and if such Honours examination were at all on the level of the Honours examination in the Faculty of Arts, or of the Second B.Sc. examination in Chemistry, no student who had not spent about two years in the study of Chemistry, working daily in the Laboratory and reading hard, could pass." At the same time, Professor Crum Brown expressed to us his opinion that there was already provided by the Ordinance a really sound way of obtaining all the advantage of an Honours degree. "A student aiming at Medicine can take a degree in Science, or a degree in Arts with Honours in Scientific subjects. In his Science or Arts curriculum he will have abundant means of thorough scientific training, and if that is considered important, rigorous examinations also. Such scientific training will go far to lighten his work when he comes to study Medicine; and I have no doubt that students, coming to the study of Medicine not only with a large amount of knowledge of one or more of the sciences which form the basis of the Medical art, but also with the culture which necessarily accompanies true scientific work will carry on their Medical studies both more easily and also with much better success than men who begin their scientific and their medical training at the same time." This method would not be available for those who desire distinction in the subjects of the later professional examinations. But the difficulty remains, that a candidate cannot acquire an exceptionally

profound knowledge of one of these subjects, because it is indispensable for him to possess a competent knowledge of the others also. If he desires to obtain distinction, therefore, for higher training in these subjects, the right method is to devote to them farther time and study after the ordinary course is at an end. Opportunities for such further study are afforded to him after he has taken the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; and if he attains distinction, he may obtain a diploma in his special branch of study, besides taking the higher degree. It appears to us more important that the Universities should encourage prolonged study in Medical science by men of riper age, than that they should recognise differences of degree in the attainments of undergraduates. By Ordinance No. 35, we instituted in the University of Edinburgh degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Public Health; and a separate Professorship of Public Health and Sanitary Science was established in that University by Ordinance No. 169.

We were concerned to discover, after the Medical Ordinances had become law, that one of their minor provisions was not satisfactory to the General Medical Council. This was section X. of Ordinances 14, 15, and 16, by which it is provided that if any "candidate shall, before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination, have attended in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any University or Institution specially approved, or under any teacher specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a course or courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, equivalent, in the judgment of the Senatus, to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University, such attendance shall be held as entitling him to be examined in these subjects; and if the candidate shall have attended such course or courses in each of the same subjects, he shall be held to have completed his first year of medical study." The Medical Council disapproved of this provision, and invited us to repeal it. We were advised that although we might modify our own regulations, if necessary, by a Supplementary Ordinance, it was not competent for us to repeal the provisions of an Ordinance which had been approved by Your Majesty in Council, the power to repeal such Ordinances being conferred by the Statute not upon us, but upon the University Courts, after our powers have expired. We could not, therefore, consider whether the objection of the Medical Council was sufficiently grave to necessitate the repeal of the provision in question. But we were very willing to consider whether it might not be obviated by such a modification as might properly form the subject of a Supplementary Ordinance. The case for which it is intended to provide is an exceptional one, but we have reason to believe that it has occurred. It is the case of students who, before they had resolved to take a degree in Medicine, and without having satisfied the conditions of the Ordinances with reference to the Preliminary Examination, have already attended such a course of scientific study, elsewhere than in the Scottish Universities, as would qualify for a degree in Arts or Science. It appeared to us that in such cases an unnecessary burden would be imposed upon well qualified students if they were required to take a second course in such subjects as Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology; and we thought the privilege accorded to such students was sufficiently safeguarded by the provision that the Senatus must be satisfied that the course already gone through was equivalent to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University. In deference, however, to the views of the General Council, we, by Ordinances 54, 55, and 56, added a further precaution against abuse, by enacting that the provisions in question should "not have

'effect except where the University Court shall allow their application after a report by the Senatus Academicus, setting forth special grounds there for the case of any candidate named in the report." In acknowledging the draft Ordinance which we had framed for this purpose, the late distinguished President of the General Medical Council, Sir Richard Quain, informed us that it would be laid before the Council, by whom he felt sure that "our answer would be viewed with the utmost satisfaction." When the question, however, came to be reconsidered by the General Council, that Body did not adopt the opinion anticipated by their President, but repeated their desire that the action of section X. should be suspended, and transmitted to us a Report from which we gathered that they were apprehensive that the power of exemption conceded to the Universities might be cited by other institutions as a precedent for a more general relaxation of the conditions prescribed by the Council with reference to the Preliminary Examination. This was a difficulty which had not occurred to ourselves; and although we retained our original opinion as regards the Universities for which alone we were entitled to make regulations, we should have been prepared to defer to the opinion of the Medical Council on any question which affected Medical Education in general. We should, therefore, have been prepared to consider whether an enactment which, however expedient from our point of view, the General Council had thought likely to be attended with consequences which we should deplore, ought not to be repealed or suspended had either of these courses been competent. But as we were advised that they were not competent, we informed the Medical Council that we should explain, in our Report to Your Majesty, that this was our reason for declining to reconsider the clause in question, so that the University Courts, after our powers have expired, might consider the validity of the objection that the clause may be of evil example, without being embarrassed by supposing that the Commission had formed an opinion to the contrary. The true question seems to us to be, whether the exceptional cases of hardship to which we have adverted are sufficiently numerous to make it proper to relieve them by a method which is disapproved by the General Medical Council. In determining this question, the University Courts will have the advantage of the experience which they have enjoyed since the date when the Ordinances came into force.

GRADUATION IN SCIENCE.

The old division of the Studium Generale into the four Faculties of Arts or Philosophy, Law, Medicine, and Theology, had been, for practical purposes, departed from by the University of Edinburgh, where the regulations for study and graduation in Physical Science had for some years been entrusted to a Committee, consisting of the teachers of the subjects which qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The convenience of such an arrangement was evident, and it appeared to us that its fitting result would be the establishment of separate Faculties of Science. We accordingly framed Ordinances instituting Faculties of Science, and regulating the composition of the other Faculties. These Faculties vary in their constituents in each University because the existing Chairs in each University are not identical. The regulations for the course of study for graduation in Applied Science could not, for the same reason, be the same for all the Universities. In Pure Science no such dissimilarity could exist; and our Ordinance regulating graduation in Pure Science was accordingly applicable to all the Universities. By it the degrees

Ordinances
31 and 45.

of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science may be conferred. The preliminary examination instituted for candidates for a degree in Arts is made obligatory on all candidates for a degree in Science, with the provision that Modern Languages may be substituted for Latin or Greek, and that a higher proficiency in Mathematics is required.

The question of Extra-Academical teaching in Science we considered with some anxiety, and we determined that three out of seven courses in Science might be taken outside the University conferring the degree. This is not, in our judgment, inconsistent with the views which we entertain with reference to extra-mural teaching in Arts. The instruction required for the degree in Physical Science is more analogous to that required for the Medical Degree than for the degree in Arts: and we thought that the precedent of the admission of extra-mural teaching was more applicable in this case than in the other.

We regulated the granting of the following degrees in Applied Science :—

In the University of Glasgow :—

Ordinance 23. Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering.

Ordinance 134. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

In the University of Aberdeen :—

Ordinance 132. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

In the University of Edinburgh :—

Ordinance 21. Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering.

Ordinance 35. Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Public Health.

Ordinance 22. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

We were asked by the University of Glasgow to extend to that University the right to grant degrees in Science in Public Health. We found ourselves unable to do so, as that University was not provided with a properly equipped Public Health laboratory, and in our opinion adequate instruction cannot, in consequence, be provided for students. We are of opinion that the subject of Public Health should be taught by a Professor who has no other academic claims upon his time or energy. We were glad to be able, by the help of private munificence, to lay before Your Majesty an Ordinance instituting a separate Professorship of this subject in the University of Edinburgh.

HIGHER DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

While the regulations for Graduation in Arts, with honours, and in Science, as Doctor of either Pure or of an Applied Science, are intended to attract and encourage distinguished Students to pursue their studies at the Scottish Universities, we considered that more was required to effect this purpose. We accordingly framed an Ordinance making regulations for the encouragement of special study and research, and for the appointment of Research Fellows. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the Senatus Academicus in each University may admit as Research Students graduates of any University, or other persons, who have given satisfactory proof of general education, and of fitness to engage in special study or research.

The title of Research Fellow may be conferred by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, on Research Students who have shown special distinction, and the Court may provide stipends for these Research Fellows.

In the University of Edinburgh, the bequest of the late Earl of Moray has placed at the disposal of the University the revenue of a sum of £20,000, which

is to be applied (1) to the payment of the actual expenses of Original Research, intended and likely to increase existing human knowledge in any of its departments; (2) in printing and publishing noteworthy results; (3) to the payment of grants to enable Research Students to carry on their investigations. This gift will enable the University of Edinburgh to derive advantages from the provisions of our Ordinance which we were unable ourselves to ensure, on account of the many necessary claims on the moneys at our disposal.

Under the provisions of Ordinance 62, Graduates in the Faculty of Arts and Ordinance 62. Research Students may, under certain specified conditions, become candidates for the degrees of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Letters. In the case of each of these Higher Degrees, it is prescribed that a thesis, or memoir, or work must be submitted by the candidate. Further, in order to secure that these degrees shall only be conferred in recognition of work which is held to be an original contribution to learning, it is specially provided, first, that an Additional Examiner of recognised eminence in the subject of the thesis shall be associated with the University Examiner; and next, that the thesis, if not already published, shall be published by the candidate.

We trust that, by means of these two Ordinances, special research in scholarship and letters, as well as in the departments of science, may be encouraged in the Universities.

GRADUATION OF WOMEN.

When we began our labours the position of the Scottish Universities with Ordinance, No. 18. regard to the Higher Education of Women may briefly be stated thus: in Edinburgh and in Glasgow, classes for the education of women, on a University standard, in Arts and Medicine, had for some years been conducted outside the University: the University of St Andrews held examinations and granted a certificate (LL.A.) to women, but gave no instruction. None of the Universities were able to admit women to graduation in any Faculty. As a result of the provisions of our Ordinances, the University Court in each University may admit women to academic instruction and graduation in any Faculty. It lies with the Court to determine what subjects shall be taught in mixed classes or to men and women separately. If provision is not made in the University granting the degree for the instruction of women in any subject in Arts, Science, or Medicine, in which provision is made for the graduation of men, the University Court may recognise as qualifying for graduation the teaching given by any teacher or in any institution within the University town. Women must pass the Preliminary Examination under the same conditions as men, and must be examined in all the subjects necessary for graduation by the University Examiners.

GRADUATION IN LAW.

Prior to the Act of 1858, degrees in Law had for a long period been granted as honorary distinctions only. The Commissioners under the Act of that year, however, regarded it as of the highest consequence that a course of study and examinations in that Faculty should be established. They accordingly instituted the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), under conditions which were intended to secure that it should be considered as a mark of academical and not of professional distinction, and should therefore imply a more extended course of

Ordinances, Nos.
39 and 40.

legal study, and the possession of higher attainments, than are ordinarily required for mere professional purposes. With this object in view, they prescribed that the degree of LL.B. should be conferred only on graduates in Arts, and that the course of study should extend over three academical years, and include attendance on each of six departments. We agreed entirely with the Commissioners as to the proper scope and object of the Law degree; and we thought the conditions they had laid down were well fitted to attain their object. But it was suggested to us that the course of study prescribed was not so well adapted as might be desired for those who did not intend to become practising lawyers in Scotland, and that it might be opened up with advantage to suit students who might desire to follow a public career in other directions, or to hold administrative positions. We have, on these grounds, made the course of study more elastic by the introduction of certain options, while we have in other respects adhered generally to the scheme of 1858. Under our regulations, as before, the degree can be conferred on graduates in Arts alone; the course of study now extends over three academical years; and includes eight subjects, viz. —

- (1) General or Comparative Jurisprudence.
- (2) The Law of Nations or Public International Law.
- (3) Civil Law.
- (4) The Law of Scotland or the Law of England.
- (5) Constitutional Law and History.
- (6) Conveyancing or Political Economy or Mercantile Law.
- (7) Two of the following :—International Private Law, Political Economy, Administrative Law, and Forensic Medicine.

There had been established, both in Edinburgh and in Glasgow, a lower degree in Law, which was not confined to graduates in Arts; and we thought it expedient, although not without some hesitation, to confirm this practice by establishing by Ordinance the degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.). To qualify for this degree, persons who are not graduates in Arts must have passed, in addition to the Preliminary Examination in Arts, an examination in (a) Logic and Metaphysics or Moral Philosophy, (b) Latin, and (c) one additional Arts subject. The course of study extends over two academical years, and includes the four following subjects : (1) Civil Law, (2) The Law of Scotland, (3) Conveyancing, (4) Forensic Medicine; while one or more of the other legal subjects included in the course of the degree of LL.B. may be taken along with Civil Law. In the case of either degree candidates must have spent at least one of the necessary years of study in the University granting the degree. The absence of a Faculty of Law in the University of St Andrews prevents that University giving either degree. In Aberdeen the degree of B.L. alone can be conferred. Though the Faculty of Law in the University of Glasgow is incomplete, the University Court has appointed Lecturers in the subjects for which there are no Professorships, and that University as well as the University of Edinburgh can now provide instruction in subjects necessary for either degree.

GRADUATION IN DIVINITY.

We greatly regret that we were powerless either to remodel the Faculty of Divinity on Academic considerations, or to make any material improvement in its position. This Faculty is in all the Universities very inadequately equipped. All competent authorities agree that to place it on a proper footing the number of Professors and Lecturers ought to be considerably increased; and it must be

added that the existing Professors ought to have better salaries. We must assent to the opinion of a very high authority—the late Sir Alexander Grant—that “The state of their endowments is not creditable to the Universities”; and we have thought it proper to print in the Appendix a forcible and very moderate statement on this subject, by the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. But we were unable either to found new chairs, or to increase the endowment of existing chairs, because we are prohibited by the Act of 1889 from applying “any portion of the Parliamentary Grant to any chair in the Faculty of Theology, beyond the sum, if any, which” had been within twelve months before the commencement of the Act appropriated to such chair out of public moneys. We must express our dissent from the opinion of the Edinburgh Faculty of Divinity that this restriction is inapplicable to the Additional Grant under the Act of 1892; and we regret that we could devise no method for increasing their endowments without directly or indirectly violating the conditions of the Act of Parliament. The only regulation which, in these circumstances, we found ourselves in a position to make for the Faculty of Divinity, is that embodied in Ordinance No. 53, and was intended rather to give a formal sanction to a practice instituted by the Universities themselves than to introduce any very material amendment. The Commissioners under the Act of 1858 found that the Universities were desirous of extending the advantages of graduation in Theology to the members of other bodies besides the Church of Scotland; but this was hardly practicable without admitting to the degree, persons who had received no part of their Theological education in the University. The Commissioners thought that the question which thus arose was one of difficulty and delicacy. They observed in their report to Your Majesty that “the Universities of Scotland, as teaching bodies, have not hitherto been in use ‘to confer degrees in Faculties in which they afford instruction, except on persons ‘who have studied within their walls as students in such Faculties; and this ‘usage depending, as it does, on an important feature in their constitution, ought ‘not lightly to be infringed upon.” They were therefore indisposed to introduce so serious a departure from the uniform usage of the Universities. On the other hand, “in the absence of any experience to guide them,” they were not prepared to interfere with the free action of the Universities themselves. After careful consideration, we came to the conclusion that lapse of time had displaced the reason which justified our predecessors in abstaining from touching a very difficult subject; and that we were no longer dispensed from the duty of deciding whether a practice by which Theological degrees had been made accessible to students of non-established Churches should be terminated or confirmed. In the meantime, the practice had been well established. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) was conferred by each of the Universities after examination. The examination was purely of a scientific character, its object being simply to test the candidate’s acquaintance with theological learning; admission to the degree was not qualified by any condition as to the candidate’s personal belief; and, so long as he had taken his Arts Course at the University, his course in Theology might be accepted, although taken in a Theological Hall outside the University. We came to the conclusion that this system was advantageous, and that it ought to be confirmed. We agree entirely with the opinion we have quoted as to the general rule which should be observed by the Scottish Universities, as teaching bodies. But the position in which the Theological Faculties now stand, in relation to the professional education of the Scottish Clergy, is exceptional, as we have explained at length in our special Report to Your Majesty on Tests; and we are satisfied that

it is highly expedient, in the interests of the University and of the Church, to admit young men to theological degrees on proper conditions, although they may have been constrained by ecclesiastical differences to attend other Theological Halls. By Ordinance No. 63 the degree of Bachelor of Divinity may be conferred, after examination, (1) on a graduate of Arts of the University conferring the degree who has taken a complete theological course in a Scottish University or in Institutions specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or (2) upon a graduate in Arts of a Scottish University or other University specially recognised, who has completed a Theological course of which not less than two years' attendance shall have been given in the University in which he presents himself for examination. By this Ordinance we further prescribed for all the Universities a system which had previously obtained in Edinburgh alone, by which the examination is to be conducted by two examiners appointed by the University Court, in addition to the Professors.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Ordinance, No. 41.

We considered with attention a suggestion that was made to us that the degree of LL.D., which has hitherto been conferred only as an honorary distinction, should in future be made attainable as matter of right by students of Law, on conditions similar to those on which the degree of Doctor is conferred in the Faculties of Medicine and Science. There is much to be said in favour of this proposal to open to students of Law the highest degree in their Faculty. But, on the other hand, it is inexpedient to confer the same degree on different and inconsistent grounds; and the existing usage by which the degree of LL.D. is conferred *honoris causa tantum* is one which, in our judgment, it would be very unwise and injurious to the Universities to disturb. On the whole, therefore, we adhered to the conclusion of the Royal Commissioners of 1875, who reported on this subject to Your Majesty in the following terms:—"The exclusive use of the degree as a simple mark of honour is so inveterate in Scotland that we think to restore it as an indication of high attainments after an examination in Law might lead to confusion. The grievance complained of is, after all, more sentimental than real, the degree of LL.B. sufficiently answering the purpose of marking the possession of a high and complete legal education."

We desire, at the same time, to express our entire concurrence in an observation which is made in the same Report: that the Universities cannot be too careful in their selection of the persons on whom this honour is conferred. But this is not a matter in which it would be wise or becoming for any external authority to interfere with the freedom of their judgment. We are not even prepared to assent to an opinion which has been expressed that the distinction should be confined to persons of acknowledged eminence. The Universities, of all Bodies, ought not to be forbidden to recognise services to learning or education which may not have obtained universal reputation. The only regulation, therefore, which we have made for this degree (Ordinance No. 41) is not intended to interfere with the discretion of the University, but only to secure that honorary degrees shall not be conferred without due deliberation, and that they shall be given to persons whom the University itself has selected for honour, and not in deference to applications from without.

GRADUATION IN MUSIC.

The University of Edinburgh alone is able to provide instruction in Music. Ordinance No. 20. We constituted a Faculty of Music in that University, consisting of the Principal, the Reid Professor of Music, and such other Professors, not exceeding three, as the Senatus may from time to time select. We regulated the income from the bequest of the late General Reid, and we provided that, though the former arrangements for holding a special commemorative concert on the anniversary of the birth of the late founder of the Chair should cease, orchestral or other concerts might be subsidised by the University Court, and that one of these shall, so far as possible, be held on the anniversary of the birth of the late General Reid.

We provided that two degrees in Music may be conferred by the University Ordinance No. 34. of Edinburgh, viz.—Bachelor of Music (Mus. Bach.) and Doctor of Music (Mus. Doc.). We regulated the conditions of study and of examination for both degrees, providing that only Bachelors of Music of the University of Edinburgh of not less than three years' standing may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Music.

LECTURERS AND ASSISTANTS.

One of the most important changes we have made is the provision for adding to the teaching power of the Universities by increasing the number of Lecturers and improving the status of Assistants. Among the most serious defects which an executive Commission might be expected so far as possible to remedy was the disadvantage arising from a comparatively small Professoriate in proportion to the number of Students. We were urged by many persons who were interested in education to meet this evil by a method which we have thought it inexpedient to adopt, viz., to extend to all the faculties, and particularly to the Faculty of Arts, the recognition of extra-mural teaching which has long prevailed in the Faculty of Medicine. This question was very carefully considered by the Commission of Enquiry of 1876, and they came to the conclusion, for reasons in which we unreservedly concur, that the proposed extension of the extra-mural system would be mischievous. The possible diminution of the University income is an argument against the proposal which ought not to be overlooked, since the incomes of the Universities are still very inadequate to their needs. But this did not weigh very strongly with the Commissioners of 1876; and although we were called upon to consider it more anxiously than they required to do, since we were charged with the duty of allocating a limited revenue to the various wants of the Universities, we agree with them in thinking that what they describe as "the main argument which weighed with them," is more fundamental and far-reaching than any question of income. This main reason was that to introduce a system of competition between extra-mural teachers and the Professors in the classes which qualify for the degree in Arts must have a lowering and narrowing influence on the instruction given in the Universities. No one disputes that the extra-mural system has worked excellently in the Medical Faculty. But the objects and methods of the two Faculties are materially different. The primary object of the one is a liberal education; that of the other is to impart information. No doubt Medical Science may be taught in a more or less liberal and scientific manner,

or more or less mechanically. But in any case its purpose is professional. The Medical Student attends classes with a direct view to the examinations which he must pass, if he is to become a medical practitioner, and ultimately with a view to practise. It is of comparatively little importance where he has acquired his information if it is sufficient to satisfy the examination test; and if it is not sufficient, his time is lost. Both in Edinburgh and in Glasgow there is an ample field for the labours of several teachers, in most branches of Medical Science; and there is nothing in the rivalry which may be created among them which should tend to cramp their teaching in any way, since it is necessarily directed to one and the same specific end. But the business of the Faculty of Arts is not to impart knowledge, but to cultivate the mind; and an examination in Arts is an altogether inadequate test of such cultivation. It is of vital importance, therefore, that the teaching in this Faculty should not be controlled by a regard for examinations. In the Scottish Universities, it has not hitherto been so controlled. It has been both wider in range and higher in standard than the requirements of the examination would dictate, and it has never been directed to the examination as its main object. But it is not in the nature of things that this higher standard should be maintained if a system of competition were introduced among a variety of teachers for the preparation of candidates for the degree. There are no doubt many teachers outside the Universities whose teaching and acquirements are of the highest order. But if they, in competition with others, are to open classes for candidates for graduation, they must attract students if their classes are to succeed. And it is obvious that the most powerful attraction of all would be a reputation for preparing their pupils speedily and successfully to pass the examination. The consequence would be that under the stress of competition the teaching of the extra-mural classes at least would be directed mainly to the examination; and it would perhaps be too much to expect that even within the Universities, the whole body of the Professors would be able to resist for long the temptation to recruit their dwindling classes by following the same methods as were forced upon their rivals. The whole system of what would still be called the higher instruction would thus be over-ridden by examinations. In the Report to which we have referred there is an irresistible body of evidence to show that this is altogether incompatible with genuine instruction in letters and science. The highest authorities in education are at one in their sense of what is described by the late learned Rector of Lincoln as "the insincerity and 'unsoundness of all that teaching and learning which is done in preparation for 'examination.'" "The result," according to the same authority, "is the extinction of the severer studies, the enfeeblement of the spirit of research, the banishment of scientific habits of thought." It appeared to us that the substitution of "a widely ramified system of preparation for examination," for University Education, in any proper sense of the words, would be an infinitely greater evil than the mischiefs it was proposed to redress; and we thought that these might be sufficiently met by reforms of a different kind, which in other respects also would be entirely beneficial. These evils were mainly two—the possibility of a Professor becoming inefficient, and the overcrowding of classes. The first is of rare occurrence, and is likely to be even less frequent than before, in consequence of better arrangements for retiring allowances, and of the powers of the University Court to require a Professor to retire; but both may be effectually obviated by the University Court in the exercise of the new powers conferred upon it for appointing Lecturers. Under Ordinance No. 17

the Court may appoint Lecturers on any subject not already taught within the University, and also on any subject already taught when, with a view to preparing candidates for graduation in Honours or otherwise, it is desired to provide instruction in special branches of such subjects, not usually or fully covered by the Professor's lectures, or when, from the number of the students or any other cause, it appears necessary to increase the teaching power within the University. The teaching of Lecturers so appointed will count for graduation, except when in any special case the University Court determines otherwise. The case contemplated by this exception is that of a Lecturer whose instruction may cover too narrow a field to justify its being taken into account for the degree: and in such a case we consider that the power is necessary, and that it may safely be committed to the University Courts. In other cases, there will be all the competition within the University which is at all necessary or desirable. There will be direct competition between Professors and Lecturers on the same subject when the lectures of each cover the same field; and there will be an indirect competition when the Lecturer takes a special branch which is not fully covered by the Professor. By the same Ordinance we have improved the status of Assistants by providing that they shall be appointed and remunerated by the University Court, that they shall not be dismissed except by the Court, and that they shall be recognised as Officers of the University, and shall have such use of the Library and such other privileges as the University Court may determine. It was one object of these regulations, and we thought it a very important one, that the Universities should be enabled to open an academic career to such of their own graduates as may show any special capacity for that calling. We looked forward to a very valuable addition to the University equipment from this source, and we believe that this result has already followed to a considerable extent. In this way the teaching power may be effectively increased without endangering the true principle of sound University education, that the course of study should govern the examination, instead of the examination determining the course of study.

BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The fourteenth section of the Act conferred on the Commissioners powers to regulate the Foundations, Mortifications, Gifts, Endowments, and Bursaries in the Universities, which had taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the Act, or which were wholly or partially inoperative or dormant. We, in pursuance of the power thus conferred, made a careful examination into the number, value, and usefulness of all the Bursaries in each University. It should be explained that by "Bursary" is meant, in general, a pecuniary aid given to a student to enable him to prosecute his course at the University; and that the terms "Scholarships" and "Fellowships" are used to denote pecuniary rewards given to students, after they have completed a part or the whole of their course, for distinction shown in their University studies. At present the great majority of the Bursaries in all of the Universities are attached to the Faculty of Arts; and we think there can be no question of their value for educational purposes in that Faculty. There were, however, defects in the existing system which it was necessary to remedy. There are two classes of Bursaries—open Bursaries, which are awarded according to the result of competition among the candidates, and presentation Bursaries, which are bestowed by private patrons according to their own judgment or pleasure. It appeared from the evidence collected in 1876, that the persons on whom presentation

Section "xiv."
sub-section 1.

Bursaries were bestowed frequently proved to be undeserving of them, or failed to use them to fair advantage; that in some cases such Bursaries became dormant, because the patrons neglected their duty to fill up vacancies; and that in other cases, Bursaries had become useless from the smallness of their value, or from the nature of the conditions attached to the foundation. It has been suggested that these evils might be summarily remedied by the total abolition of all private rights in the patronage of University Endowments. But while the Statute empowered us to "frame regulations under which the patronage of existing 'Bursaries vested in private individuals or bodies corporate should be exercised," it gave us no power to abolish the rights so vested; and if we had possessed such a power, there are reasons of great weight against its being put in force. While it is evident that in many cases patrons have exercised their right without sufficient care and discrimination, this has not been always the case. Certain bodies corporate have given their Bursaries on a sufficient examination; and if other patrons have not followed their example, we are not prepared to say that all such benefits should be thrown open to competition, when the founders have determined otherwise. The declared object of many of these foundations is to assist poor and deserving persons to study at the University, and this beneficent object may be satisfactorily attained when Bursaries are conferred upon poor and deserving students, even although their attainments at the time they are entering the University may not enable them to compete with others who may have had better opportunities for preparing themselves at school. We should not think it just or reasonable to exclude such persons from the benefit of Endowments which the donors intended for them. It appeared to us that the defects we have mentioned might be remedied without going beyond the limited power conferred upon us. For this purpose we prescribed by Ordinance No. 57 that it should be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend or deprive a bursar on the ground of his failure to produce class certificates, or to produce such other evidence as may be required that he is prosecuting his studies in a manner satisfactory to the Senatus; that candidates for Bursaries which are not awarded by open competition shall present themselves for the Preliminary Examination in Arts, and that no Bursary shall be awarded to a candidate who has not passed that Examination, provided that it shall be in the power of the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, to admit a candidate who has passed in at least one subject, on condition that he shall not retain the Bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as a bursar; and that in case of vacancies the Senatus Academicus shall give notice to the patron, and if he does not appoint in due time, or satisfy the Senatus that proper arrangements have been made for the selection of a bursar, the Bursary may be thrown open to competition. We conceive that these regulations should prevent Bursaries being held by those who make no good use of them, and also prevent Bursaries being allowed to remain vacant for an indefinite time. The other defects we have mentioned we endeavoured to remedy by combining endowments of less than £10 a year, so as to form one larger instead of several smaller, and by removing, so far as our powers enabled us to do so, useless and mischievous restrictions. We endeavoured also, so far as we could, to supply a deficiency which we think is much to be regretted in the endowments in aid of advanced study and research, by combining Bursaries which seemed to be serving no very useful purpose, so as to form Scholarships. We could do this, however, only to a very limited extent, and we desire to record our opinion that the Universities

are still very deficient in this very useful kind of endowment. Scholarships or Fellowships, as above defined, appear to us to be of great value for two purposes. They may be used for the encouragement of research, and also for the completion of the University equipment, by providing tutorial instruction. There can be no doubt that, to the holder of a Fellowship, the most valuable endowment is one which leaves him free to prosecute his studies without restrictive conditions of any kind, and we do not think it desirable to enact that every student or fellow should of necessity take part in the teaching work of the University. But, on the other hand, it was necessary to secure that these endowments should serve a really useful purpose, and we have accordingly empowered the Senatus Academicus to require "every holder of a Scholarship or Fellowship, who is a graduate, to engage in teaching within the University, or to conduct tutorial classes, unless he shall satisfy the Senatus Academicus that he is pursuing special higher studies, or that he is engaged in original research."

We believe that these reforms have been generally approved. But one regulation which we thought it necessary to make by the same Ordinance was opposed by certain members of the University of Aberdeen, although the other Universities were in its favour. This was a provision that the subjects of the Examination for open Bursaries in Arts for the first year should be those prescribed for the Preliminary Examination in Arts, but under this condition, that in determining the marks to be assigned in the competition, English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics shall each have assigned to them double the marks assigned to any other subject. This is a regulation to which, in the interests of education, we attach great importance, and as its propriety has been challenged, we think it right to explain our reasons for it in some detail.

Ordinance No. 57
sections X. 1
and XII. 1.

The Bursaries to which these sections apply are awarded on the results of an examination which is taken before the student enters the University. The regulations are not applicable to Bursaries which have been founded or come into operation within twenty-five years before the passing of the Universities Act, 1889. The older foundations, to which alone they apply, were intended for students in the Faculty of Arts, under the old curriculum, which required attendance on the classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, as the necessary course of study for a Degree in Arts.

We had, by Ordinance, enlarged the curriculum by including a variety of new branches of study, and, among others, French, German, and certain other Modern Languages. We had also established an entrance examination which includes English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, and Dynamics.

Under the previous system, the subjects for the Bursary examination were Latin, Greek, English, and Mathematics. These four subjects were compulsory, but in Aberdeen additional optional papers were allowed in certain other subjects, including French and German. In practice these Languages were hardly ever taken. The average number of candidates in French was about two, and in German even less; and as Modern Languages did not count for graduation, their partial admission as bursary subjects did not affect the course of education preparatory to the University.

As a consequence of the changes we had made in the curriculum, we thought it proper to make regulations allowing Modern Languages, as well as other subjects which had been included in the Preliminary Examination, to be taken into account in the Bursary competition also. We therefore allowed a candidate

to select among the authorised subjects any number not exceeding five, so as to enable him to take Modern Languages instead of Latin or Greek. But we thought it necessary to give this privilege under conditions which should secure that all the subjects which might be brought into competition should have equitable treatment. This is the purpose of the regulation in question. It is an entire misapprehension to suppose that this provision deprives students of French or German of any right which they have hitherto enjoyed. It gives them a new privilege, subject to a condition which will prevent their acquiring an unfair advantage over others.

The clause in question may appear to create an inequality in favour of the Classical Languages and Mathematics. But in reality it will only serve, and that imperfectly, to redress an inequality in favour of Modern Languages. Detailed information which we obtained from experienced masters of secondary schools shows that the time required to bring a classical pupil up to the standard of a Higher Grade Certificate of the Scotch Education Department in Latin or Greek, is twice or even thrice the time required to prepare him for the Higher Certificate in French or German. A similar observation applies also to the Honours Grade Certificate. In other words, the intellectual energy expended by the classical student is at least three times as great as that expended by the student of Modern Languages who attains the corresponding result. This holds good of those who have studied Modern Languages in this country. In the case of those, however, who have learned them abroad, it will generally be found that five or six months is all that an intelligent boy requires to attain the standard of the Bursary examination; whereas three or four years of study, at least, is required in the case of Latin or Greek.

If a Bursary can be earned by such knowledge of French or German as may be acquired in a third part of the time which is requisite for a sufficient knowledge of Latin or Greek, it is manifest that the candidate will prefer the Modern Language as mere matter of business, irrespective altogether of the considerations which should determine a wise choice, if he had nothing to consider but the educational value to him of the one subject or the other. Many of the poorer students cannot attend the University at all without the help of Bursaries; and to these a most material inducement will be offered to give up Greek altogether for French or German, whatever might be their preference, on better grounds, for the former study. This would be a serious discouragement if it were not a fatal blow to Classical Education in Scotland. The influence of the Bursary Examinations on the whole educational system is very great. They guide and determine in a remarkable degree the character of the advanced teaching in the Secondary Schools. Any discouragement which their arrangements may offer to the study of Classics will be quickly felt in every school. Without a safeguard such as the clause in question provides, grave and far-reaching mischief is likely to be done to the Classical Education, and ultimately to the higher learning, of this country.

Another mischief, although it may be less extensive in its operation, ought not to be overlooked. If it be made easier to attain success through Modern Languages than through the Classics, the result will not only be unfair in itself, but will bear hardly on the poorer students, for whom most of these Bursaries were originally designed. The sons of richer parents after a few months' residence abroad will be enabled to carry off Bursaries from poorer students who have spent a much longer time in severer study at home.

In adopting the principle of differentiation in assigning marks to various

subjects, we have introduced no novelty, but followed well-tried precedents, as, for example, that of the Indian Civil Service Examination.

It was said that our proposal was inconsistent with our own policy in admitting Modern Languages equally with Ancient Languages to qualify for the Degree in Arts. But in the examination for the degree which follows on a course of study in the University, the standard may be raised to any point required to provide the necessary equality, inasmuch as the candidate will be tested not only in the Grammar but in the Literature of the Language and in the higher Philology. In the Bursary Examination where school teaching is to be tested, little more can fairly be required than grammatical accuracy and a certain facility in translating to and from these languages. By any standard which can be applied to test the results of school teaching, it will be about three times easier to gain a Bursary through French or German than through Greek, unless the inequality can be redressed by an adjustment of the system of marking.

Our unanimous opinion was confirmed by that of the Senatus Academicus, and also of the University Court, in three out of the four Universities. All of these Academical Bodies have accepted our Scheme. In Aberdeen the Principal and the Professor of Greek have also approved of it without qualification. The Professor of Latin was, indeed, opposed to the Ordinance, but he objected, not to the principle of differentiating values as between Classics and Modern Languages, but only to the method in which it is applied.

It was proposed by some of the opponents of the Ordinance that the whole question should be left to the discretion of the Senatus Academicus in each University. But the peril to which the higher education in Scotland may be exposed does not arise from the action of the Universities, but from our own action alone. In admitting Modern Languages to the curriculum, we were quite alive to the risk that the older and more difficult studies might be thrust out in competition with subjects more easily mastered, and having many obvious and immediate advantages. The safeguards by which we have endeavoured to meet this danger would be futile, if Modern Languages were to be held out as the easy path to Bursaries, which could not be attained through other studies without a much greater expenditure of labour and time. We could not relieve ourselves of our responsibility by throwing upon others the duty of obviating mischiefs to which our own Ordinances may give rise. Nor could we empower the Senatus Academicus to reject a fundamental condition of our scheme for the recognition of Modern Languages. Indeed, no Senatus Academicus, except that of Aberdeen, desired that such a duty should be imposed upon it. The duty is not that of regulating the details of education within the University itself, but of prescribing conditions which would affect the future of Classical education in all the schools of Scotland. It is of the utmost importance that a regulation having such serious consequences should be fixed and definite. We did not think it doubtful that it ought to be alterable, as it had been made, by Ordinance alone, and subject to all the statutory conditions for securing that a change so far-reaching should not be made by any one Senatus Academicus until it had received the deliberate consideration of the governing bodies of all the Universities. It must be observed that the Senatus Academicus may revise its decisions from year to year. It is a body in which the representatives of Classical learning are in a very small minority, and it would be exposed to a continuous pressure on the part of those who represent the interests of commercial and technical education. The effect on school teaching would be most disturbing. Schoolmasters would

not know, from time to time, under what conditions their pupils would compete for University education : Classics, which require long training and preparation, could not be taught on any rational plan or system, without some guarantee of permanence and assurance as to their academic value, nor could a school afford to engage good classical teachers, whose services might at any moment be rendered useless by the chance vote of an occasional majority in any Senatus.

It was objected, that the Scottish, like the English Universities, should be allowed to manage their own studies, and especially that such detailed regulations should not be imposed upon them from without. In reply to this, it must be remembered (1) that the apparent detail really touches a question of vital importance ; (2) that Parliament has imposed similar regulations through a series of Commissions, and that the statute under which we were acting was framed on this principle. In this respect there is no analogy between the English and Scottish Universities. It is needless to discuss the comparative merits of the two systems, because the question has been finally decided for Scotland by successive Acts of Parliament.

In carrying the opinions we have explained into practical effect we amended the regulations for a considerable number of Bursaries in each of the four Universities.

In the University of St Andrews 68 Bursaries and prizes of various value were dealt with by Ordinances, two new Scholarships were instituted, and the total number of Bursaries reduced by fifteen in the Faculty of Arts, and by twenty in the Faculty of Divinity.

In the University of Glasgow 73 prizes and Bursaries were dealt with, and the total number of Bursaries in the Faculty of Arts was reduced by four, and in the Faculty of Divinity by two.

The University of Aberdeen we found to be especially rich in small Bursaries and correspondingly poor in Scholarships. We framed Ordinances by which eighty-seven Bursaries were regulated ; we instituted one Scholarship of £100 a year in the Faculty of Arts, and in the Faculty of Divinity one of £100 and one of £76 : the necessary funds were found by reducing the number of Bursaries in the Faculty of Arts by eighteen, and in the Faculty of Divinity by eleven.

In the University of Edinburgh we found a larger number of post-graduate Scholarships (all of recent foundation) than in the other Universities, but, compared with Glasgow, fewer Bursaries of value sufficient to attract or retain distinguished students. By a rearrangement of existing Bursaries we were able to institute three of £40 and four of £45 a year. We founded one Scholarship of £80 and one of £85. We regulated twenty-nine Bursaries, reduced the number in the Faculty of Arts by six, and in the Faculty of Divinity by three.

We found it unnecessary to interfere with any Bursaries in the Faculties of Law and Medicine in any of the Universities. These are mostly of recent foundation and are as yet very few in number.

The admission of women students to graduation in the Faculty of Arts required that the question of providing Bursaries for them should receive our consideration. We decided to empower the University Courts to appropriate for competition, without restriction as to sex, or for competition among women students only, such number of Bursaries as they may think fit. We also empowered the Courts to open Scholarships or Fellowships to competition without restriction as to sex.

The fourteenth section of the Statute further empowered us to establish Bursary Funds in the Universities. The Commissioners under the Act of 1858 ordained that, in the University of Aberdeen, the surplus income of certain Foundations and the income of vacant Bursaries should be paid into a common Bursary Fund. This fund was to provide for the cost of the examinations for Bursaries, and, at intervals of twenty years, for the augmentation of Bursaries. In spite of these claims, it had accumulated to upwards of £10,500. We therefore determined that this sum should be capitalised, and that the revenue, after providing for the payment of the costs of examination for Bursaries and Scholarships, should be applied by the University Court to the augmentation of existing Bursaries or Scholarships. Having the experience of this experiment to guide us, we were of opinion that it would not be advantageous to continue the Aberdeen Bursary Fund, or to institute similar funds in the other Universities. We determined that the surplus income of any Foundation should in future be added to the capital fund of the Foundation, and should be applied to increasing the payments to the beneficiaries. The same Ordinance also gave power to the University Court to increase or diminish the value of Bursaries or Scholarships, as the state of the funds of the Foundations might render desirable or necessary.

Ordinance
No. 138.Ordinance
No. 140.

PATRONAGE OF PROFESSORSHIPS.

The provision of the Statute authorising the transference to the University Court of the patronage of Professorships vested in private individuals or Corporations, other than the Curators of the University of Edinburgh, applied in fact only to the Chairs of Humanity, Civil and Natural History, and Chemistry in the University of St Andrews, of which the patrons were the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Ailsa, and the Earl of Leven and Melville, respectively. No objection having been taken by any of these noblemen, we, in terms of the provisions of the Statute, issued an Ordinance, which received Your Majesty's approval on May 9th, 1891.

Ordinance No. 3.

Another power conferred on us by the fourteenth section of the Statute with reference to the patronage of Professorships was that of preparing a scheme by which a detailed and reasoned Report on the qualifications of Candidates for Chairs may be submitted to patrons, including Your Majesty. The matter received our very careful consideration, and a Draft Ordinance dealing with it was issued to the Universities. This was done for the purpose of eliciting the opinion of the various University bodies, in the manner prescribed by the Statute. Objections to the Draft Ordinance were received from every University body, from the Corporation of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Advocates, the Society of Writers to the Signet, the Royal College of Physicians, the Edinburgh Extra-Academical School of Medicine, the Edinburgh Merchant Company, and from the Curators of Patronage of Edinburgh University; in short, from every corporation and body which exercised patronage. We carefully considered these objections, many of which appeared to us to be of great cogency, and while various suggestions were made for meeting them, we were of opinion that no scheme which had been suggested or which had occurred to ourselves was at the same time adequate to secure that a patron should be fully informed, and free from the serious objections which had been taken to the scheme propounded in the Draft Ordinance. In many cases, the considerations which will determine a wise choice may be so personal as to be unsuitable for discussion in a reasoned

Report. We finally came to the conclusion that any provisions which might be framed would be either useless or embarrassing, or else would tend so far to diminish the responsibility of existing patrons as to amount to a practical transference of the right of patronage to those whose duty it would have been to frame the reasoned Report. We did not, therefore, lay any Ordinance on the subject before Your Majesty.

FINANCE.

By Section 25 of the Statute it was enacted that the sum of £42,000 should be provided annually by Parliament for the purposes of the Universities. We were empowered to apportion this annual sum among the Universities in such shares as we might think just, subject to two provisos. The first was that no University should receive a smaller sum than the average amount of public moneys which such University had received during the five years preceding August 1889, while the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen were to receive, the one £500 for the maintenance of its buildings, and the other £320 for the purchase of books, in addition to the said average amount. The second proviso excluded any Chair in the Faculty of Theology, save the Chairs of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, from participating in any increased grant to the Universities. It was further enacted that the pensions of all Principals or Professors were in future to be paid by the Universities, and that the grant was to be deemed to be in full discharge of all past and present claims of the Universities upon public moneys.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, issued a Treasury Minute in September 1889, in which he stated that he would, "if the Commissioners should find themselves involved in pecuniary difficulties with regard to pensions and compensations, be prepared to recommend to the Government a moderate increase of the annual charge, or a sum down, by which the Commissioners might be enabled to deal with that most difficult problem."

The Act further empowered us by the twenty-seventh section, until Ordinances distributing the grant had been framed and approved, to pay to each University a sum equivalent to what it would have received but for the passing of the Act, and to make provisional payments out of the surplus revenue from the grant should we think proper. The following provisional payments were made to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, during the period between June 30th, 1890, and the date on which the Ordinances become operative:—

UNIVERSITIES.	1890.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glasgow .	* 4,120 12 0	8,241 4 0	8,074 11 11	10,717 8 2	+ 3,839 5 10	34,993 1 11
Aberdeen .	* 3,479 8 10	6,958 17 8	7,218 9 9	8,066 9 5	+ 2,100 0 0	27,823 5 8
Edinburgh .	* 4,752 16 8	9,780 11 0	10,419 13 2	14,215 15 7	+ 3,780 0 0	42,948 16 5
Totals .	12,352 17 6	24,980 12 8	25,712 14 10	32,999 13 2	9,719 5 10	105,765 4 0

* Two quarters.

† One quarter.

The University of St Andrews received annually the following sums between 30th June 1890 and 31st December 1897,—at which date the distribution of the entire Grant was handed over to the Trustees appointed in terms of the twenty-fifth section of the Act:—

* 1870.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	† 1897.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,913 14 4	3,327 8 8	3,827 8 8	5,330 18 6	6,066 9 11	8,583 12 7	7,800 0 0	7,425 0 0	1,575 0 0	46,339 12 8

* Two quarters.

† One quarter.

The anticipation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that we should be involved in pecuniary difficulties in regard to pensions was fully justified in the result. This arose chiefly from the indefinite amount of possible claims of this kind. By the law in force before the passing of the Act, a Professor incapacitated by age or permanent ill health, was entitled to a retiring allowance varying from twenty sixtieths to forty sixtieths of his annual emoluments, according to his period of service. This was a vested right which was in no way affected by the Act of Parliament, except in the case of those Professors who had been appointed by the Crown since 1882, and whose pensions might be regulated by Ordinance. We found that the sum which the Universities would have received from public moneys for the year 1890, if the Act had not passed, amounted to £28,530, including a sum of £6,333 for pensions. If this latter sum could have been taken as an adequate estimate of the total charge for pensions in future, there would have remained a balance of between £13,000 and £14,000 to be distributed among the four Universities, after providing for the existing claims which we were required to satisfy before making any appropriation of the surplus of the grant. This would have been altogether inadequate to the purposes for which the grant was intended. But having regard to the number of the Professors who might become entitled to retiring allowances, we thought it very unsafe to assume that the charge against the Universities, on this account, could be measured either by the sum presently payable, or by the average amount of the claim for pensions during the five years preceding the Act. We, therefore, with the sanction of Your Majesty's Treasury, consulted an eminent firm of accountants, Messrs Lindsay, Jamieson & Haldane, for the purpose of obtaining a more trustworthy estimate of the probable Annual Charge which was likely to be brought against the Parliamentary Grant for pensions to which Principals and Professors already retired, or then holding office, were or might be entitled. These gentlemen reported that the variety of conditions on which pensions might become claimable, the diversity of the amounts which might be exigible in different cases, and the narrowness of the basis for actuarial calculation, rendered it impossible to arrive at any accurate result. But they were of opinion that, in certain contingencies, the claims might within a few years considerably exceed £10,000, that they might amount to £15,000, and that they might not fall below £10,000 until 1916.

It was obvious, on this statement, that the financial arrangements of the Universities must be seriously embarrassed by the impossibility of foreseeing the amount which they might be called upon to pay for pensions in any year, or even of estimating with accuracy their total liability for a period of years. But if their liability were estimated at the lowest amount which seemed reasonably probable, the surplus of the grant, after providing for the claims with which it was already charged, would be totally inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended. We, therefore, thought it our duty to submit a statement of the facts to Your Majesty's Government, and to express the opinion which we had formed, that further aid should be given to the Universities, to enable the Act of Parliament to be carried into effect.

The additional grant under the Act of 1892 has increased the resources of

the Universities. But it will not relieve them from the embarrassment arising from the uncertain and fluctuating character of the charge for pensions. As the difficulty arose from the transference to the Universities of an indefinite liability previously undertaken by the Treasury, we thought it reasonable to suggest that the Treasury should still undertake the charge, receiving in return a fixed annual payment out of the grants at the disposal of the Universities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was unable to assent to this proposal. But he informed us that he had given careful consideration to the views which we had submitted to him, and that he was advised that arrangements might be made with a Bank or an Insurance Company, which would enable the Universities to meet the pension charge by a constant payment for some such period as thirty years, instead of by a variable one.

We considered carefully the suggestion for which we were thus indebted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But we came to the conclusion that it would not be for the advantage of the Universities to transfer the entire liability to an Insurance Company for a fixed premium. The convenience which might attend that arrangement would not, in our judgment, have justified its cost. But there were other objections which seemed to be insuperable. We were required to apportion the grant among four Universities; and the share of each must be charged with the pensions of its own Professors. The liabilities of the four Universities are very different in amount; and we were of opinion that no joint arrangement would be equally beneficial for all. We, therefore, thought it advisable to direct that each of the Universities should set aside annually a sum of not less than a certain fixed amount to form a sufficient pensions fund, so that the general revenues should not be suddenly called upon to meet any large claim.

For the University of St Andrews this annual charge was fixed at £750.

For the University of Glasgow, £4,000.

For the University of Aberdeen, £1,500.

For the University of Edinburgh, £5,000.

We did not think it necessary to fix the period for which this obligation should subsist. The obligation may be modified, as time goes on, by the occurrence of events on which it is impossible to calculate beforehand; and it is not desirable that the University Courts should be compelled to make further accumulations after they have been advised that a sufficient fund has been provided. Nor did we think it expedient to prescribe the method by which provision should be made for those years in which the claims may exceed the sums set aside. We thought the University Courts should be free to make such arrangements as they might find expedient for this purpose, subject to conditions expressed in the Ordinances. The Ordinances were framed so as to enable the Courts to borrow as occasion arises, to make such arrangement with a Bank as the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested, or to draw upon capital funds in their hands.

We did not think it necessary to prescribe the method by which provision should be made for the pensions of Professors appointed after the passing of the Act, or by the Crown after the 6th of April 1882. The Act of Parliament empowers us to "lay down the conditions and the scale on which" such pensions may be granted, and we framed an Ordinance (No. 12) for this purpose which has been approved by Your Majesty. This Ordinance provides that no pension shall exceed £600; and we conceive that, in consequence of this limitation, the claims which may arise hereafter will be found less embarrassing than those which the Universities are now required to meet. But the pensions thus

authorised cannot become chargeable, to any material extent, for many years; and when the time arrives when it will be necessary to provide for them, the University Courts will be in a better position than they are at present to determine the method by which such provisions should be made.

The charges above mentioned, amounting in all to £11,250, together with the sums received by the Universities before 1889, which amounted to £20,742, and the sums of £500 and £320 directed by the Act to be paid to the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen respectively, left of the £42,000 only some £9,000 free for new educational purposes. To this, the Act of 1892 added £30,000 for distribution among the Universities. In framing a scheme of division, we felt it to be our duty to consider in each case, not only the needs but the opportunities, and the number of students of each University, and the extent to which they had respectively been enabled heretofore to contribute to the general education of the country. The scheme of distribution was accepted by all the Universities as just and satisfactory.

The apportionment was as follows:—

To St Andrews, 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£6,300	0	0
Previous Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	£3,470	8	11	
							<u>3,470</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
Free Residue of 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,829	11	1
Proportion of 1892 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,500	0	0
Total New Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>£7,329</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>

Note.—Of this a sum not exceeding £3,000 is to be devoted to purposes in connection with University College, Dundee.

To Glasgow, 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£12,180	0	0
Previous Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	£5,189	6	6	
							<u>5,189</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Free Residue of 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,990	13	6
Proportion of 1892 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,700	0	0
Total New Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>£15,690</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

To Aberdeen, 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£8,400	0	0
Previous Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	£5,454	1	10	
							<u>5,454</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
Free Residue of 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,945	18	2
Proportion of 1892 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,000	0	0
Total New Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>£8,945</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

To Edinburgh, 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£15,120	0	0
Previous Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	£6,628	17	8	
							<u>6,628</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>
Free Residue of 1889 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,491	2	4
Proportion of 1892 Grant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,800	0	0
Total New Grants,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>£19,291</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

In framing the Ordinances regulating the financial arrangements of the Universities, we desired to leave the University authorities as free as possible in the management of their Funds. It was necessary, however, to make provision for certain charges on the revenue, and to fix the order in which they should rank. The most important question we had to consider in this connection was whether the system should be continued, under which the Professor's income was derived mainly from class fees, which were drawn directly by the Professor himself. Objections of great weight had been brought against this system before the Act of 1889 was passed. But their force was intensified by the alterations which we had made, in pursuance of the Act. The system might be tolerable when certain defined subjects were all compulsory for the pass degree. But the conditions were entirely altered by the introduction of optional subjects in Arts. A competition for students, stimulated by a direct interest in fees, would not be a salutary form of rivalry. We have already pointed out that it is of vital importance that the teaching of the Universities should be raised above the degree standard, and should not be directed, as its main object, to the preparation of candidates for examination; and it would have been altogether out of harmony with our conviction upon this subject, to perpetuate arrangements by which a Professor might be tempted to lower his standard in order to increase his class, and augment his fees. Moreover, the fee system was inapplicable to Higher and Specialised Classes, such as Classes for Honours. The more advanced the subject, the smaller will be the class. The institution of advanced teaching would in this way have been seriously checked. Finally, the continuation of the fee system would have barred the way to the institution of special lectureships, because every such lectureship would have touched the interests of some Professor, within whose department the special subject might be held to lie. Students would be withdrawn from his class, and his income would be diminished. We therefore came, without hesitation, to the conclusion that the old system should be abandoned, that class fees should be treated as earned by the University, and that the income of the Professor should no longer be directly dependent on the number of students attending his class. On the other hand, it is inevitable that the emoluments of Professors should be affected by variations in the general prosperity of the University. We, therefore, prescribed by Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, and 27 that the class fees should in future be drawn by the University Court, that each Professor should receive a salary, and that the normal salary assigned to each should, as a rule, suffer a proportional abatement in any year in which the aggregate amount of the fees should be insufficient to meet the total claims on the fee fund. But we thought it essential that Professors should be secured against a diminution of their income below a certain amount; and for this purpose, we provided that a minimum salary for each should be a charge on the general revenues of the University, including the Parliamentary Grants.

The salaries assigned by our scheme to certain Chairs were appreciably lower than the amount of the fees, which were drawn by Professors in office at the passing of the Act, and to which they were entitled by the terms of their appointment. It was necessary to provide compensation for those whose vested interests were thus interfered with; and in many cases where the previous income had been abnormally large in proportion to the incomes of other Chairs, we found it exceedingly difficult to frame a scheme of compensation which should at once be just and equitable to the Professors concerned, and beneficial for the University. In the result, however, we were to a great extent relieved of this

difficulty by the very reasonable and generous attitude of the gentlemen whose emoluments were affected; and we were thus enabled to provide a scheme which they were content to accept, and which laid no undue burden on the revenues of the Universities.

The first instalments of the grant of £42,000 and of the grant of £30,000 became payable in 1890 and 1892 respectively, while the Ordinances allocating the shares of these grants did not come into operation till the end of 1893. Accumulations of revenue took place, and we were able, by investing the accumulations of the grant of 1889 in consols, appreciably to increase the sums received by the Universities from this source. The total amount of the grant for these years applicable to Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, after deducting the provisional payments already made, was £28,109, 16s. The sum actually paid was £31,298, 6s. 11d.

The grant of 1892, although apportioned by our Ordinances, was not administered by us. Accumulations arose in the hands of Your Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, and were paid to the University by him in terms of our Ordinances.

The sums paid to the Universities on account of accumulations of revenue from both grants were as follows:—

	1889 Grant.	1892 Grant.	Total.
Glasgow, . . .	£11,872 18 11	£17,400 0 0	£29,272 18 11
Aberdeen, . . .	4,149 6 0	12,000 0 0	16,149 6 0
Edinburgh, . . .	15,276 2 0	21,600 0 0	36,876 2 0
Total to three Universities, . .			£82,298 6 11

The Ordinances gave the University Courts of these three Universities power to apply these sums to such University purposes as the Court might think fit.

The litigation in connection with the University of St Andrews made it impossible to treat its share of the grant in exactly the same way; and we shall state the course followed with reference to that University, when we have explained the history of the litigation.

NEW PROFESSORSHIPS.

In the case of each University, new financial burdens were imposed by the alterations in the course of study in the various Faculties, and by the institution of new degrees. The additions to the teaching staff rendered necessary by these changes may in general be made by the appointment of lecturers, whose emoluments will be fixed by the University Courts. But we also found it necessary to institute the following new Chairs, the endowment of which is charged upon the general funds of the respective Universities, viz.—History and Pathology in Glasgow; History in Edinburgh; and Pathology, Materia Medica, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery in St Andrews. In addition to these, special endowments enabled us to found at St Andrews the Berry Chair of English Literature, in Glasgow the Chair of Political Economy, in Aberdeen the Chalmers Chair of English Literature, and in Edinburgh the Chair of Public Health.

We considered with great anxiety, in the case of each of the Universities, whether it was expedient or practicable to found other new Professorships in addition to these. We were much impressed with the necessity for increasing the teaching power in various departments already taught, and for providing in-

struction in special branches of study which are not at present represented in the Universities, or not represented sufficiently. We assent to the opinion expressed by a high authority on University Education, that "our more complicated social 'system demands many more subdivisions of the University course, corresponding 'to the main lines of practical life," as now open to ambition, than the old division into the three faculties of divinity, law, and medicine.* "There is no reason why 'every class of vocation in which intelligence and refinement are applicable, and 'in which a career of prosperity is opened to the practitioner, should not have a 'corresponding 'Faculty' arranged for it in the University, where an appropriate 'training—not practical and professional, but theoretical and scientific, might be had." We regret that we have been able to do nothing to encourage the expansion of the Universities in this direction beyond the institution of certain degrees in Science, and of degrees with Honours in such special branches as Political Economy. But the institution of degrees, and the prescription of courses of study would be futile in departments for which there is no body of teachers organised into a faculty; and it was impossible to provide for new departments of study, while the University revenues were, in our judgment, barely sufficient to maintain the old established departments with reasonable efficiency. Even in these departments, we considered that additional teaching power was required. But we believe that it is not for the advantage of the Universities to establish new Chairs, unless sufficient means can be provided for their endowment; and having regard to the many demands which will be made on the University revenues for other and very urgent purposes, we thought it would be imprudent to appropriate any farther portion of the Parliamentary Grants to the endowment of Professorships. In the meantime, the power of the University Courts to appoint lecturers, both in new subjects and in subjects already taught, may be used to strengthen and extend their means of instruction, so far as their revenues will from time to time enable them to do so. But even for an object which we think of primary importance, we should not have been justified in charging these revenues with permanent burdens which they might have been unable to meet.

LABORATORIES, LIBRARIES, and MUSEUMS.

By the tenth subsection of the fourteenth section of the Act, we are empowered to frame Ordinances to ensure the better custody and management of the Libraries and Museums of the Universities. It did not appear to us that in a matter of detail, varying with the varying circumstances of the different Universities, it was desirable to embarrass the University Authorities by any rigid regulations, imposed upon them from without. We thought it expedient therefore to carry out the power in question by directing the appointment of Committees, consisting of representatives of the University Court and of the Senatus Academicus, who should be charged with the immediate superintendence of Museums and Libraries, and who should be required to present reports regularly to the Senatus Academicus for transmission to the University Court; in the case of Glasgow an additional Committee was appointed, to be called the Observatory and Laboratories Committee.

In addition to these general provisions, we found it necessary to make a very material change in the system by which Laboratories were maintained. Prior to

Ordinances Nos.
8 and 52.

* Pattison's *Suggestions on Academical Organisation*.

the Act of 1889, a great part of the cost, both of assistants and of apparatus and materials for illustration, was borne by individual Professors. It was not perhaps inequitable that in exceptionally large classes the Professor, who drew all the fees, should himself provide for the assistance which the number of his students rendered necessary. But in the case of many of the Scientific Classes, it is not the number of students but the nature of the subject that makes assistance necessary; and in all such classes, it is indispensable that apparatus and specimens should be provided for practical instruction. We found that in many cases Professors had shown remarkable generosity in meeting the burdens thus thrown upon them. But the system was, in itself, a bad one; and, at all events, it could not be maintained when the fees had been made payable to the University Court, and the Professors were paid by salary. We accordingly provided that the remuneration of Lecturers and Assistants, and the equipment, maintenance, and upkeep of Libraries, Museums, and Laboratories should be charges on the revenues administered by the University Court. It was not expedient, nor practicable, to fix, even approximately, the amount of these charges. An argument of great force was addressed to us by a distinguished Professor, Dr Dickson, the Curator of the University Library in Glasgow, whose claims to be heard are beyond all question, for the purpose of showing that a considerable sum should be appropriated to the purposes of the Library in such a manner as to bind the University Court. Dr Dickson pointed out that schemes for post-graduate research can lead to no practical result, unless due facilities are provided for promoting the studies in which there has been promise of distinction. "If the apparatus in the Library for continuing and advancing these studies is 'in some respects fragmentary—in all, defective and inadequate; if, where we may 'find one book on a subject we have to desiderate in vain several others; if one 'department can only be enriched at the expense of another's requirements being 'postponed or refused; if a newly suggested periodical could only, as hitherto, be 'got at the cost of discontinuing another; if on every fresh demand the studiously 'disposed fellow can only be relegated by his *alma mater* to pursue his quest as 'best he may at an English or Continental University, or directed to make, on 'every occasion when he wishes to consult some monumental work, a pilgrimage 'at his own cost to the British Museum, he can only abandon in despair the task 'of ripening his attainments on Scottish soil. . . . It is plain that the main 'materials and means of research, not only in all the subjects of law and divinity, 'but in the fields of philology, and philosophy included in the Faculty of Arts, are 'to be found in books, and, as regards the more recent forms, largely in *periodicals*; 'and that farther, even in the domains of observational and experimental research, 'it is only through the medium of books preserving the record of previous 'investigations that the inquirer can learn his whereabouts, and be saved from the 'quest of what is already known or from claiming the merit of a discovery which 'belongs to another. The Library, which is in many cases the *sole* instrument, 'must be in all an *indispensable concomitant* of research. What then is to be 'thought of the practical worth of schemes calling for and rewarding research, 'without any correlative provision of the *sine qua non* for conducting it 'effectually?" We think Dr Dickson's reasoning perfectly sound; and we quote it because it brings out better than we could have done in our own language, a very pressing need of the Scottish Universities. There can be no question that their Libraries are far below those of the Universities on the Continent and in America, and very far below their own requirements. But at the same time, we

Ordinances Nos.
25, 26, and 27.

were quite unable to adopt the course recommended to us, and to fix a specific sum, which must have been a considerable sum, to be applied by law in each year to the purposes of the Library, or to the analagous purpose of Laboratories. The insuperable difficulty was that the money at our disposal was insufficient. It will be the duty of the University Court in each University to do all that their revenues will allow to be done for these purposes. But they must necessarily consider the income of each year with reference to the requirements of the year. It was impossible that this should be done beforehand so as to tie them down by an Ordinance, which must be passed before any exact estimate could be made either of the revenue or of the claims which were likely to arise. We were not dealing with a fixed income, or with invariable charges. The revenue of the Universities is derived in a large proportion, not from permanent endowments, but from students' fees. We were bound to anticipate a reduction in this source of income, as a natural result of our own reforms, and also, in the larger Universities, of the increasing competition of English, Colonial, and American Colleges. On the other hand, it may perhaps be hoped that the same munificence which has already enriched the Universities with many special endowments and some magnificent buildings may in future help to meet these most pressing necessities by the increase of their general funds. In these circumstances it would have been unwise to charge their revenues with definite liabilities, except where that course was made necessary by legal obligation, or by our own interference with an existing system. The administration of University property has been committed by the Legislature to the University Court; and we considered that we ought to avoid as far as possible any interference by Ordinance which might embarrass their performance of this duty.

We were requested by the University Court of Glasgow to empower them by Ordinance to sell the Hunterian Collection of Coins: and in deference to their wishes we framed and issued a Draft Ordinance for this purpose. Grave objections were taken to this proposal by the other University bodies and by the Corporation of Glasgow; and this adverse opinion induced the Court to reconsider the question and to ask us to proceed no farther with the Ordinance. As we had taken action at the instance of the Court, a majority of our number thought that their change of mind and the opposition of other bodies justified the withdrawal of the Draft Ordinance. On a division, therefore, it was resolved that the Draft Ordinance should not be laid before Parliament.

Minute of 127th
Meeting.

DISCIPLINARY POWERS.

We were invited to issue an Ordinance empowering the Universities to "deprive of his degree or diploma any graduate who may have been convicted 'of any crime or offence, or who may have been adjudged by any tribunal 'empowered by law to inquire into the matter, to have been guilty of infamous 'conduct in any respect.'" The evil which it was proposed to remedy in this way was said to be that graduates whose names have been struck out of the Medical Register, either as convicted felons or as having been declared by the General Medical Council guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, still retain the degrees and titles conferred upon them by the Universities. It does not appear to be certain whether the Universities already possess a power of degradation. But if they do not, no power to confer it upon them is given to us by the Act of Parliament. Our powers are specifically set forth in the

Statute ; and this is not one of them. A graduate of a Scottish University has a right to vote for the election of a Member of Parliament : and it seemed to us to be clear that if the Legislature had intended to confer upon a Statutory Commission a power to disfranchise electors, it must have done so in express terms. But we find no clause in the Statute which either expresses or implies such a power. We were therefore of opinion that to issue the proposed Ordinance would be an unwarrantable assumption of a power which we did not possess. Nor were we authorised to make any inquiry on this subject, or to report an opinion upon it to Your Majesty.

ST ANDREWS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

The sixteenth section of the Act directs a union of a somewhat anomalous character to be made between the University of St Andrews and a College in Dundee.

By this section it is provided that “the Commissioners shall, with respect to ‘ the University of St Andrews and the University College of Dundee, have power ‘ to affiliate the said University College to, and make it form part of, the said ‘ University, with the consent of the University Court of St Andrews and also of ‘ the said College, with the object, *inter alia*, of establishing a fully equipped con- ‘ joint University School of Medicine, having due regard to existing interests and ‘ to the aim and constitution of the said College, as set forth in its deed of endow- ‘ ment and trust.”

We have already adverted, incidentally, to the controversies and litigations which have arisen in consequence of our execution of this power. We carried out the purpose of the Act by an Ordinance, which received the approval of Your Majesty in Council on the 15th of January 1897, but the Scheme of Union embodied in that Ordinance had not come into active operation when our powers expired, in consequence of the opposition of certain members of the University, and of the dependence of an action, which had been instituted in the Court of Session, for setting aside as invalid the Ordinance of which Your Majesty has approved. We have reason to believe, however, that the disputes which had arisen have now been, to a great extent, amicably settled, and we are not without hope that an exposition of the character and effect of the Ordinance in question, and of our reasons for framing it, may tend to the removal of misunderstanding, and so to prevent the revival of a controversy, which, whatever may be its ultimate result, must, so long as it lasts, be injurious to the best interests of the University. We do not think it necessary or desirable to reply in detail to criticisms of the Ordinance which have come under our notice. But since an appeal was presented against it to the Privy Council, and argued by Counsel before the Universities Committee, it is proper that we should explain our own view of the points thus contested. The same questions were discussed in a letter from the late Chancellor of the University to a member of the University Court, which was published in October 1897. It would have been impossible, in other circumstances, to pass by without examination statements that are made by so high an authority. But, in the presence of the calamity which has deprived the University of its distinguished Head, we think it fitting to abstain from comment which could hardly fail to be controversial. We think it right, however, to place on record what indeed His Grace has been careful to point out, that he had no personal knowledge of the transactions which he

narrates, and to add that the information which appears to have been laid before him by others was singularly inaccurate. For this reason, we think it right to state the actual facts with greater detail than would otherwise have been necessary.

We must begin, however, by observing that the policy of the union between Dundee College and St Andrews, which we have endeavoured to effect, is not our own, but the policy of Parliament. The clause which we have cited differs from the other empowering clauses of the Act in this respect, that, instead of leaving it to us as Commissioners, to frame such measures as may be fitting to carry out a general purpose, it explicitly authorises a certain specific thing to be done. A union of a defined character and for a specific object is to be made between two particular Institutions, with the consent of their governing bodies respectively; and while it was undoubtedly committed to us to consider whether any particular terms of union which might be proposed were just and reasonable, or calculated to carry out the intention of Parliament, we did not conceive it open to us to question the policy of the enactment itself, or to refuse to exercise the power committed to us, on the ground that a union of the kind described might not be expedient, or that the character of the two Institutions specified rendered it inexpedient in their case. Both of these points appeared to us to be determined by the decision of Parliament.

But, on the other hand, a serious duty was unquestionably imposed upon the Commission to consider the conditions of any union, or agreement for union, that might be proposed, and to take care that they should be just and reasonable, and fitted to carry out the intention of the Act. This duty would have arisen merely by reason of the power which was entrusted to us to make the union, without any declaration by Parliament as to the specific terms on which the two Institutions were to be united. But, besides, we were expressly required by the Statute, in carrying into effect the power committed to us, to have "due regard to 'existing interests and to the aims and constitution of the College.'" We could not discharge this duty without assuring ourselves that all the conditions of the union we proposed to effect had been fully and deliberately considered, not only by the governing bodies of the two Institutions, whose consent was required, but also by the *Senatus Academicus*, which might in some respects be better qualified than even the University Court to maintain the interests of St Andrews; inasmuch as the *Senatus* was not only the proper authority to superintend and regulate the teaching and discipline of the University, but also had been entrusted, before the Act of 1889 came into force, with the administration of its property and revenues.

We should have thought it enough to say that for this purpose we took such measures as in our judgment were proper and sufficient. But since this is one of the points as to which the Chancellor of the University was misinformed, and to which he attached importance, it is proper to state the facts in detail. On the 3rd of January 1890 the Principal of Dundee College transmitted to us for our consideration certain proposals for the union of University College, Dundee, with St Andrews University, intimating at the same time that these proposals were still under the consideration of the University Court. On the 19th of February 1890 the Secretary of the University Court intimated to us that a definite agreement had been concluded between the Court and the College of Dundee, and that, to give effect to this agreement, a formal instrument, of which copies were transmitted to us, had been

duly executed by both parties on the 15th of February. Now the Governors were the proper representatives of Dundee College, and the University Court was the body charged by Parliament with the duty of giving or withholding consent to the union on behalf of the University. We thought it our duty to give these two bodies, which were unquestionably entitled to bind their respective institutions, a full opportunity for settling the terms of union between themselves, instead of interposing to take the initiative by framing detailed articles of union which we might lay before them for their assent. We thought the former the wiser course, not only because the consent of both bodies was necessary, but because they were much more familiar with the practical working of their own institutions and much better fitted than any outside body could possibly be, to anticipate the various questions of detail which would require adjustment; and to determine, at least in the first instance, the conditions for settling them. But at the same time we were perfectly alive to our own responsibility. The power of making the union had been committed to us and not to the bodies concerned; and their agreement, although indispensable, was altogether ineffectual until it should be sanctioned or embodied in a formal Instrument of the Commission, for executing that power. We therefore thought it necessary to consider every article of the proposed agreement deliberately and in detail. We had interviews with representatives of both bodies; and ascertained the specific object which each condition was intended to attain.

After full consideration, we came to the conclusion that it was a fair and reasonable agreement; and we thought it our duty to effect the Union substantially on the conditions which it expressed. We were confirmed in this opinion by our consideration of the views of the *Senatus Academicus*, which had been put before us both in writing and also at various interviews between representatives of their body and a Committee of our number; and farther, by the information which we received from the members of the *Senatus*, with whom we met, that the agreement had been revised on their behalf by a very distinguished member of the legal profession, the late Mr Graham Murray, W.S. We had no doubt whatever at the time, and we have none now, that all the terms of the agreement had been most carefully and deliberately considered by the University Court, by the *Senatus Academicus*, and by the most competent legal adviser whose assistance could have been obtained.

It appears to have been stated to the Chancellor of the University that the draft agreement was drawn up by or for the Commission, and signed at our request, by a quorum of the University Court. In fact, it was transmitted to us as a formally executed document setting forth the conditions on which the two bodies who were authorised by Parliament to bind the University and Dundee College respectively, had agreed to the incorporation of the College with the University. We had reason to believe, and we still entertain no doubt, that before the agreement was laid before us at all, its terms had been fully and deliberately considered both by the University Court and by the *Senatus*, who, in our judgment, were highly qualified to determine the conditions of union.

The suggestion we made to the Court was not that they should sign a draft agreement and send it to us for our assent, but that they should assent to certain modifications of the agreement already made. It is true that in token of their assent the University Court on the 15th of March, not by a bare quorum, but by five out of a total number of six members, signed a new

and slightly altered copy of the agreement. But the Court was by that time already bound to Dundee College to consent to an incorporation on certain conditions, and had so informed the Commission. The only changes to which we ultimately required their consent were amendments in drafting, and of these the only alteration of any importance consisted in the insertion of the words, "Subject to the provisions of the Act of Parliament," at the beginning of a stipulation that the Governors of Dundee College should have a right to elect assessors to the University Court. There can be no question that we had power to make these alterations even without consulting the College or the University Court. But the consent of these bodies was essential to the Union: they had given it upon conditions, and we thought it better to obtain their consent to any alteration, however formal and immaterial, than to leave room for any suggestion that the terms of Union fixed by the Commissioners were different from those to which the University had agreed.

Having determined the conditions of the union, we had next to consider how it should be carried into effect. The Act conferred upon us a variety of powers, some of which required for their exercise a lengthened procedure prescribed by the 19th and 20th sections, and others required no such procedure to be followed. In the former case, we were required to frame what the Act styles a Draft Ordinance which was to be considered for three months by the Governing Bodies of the Universities and published in the *Gazette* for four consecutive weeks, and afterwards to be laid before both Houses of Parliament for twelve weeks, after which it might be submitted for the approval of Your Majesty in Council. In other cases, in which it is not prescribed that we should frame an Ordinance, no such protracted procedure was necessary to make our resolutions effectual.

We came to the conclusion, on consideration of the various clauses bearing upon the point, that the very lengthy procedure by Ordinance was not required for the exercise of the power conferred by the 16th section of the Act; and in this it has been decided by a judgment of the House of Lords that we were wrong. We may be permitted to observe that our construction of the Statute was in accordance with the opinions of counsel of the highest eminence, and that it was supported by a majority of the Judges of the Court of Session; but we need hardly say that the opinions, of whatever authority they might be, in favour of the validity of our procedure, are not to be weighed against the judgment of the House of Lords; and that we not only accept that judgment as conclusive, as we are bound to do, but that we should not presume for a moment to contest its soundness. It would be as futile as it would be unbecoming to attempt to argue against the determination of the highest tribunal in the realm. At the same time, without questioning the judgment, it may be proper to explain the reasons which, before the Statute had been judicially construed, induced us to construe it as we did, and to take the course which has been found to be erroneous; and we think this the more necessary because, from the way in which the question was presented to the House, our main reasons were not brought under the consideration of the learned Lords. We have therefore printed in the Appendix

Appendix, p. 282.

a Memorandum which was drawn up for the purpose of aiding our own deliberations as to the course to be taken in consequence of the judgment. It is enough to say here, that for the reasons stated at length in the Appendix, we thought, *first*, that the Act of Parliament intended the union to be effected at a much earlier date than would be possible if the procedure by way of Ordinance were to be followed; and, *secondly*, that this union was intended to be permanent

and indissoluble, and therefore was not to be carried out by an Ordinance under section 20, which might be repealed at any time by the University Court under section 21.

For these reasons we came to the conclusion, which has been found to be erroneous, that the Statute did not intend that the union between Dundee College and St Andrews should be effected by an Ordinance subject to the conditions prescribed by the 19th and 20th sections. We therefore, on the 21st of March 1890, issued an Order which purported to affiliate the University College of Dundee to and make it form part of the University of St Andrews, subject to the conditions on which the two Institutions had agreed; and this Order was not published or laid before Parliament in the manner prescribed for Ordinances.

When the Order of 21st March 1890 was issued, we had every reason to believe that both the University Court and the Senatus Academicus were satisfied that the union should be made on the terms agreed on; and that neither of these bodies anticipated any difficulty in the practical working of the arrangement. The only questions which were still unsettled related to matters which must be regulated by Ordinance; and it was unnecessary and indeed incompetent to delay the completion of the union until these questions should be determined, because the duty of considering and objecting to Draft Ordinances had been committed to the new University Court, which was to be constituted after the incorporation had been made. It was unfortunate that we were compelled to delay the preparation of these Ordinances, and especially of any Ordinance for the establishment of a joint Medical School, for a much longer period than we had anticipated when the Order of 21st March 1890 was issued. We found, as we have already explained, on consideration of the financial position of the various Universities, that the grant conferred by the Act of 1889 would not be sufficient to carry out the intentions of Parliament. We thought it our duty to make a representation to this effect to Your Majesty's Government, and we found it impracticable to distribute or appropriate the grant already made, until the whole amount which might finally be allowed to the Universities had been definitely fixed. It was not until the end of the year 1892, when the additional grant had been made by the Act of that year, that we were enabled to consider the distribution of the entire grant among the four Universities, and the financial regulations which were required for each.

In the meantime, we had been informed that the agreement between Dundee and St Andrews was not working so harmoniously as had been anticipated. We heard evidence as to the questions in dispute, and in July 1892 we expressed to the University Court and to the Council of Dundee College the opinion we had formed as to the best method for reconciling the differences between them. The result was that certain suggestions which we made received the provisional assent of the University Court and of the College; and we were requested to embody their proposals in the form of Draft Ordinances and a Draft Bill to be brought into Parliament. A Draft Bill was accordingly prepared for the purpose of giving effect to a new agreement, modifying certain conditions of the original agreement which had formed the basis of union. The object of this new agreement was to remove sources of difference by bringing the administration of Dundee College more completely under the jurisdiction of the University Court, and by discontinuing certain Professorships which had been established at Dundee. The scheme thus proposed was accepted by Dundee College, and by a majority of the University Court as then constituted, and of the

Senatus ; but it appeared that a considerable minority at St Andrews was opposed to it. We had informed the University Court from the first, that we could lay no proposal before Your Majesty's Government for the introduction of a Bill in Parliament unless the authorities of the University were substantially unanimous in its favour. As there was no substantial unanimity, we informed the Court that we must withdraw certain Draft Ordinances which we had issued on the understanding that the Bill had been accepted by the University, and substitute Draft Ordinances on the basis of the existing agreement. These new Drafts were issued accordingly on the 24th of March 1893, in substitution for the previous Drafts which had been issued in December 1892. The time allowed to the University Court by the Act of Parliament for considering the new Drafts expired on the 24th of June ; but on the 11th of April the Court requested that the time for consideration might be extended, and we granted an extension until the 1st of November. On the 21st of October, the Court asked for a farther delay on a variety of grounds, and, among others, on the ground that litigation was probably impending ; and we granted a farther extension of time until the 15th of December. On the 9th of December we were informed by the Secretary of the University Court that the proposed Bill had been approved by a majority of nine to six, on certain conditions expressed in a Report by a committee, a copy of which he transmitted to us ; and he informed us farther, that the Court made certain recommendations with reference to salaries and a fee fund. Neither the conditions nor the recommendations of the Court were such as to create any difficulty ; but having regard to the difference of opinion in the Court, and to the number of the minority, we thought it necessary to ascertain whether the objections of the dissentient members were such as might be obviated by any reasonable modification of the proposed arrangement. We found, however, that the minority was opposed to all the provisions, not only of the proposed Bill, but also of the existing agreement which tended to make Dundee College an integral part of the University ; and in particular to the representation of the Council on the University Court, to the incorporation of the Dundee Professoriate with the Senatus Academicus, and to the permanence of the Union. This made it hopeless to persist in negotiations for a new agreement. One of the parties to the controversy would not assent to any arrangement by which the College of Dundee should be permanently incorporated with the University. The other could not be expected to consent to a simple affiliation under which the two Institutions should remain entirely separate bodies ; nor, indeed, would it have been proper, even if it were competent for us, to sanction or give effect to any new agreement which should result in such an affiliation. In these circumstances, we had no alternative but to proceed with the Ordinances for allocating a portion of the Parliamentary Grant to St Andrews, and regulating the financial affairs of the University on the basis of the existing agreement ; and, we have still no doubt whatever that this was our plain and obvious duty. We had been made aware, by this time, that the validity of the agreement on which our Order of 21st March 1890 proceeded, and also the validity of the Order itself, were disputed, and might probably be challenged by action in the Court of Session. We entertained no doubt that the terms of the agreement were in accordance with the provisions of the Statute ; and we were still, at that date, of opinion that the Order was regular and valid. But we were not ignorant that this latter point was one on which opinions might differ, although we thought it highly improbable that the validity of the agreement could be successfully challenged. The position

was very simple. The body which, beyond all question, was entitled to represent and bind the University, had consented to our proceeding to affiliate Dundee College to, and make it form part of, the University, on conditions on which, after lengthened negotiation and with much deliberation, they had agreed with the authorities of the College; and this we had done by our Order of 21st March. If the conditions were inconsistent with the Statute, the whole proceedings would be set aside. If they were, as we did not doubt, in conformity with the Statute, our Order might still be challenged, and possibly set aside, on the ground that it had been issued without observing the regulations prescribed by the Statute for the passing of Ordinances. On this latter hypothesis, our plain duty was to do what, *ex hypothesi*, ought to have been done at first:—to issue a Draft Ordinance, affiliating and incorporating the College with the University; to send copies of the Draft to the various University Bodies; and thereafter to lay the Ordinance before both Houses of Parliament, and ultimately before Your Majesty in Council. It was out of the question that we should, of our own authority, throw over all that had been done, and issue Draft Ordinances for St Andrews, on the assumption that no incorporation of Dundee College had been effected. If the Order were valid, we could not undo what we had done. But if it were not valid, we could not deprive either the University or the College of the right which, on that assumption, was conferred upon them by the Statute—to lay their case before Parliament, and before Your Majesty in Council. This would have been plain enough if the University were the only Institution interested in the matter, for its authorities were divided in opinion. But it must not be forgotten that the College of Dundee had a very material interest also. They had made an agreement, which they believed to be perfectly valid, with the body which was entitled to bind the University; and on the faith of this agreement, they had made arrangements and incurred expense which would involve a serious prejudice and loss to their Institution if the agreement were not carried out. If the agreement were bad in law, or if, being legally valid, it were disadvantageous to the University, so that it could not be passed by Parliament, or approved by Your Majesty, they must submit. But if neither of these things could be said, and no new agreement were concluded, they were entitled to expect that the University with whom they had contracted would abide by its contract; and, at all events, that the Commissioners who had sanctioned the agreement would do nothing to prevent its receiving the consideration of the higher Authorities, whose judgment would be decisive.

We accordingly laid before both Houses of Parliament three Ordinances—No. 45, regulating the conditions for Degrees in Medicine; No. 46, allocating to St Andrews a portion of the Parliamentary Grant, and affiliating Dundee College to, and making it form part of, the University; and No. 47, establishing Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine. No objection was taken to any of these in either House, and they were ultimately approved by Your Majesty in Council,—the second, with certain exceptions to be pointed out when we come to examine its provisions; and the others without alteration.

Meanwhile, an action was instituted in the Court of Session by certain members of the University to set aside the Order of 21st March 1890, and the Agreement on which it was based. The validity of the Order was challenged on the ground that the conditions for the publication of Ordinances had not been satisfied; and the validity of the Agreement on various grounds, the most

material of which was that it purported to be indissoluble except by Act of Parliament, whereas it was maintained that every affiliation might, under the Statute, be dissolved at the will of either party, or, at all events, at the will of the University Court.

The majority of the Judges by whom the question was decided in the Court of Session were of opinion that the case was ill founded, and that the Order by which the College of Dundee was made to form part of the University, in the terms expressed in the Agreement, was both in form and in substance in conformity with the provisions of the Statute. But the formal judgment in which their decision was embodied disposed, in terms, of the question of procedure alone, and did not purport to determine the validity of the conditions on which the incorporation had been made. The consequence was that when this judgment was appealed to the House of Lords, the only question discussed in argument or considered by the House was that of procedure; and that was treated as a separate question, which might be determined irrespectively of the question which we had thought was bound up with it—whether the connection intended by section 16 was a permanent incorporation, or a mere affiliation, which might be dissolved at will. By the form of the Summons this latter question was raised by an impeachment, not of the Order, but (1) of a minute of the University Court on the 15th February 1890, consenting to the union; (2) of the agreement of the same date, on which the Order of the Commission was based; and (3) of the docquet, signed by five members of the University Court, consenting to the alterations which we had made on the terms of that agreement. The learned Lords who advised the House held that they were not in a position to dispose of these conclusions of the Summons “because the arguments addressed to the House had no bearing upon them, and the grounds upon which reduction” of the three documents just mentioned “was sought were altogether different from those upon which the validity of the Commissioners’ Order had been impeached.” The House of Lords therefore decided the question of procedure only. They reversed the judgment of the Court below, and declared that the Appellants were entitled to a decree reducing the Order of 21st March 1890, and an Order of 10th April 1890 declaring the University Court to be constituted, which was thought to be consequential, and remitted the cause back to the Court of Session to dispose of the other conclusions. It was thus decided that the connection contemplated by the 16th section could not be validly effected except by following the procedure prescribed for Ordinances, but the House did not find it necessary to consider whether that connection was intended to be dissoluble or indissoluble, or whether the sections regulating procedure by Ordinance were applicable to a proceeding for effecting a permanent incorporation.

The consequence of breaking up the case into two separate parts in this way was, of course, to protract the litigation for a much longer period than would otherwise have been necessary. The case went back to the Court of Session; and by a judgment of that Court on the 4th March 1896, the remaining conclusions, which had not yet been considered in the House of Lords, were dismissed. It is unnecessary to consider in detail the grounds of this judgment, because they were not identical with those on which it was affirmed by the House of Lords, and it is this latter judgment of affirmance which finally determines the law of the case.

The decision of the House of Lords, as it is expressed in the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, was that the agreement on which the Ordinance is based “is

‘exactly in conformity with the Statute, and that the Ordinance ultimately made is completely covered by the authority which the Statute conveys.’

It was thus decided by the two judgments of the House of Lords : *first*, upon the point of procedure, irrespective of any question as to the permanence or dissolubility of the union, that it must be carried out by an Ordinance in terms of section 20; and *secondly*, that inasmuch as it was intended to be a permanent incorporation, and not a connection dissoluble at will, this document was not an Ordinance repealable in terms of section 21.

When this last judgment had been pronounced, the Universities Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council was in a position to resume consideration of the question which had been brought before them, viz., whether the above-mentioned Ordinances, Nos. 45, 46, and 47, ought to be approved or disapproved by Your Majesty?

The opposition was chiefly directed against No. 46, by which Dundee College was made part of St Andrews; and the leading objection to it was, that the union which it effected was neither an affiliation nor a complete incorporation for all purposes, but an anomalous arrangement partaking of both characters. This appears to us to be a mere question of words. It is a sufficient answer that what we have done is exactly what Parliament intended, since the Act provides that the College is to be “affiliated to and made to form part of” the University. It may be difficult to say what is the exact meaning of the word “affiliation” in this connection, but there is no difficulty as to the meaning of the other words. It cannot be questioned since the second judgment of the House of Lords, that the statute intended Dundee College to be incorporated with the University, so that the one institution should form part of the other; and this is done by the Ordinance which unites the two institutions on the terms set out in the Scheduled Agreement.

We came to the conclusion that the agreement was well adapted to carry out the design of the Act of Parliament, without prejudice to the common interests of the two institutions, or the separate interests of either. The teaching and discipline of the College, in so far as it is part of the University, are made subject to the Governing Bodies of the University; the College is left in a position to perform certain trusts under which it holds its endowments, but with which the University has no concern; it is required, at the same time, to contribute to the general funds of the University; and the funds and estates belonging to the University and its older Colleges at the date of the agreement are still appropriated to University and College uses at St Andrews, to the exclusion of Dundee. The Bursaries and Scholarships were left to be regulated by separate Ordinances, and this has now been done in a manner to which the St Andrews authorities took no exception. It appeared to us, however, to have one defect that might be productive of disharmony. We thought that the incorporation might, in certain respects, be made more complete; and after discussions had arisen in the University Court, we repeated this opinion in terms that were probably too strong, when we informed the Court that we thought it “indispensable” for the efficient and harmonious conduct of the University affairs, that the union should, if possible, be made more perfect. We are not surprised that controversialists, who were assailing the union, should have found matter for comment in this expression. But the letter in which it occurs was addressed to persons who were perfectly well aware that it lay with them to determine, as they thought fit, whether the arrangement should or should not be

modified in the manner indicated ; and, on the other hand, that if they were not prepared so to modify it, it was, in our opinion, as well as in that of several of their own number, better to leave the terms of union as they stood, than to throw over all that had been done and break up the existing agreement, with no assurance that another as good would be substituted in its place. But we must add that the observation in question was not a general criticism of the agreement, but that we stated in definite terms the two specific points in which we thought it might still be amended. These were, *first*, that the University Court "should have a more direct control of the finances of University College, 'Dundee,'" and *secondly*, that the Court should have "the patronage of the 'existing Chairs at University College, and of all future Chairs, for which the 'founders should not stipulate that it should be in other hands." Neither of these points is any longer in controversy. The patronage of Dundee Chairs is, now regulated by Ordinance in the manner suggested ; and the parties are agreed that the University Court ought not to be charged with the administration of Dundee College finances. The Governors of the College, who throughout the controversy showed every disposition to make all reasonable concessions, laid before us grounds which we thought weighty for retaining the administration in their own hands ; and the University Court, from their point of view, expressed a decided objection to be charged with that responsibility. As matters stand, therefore, the point is of no actual importance ; and we mention it only that we may not seem to have overlooked an objection which was urged with apparent force before the Universities Committee.

The other grounds on which it was maintained before the Universities Committee, that Your Majesty should be advised to disapprove of the Ordinance, were chiefly these :—*first*, that there was allowed to the College an excessive representation on the Governing Bodies of the University, so that in case of a conflict of interests, their representatives would have the preponderating voice ; *second*, that they were allowed to retain Chairs in subjects already taught in St Andrews, so as to give rise to an undesirable and inequitable competition ; and *third*, that too large a sum was appropriated to Dundee College out of the Parliamentary Grant. Besides these, further objections, which we think it unnecessary to consider now, were taken to the validity of the proceedings upon highly technical points of law. The objections to the substance of the arrangement, we shall consider in their order.

1. So far as regards the actual constitution of the University Court, nothing has been done which was not already fixed by the Act of Parliament. The constitution of the Court is fixed by section 3, which provides (subsection 1) that in St Andrews, the Court shall consist of certain persons specified, and among others (subsection 1, c.) "the Principal of St Mary's College and the 'Principal of University College, Dundee, if and when the said College shall 'be affiliated to and made to form part of the University"; and subsection 1, g., "the Provost of Dundee for the time being," irrespective of the condition on which the two principals are to become members. When the Ordinance came into operation, therefore, two members would be added to the University Court, of whom one would represent Dundee College, and the other would represent the College of St Mary's at St Andrews. But this addition would not be made by the Ordinance itself, but by force of the Act of Parliament, which neither the Commissioners nor the University had any power whatever to alter. But the same section allowed a farther addition (subsection 1, k.) of "such number

'not exceeding four in all, of representatives of affiliated colleges as may be 'appointed in terms of" another section of the Act. And founded upon this provision, the Scheduled Agreement contained a clause (4) by which it was provided that "subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Council of Dundee 'College should elect to the University Court such number of representatives 'as the University Commissioners should fix and allow, provided that none 'of these representatives should be entitled to sit and vote while matters" affecting the funds and estate belonging to the University and its Colleges, before the union were under consideration. We thought, for reasons which it is no longer necessary to consider, that it would be expedient, in the interests of the University, that two gentlemen from Dundee, who would presumably be conversant with the conduct of affairs, should be added to the Court. But the Universities Committee was of a different opinion, and accordingly struck out article 4 of the Scheduled Agreement, before advising Your Majesty to approve of the Ordinance. This provision, therefore, does not form part of the Ordinance as approved; and it is no longer a practical question whether it gave too much influence to Dundee College or not. The constitution of the Court now stands as it is finally and unalterably fixed by Act of Parliament.

But it was said that Dundee College might obtain too large a share of influence on the Court indirectly, because three assessors are elected by the Senatus Academicus, and the Agreement allowed the College of Dundee to increase the number of its professors with seats on the Senatus, so that the old St Andrews professors might be out-voted. This is an entire misconception. The Agreement neither implies nor confers any power on the authorities of Dundee College to found new professorships, nor could they have acquired such a power, either by agreement with the University, or by an Ordinance of the Commission. As soon as it was made part of the University, Dundee College became subject, like all other parts of the University, to the provisions of the Act of Parliament; and it is enacted by section 6, subsection 10, that after the expiration of the powers of the Commission, no new Professorship shall be founded, except by the University Court, with the approval of the Universities Committee. It was not the purpose of the Agreement, or of the Ordinance founded upon it, to regulate matters which are already determined by Act of Parliament; and it is certain that the Act of Parliament prohibits the foundation of University Professorships by any other Body than the University Court.

2. We thought it very important to avoid unnecessary duplication of Chairs; and we regret that we have not been able to attain this object so completely as we had desired. Neither St Andrews nor the College of Dundee can hope for a sufficient number of students to support identical Chairs in the same subject. We were of opinion that the resources of St Andrews should be applied mainly to the development of the Faculty of Arts, and that the subjects which might be taught most usefully at Dundee were Law, Medicine, and Applied Science, for the teaching of which St Andrews affords no proper facilities. We understood that the Authorities, both of St Andrews and Dundee, concurred generally with this opinion. But a rule of distribution of this kind ought not to be too rigidly enforced; and on both sides there were reasons for some relaxation. The Council of Dundee College thought it necessary for the completion of their Law School, that they should be able to give instruction in Latin, and that the Chair of Mathematics could not be dispensed with, as a part of their School of

Science; and on the other hand, a new Chair of English, of which subject there was already a Professor at Dundee, has been founded, and certain Lectureships in Medicine have been instituted in St Andrews. It is possible that a better arrangement for the division of subjects between the Colleges might have been made. But this may still be done if it is thought necessary by the University Court, when experience has shown more clearly what are the true requirements of each. In the meantime, we came without hesitation to the conclusion that no defect which could be discovered in the arrangement for the distribution of Chairs was sufficient to justify a refusal to incorporate the two institutions on the terms on which they had agreed.

3. We apportioned to St Andrews £6300 per annum as its share of the annual sum of the Parliamentary Grant under the Act of 1889, and £4500 as its share of the Grant under the Act of 1892; and we provided that the sums to be applied for purposes in connection with University College should not in any one year exceed £3000. We are unable to see that this arrangement gives any just cause of complaint to St Andrews. We have already observed that the number of students attending each University was an important element to be taken into account in apportioning the Grant; and the number educated at St Andrews was so small as to create a great difficulty in assigning any considerable share to that University. But we thought St Andrews had an additional claim in consequence of its new connection with Dundee, and especially that it had a claim for aid towards the establishment and support of the Medical School. The apportionment actually made could not in our judgment have been justified on any other footing. On every scheme of division which occurred to us as reasonable, the proportion to which St Andrews would be entitled in competition with the other Universities would be considerably below the sum assigned by the Ordinance, if Dundee College and the proposed School of Medicine were not to be taken into account. It follows of necessity that some portion of the Grant ought to be applied to purposes connected with the College at Dundee. We thought it expedient that the sum to be so applied should be limited by fixing a maximum. But the precise amount within this limit which may properly be applied to these purposes in future years may depend on considerations of which we were not in a position to judge. We were not moved by a suggestion that the regulations we proposed might occasion difficulties or disputes in the University Court. It is not surprising that difficulties should have arisen as to the claims of the College on University Revenues while its position in relation to the University was still in controversy. But this ground of dispute is removed by the determination of the controversy by Your Majesty's approval of the Ordinance which effects an incorporation. The new College must in future be recognised as an integral part of the University. We were bound to assume that the Body which is charged by Parliament with the administration of the University Revenues will be able and willing to do its duty.

The appellants before the Universities Committee objected not only to Ordinance No. 46, but also to the regulations for the Medical School in Ordinances Nos. 45 and 47. We had no doubt that the new Chairs of Pathology, *Materia Medica*, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery established by No. 47 were indispensable. We considered that these chairs should be held by Professors of the University, subject to the jurisdiction of the *Senatus Academicus* and the University Court alone, and having no connection with Dundee College, except

that their classes must be conducted at Dundee. This will be the operation of Ordinance 47. It was objected that we had provided for only one year of medical study at St Andrews, and for four at Dundee. But this arises from the necessity of the case. The smallness of the population and the want of a hospital rendered it, in our opinion, useless to institute a second medical year's study at St Andrews. We thought it doubtful whether competent Professors of Physiology, Materia Medica, and Anatomy would be attracted to a place which suffers under these disadvantages. And if this difficulty were overcome, the want of a hospital would present a serious obstacle to the attendance of students. We were advised that students of the second year should have an opportunity of attending the hospitals both for direct instruction and for the advantage to be derived from associating with students who are more advanced. For similar reasons we should have transferred the existing Chair of Medicine to Dundee, substituting a new Chair in the Faculty of Arts at St Andrews in its place. But we thought it inequitable to remove the present Professor from St Andrews without his own consent. We therefore provided for the abolition of the Chair of Medicine at St Andrews, reserving all the rights, privileges, and emoluments of the present Professor, and providing that he should be secured from any loss of income in consequence of the establishment of a Chair of Medicine at Dundee.

By Ordinance No. 45, we desired to make the system of medical graduation at St Andrews uniform with that of the other Universities. The appellants complained that for this purpose we deprived St Andrews of its ancient privilege of conferring degrees without residence. The conditions by which this privilege is limited, and the reasons for its limitation, are explained in the report of the Commissioners under the Universities Act, 1858, and in a special report by these Commissioners to Your Majesty, dated 20th December 1861. It appears that at that date, St Andrews, with no Medical Students, conferred a greater number of Medical Degrees than any other University in the United Kingdom. Of the candidates for these degrees, 68 per cent. came from London schools, and 77 per cent. from these and the provincial schools of England together. The Commissioners of 1858 were of opinion that it was, "to say the least, inexpedient, 'as it was certainly unnecessary, that candidates should be attracted in large numbers to St Andrews from London schools and other schools throughout England which qualify for the degree of the University of London.'" They observed that English students could not be attracted to St Andrews by any superiority in the reputation of its degrees, nor yet by the lowness of its graduation fees, which were higher than those in the University of London. They were "persuaded that it was highly inexpedient to allow a system to 'continue which seemed to them neither creditable to the University nor consistent with the public interest.'" They therefore made regulations by Ordinance "to remedy to some extent the evils of the system, and to restrict 'within narrower limits the exercise by the University of its power of graduation.'" By this Ordinance they assimilated the system at St Andrews to that of the other Universities, so far as was possible in the case of a University which had no Medical School; and, in particular, they required that Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery should be given only after a specified course of study, and that two out of the four years of study should have been spent in a University. But they found that, owing to the absence of any restriction as to the schools at which candidates for the St Andrews degree had obtained their educa-

tion, practitioners who had commenced the study of their profession without the intention of proceeding to a University degree, had been enabled to obtain a higher professional position after a successful career of some years ; and they thought that the privilege of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine in such exceptional circumstances might be continued, under certain conditions for preventing abuse, and in particular under the condition that the number of degrees to be so conferred in any one year should be limited to ten. The Royal Commissioners of 1876 reported that in their opinion the restrictions imposed by the Commissioners under the Universities Act of 1858 ought not to be removed or relaxed.

We came to the conclusion that the power of St Andrews to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery on the students of other Universities ought to be discontinued. The reason for which the Commissioners under the Act of 1858 thought it impossible to lay down the same rule for St Andrews as for the other Universities, was that, owing to the imperfect condition of the Medical School in that University, few candidates could be induced to spend a year there in studying Medicine, and that to make such attendance imperative would not tend to raise the standard of acquirement for the St Andrews degrees. This reason will be removed by the establishment of a more complete Medical School. The degrees in question have been very rarely conferred since the regulations above explained came into force ; and it is obvious that candidates who have studied exclusively at other Universities could not be attracted to St Andrews in any considerable numbers, for the mere purpose of graduation, without suspicion, and probably not without risk of abuse.

It was maintained, however, that the restrictions now in force should be abolished, and that St Andrews should be authorised to admit to the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery all licentiates of the Medical Corporations in Scotland, although they may have obtained no part of their medical education in any University. We considered that it would be highly inexpedient to give effect to this proposal. The question does not affect St Andrews alone. It is contrary to the usage of the Scotch Universities to confer degrees, in Faculties in which they afford instruction, on persons who have never studied within their walls, and as we have already said, we agree with the Commissioners of 1858 that this usage, depending, as it does, on an important feature in the constitution of the Universities, ought not to be lightly infringed. The Ordinances regulating Medical Graduation in Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh are framed upon this principle ; and these Ordinances have been sanctioned by Parliament, and approved by Her Majesty in Council. We consider that to confer so exceptional a privilege on St Andrews would not be beneficial to its Medical School. But we think also that it would be injurious to the other Universities, and we believe that it would not enhance the general reputation of Scottish Medical degrees.

For similar reasons, we consider that the anomalous privilege of conferring the degree of M.D. upon medical practitioners ought to be discontinued.

It seems very doubtful whether it is in any respect for the advantage of the University to continue a system so liable to abuse that it can only be allowed under a somewhat invidious restriction. We do not doubt that the Professors desire to give the degree as high a character as possible. But we think that the system is not only anomalous and unnecessary, but also prejudicial to the University as a teaching and not a mere graduating body. There can be

no question that it has subjected the University to unfavourable observation. The candidates for the degree are generally English practitioners. The assumption on which it is conferred, is that however skilful and experienced they may be, they are practitioners who have not gone through the course of study prescribed for graduation in the Scottish Universities, and have not obtained the lower degrees which in all the other Universities are indispensable preliminaries to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It is not to be supposed that men of mature years who have been engaged in practice are subjected to the same examination as students who have just completed a systematic course of study. The degree, therefore, although it may be a voucher of professional competence, cannot be looked upon as representing the same qualifications as the degrees of other Universities. It is evidently undesirable that the degrees of the new Medical School should be distinguished unfavourably from those of the other Universities; and this School would be started under the most unfavourable conditions if the Medical degrees conferred by St Andrews were so ambiguous that the same Academical title might be obtained with or without a University course of study.

We were invited to establish Medical Professorships at St Andrews for the purpose of providing a second *annus medicus* at that place. For the reasons already indicated, we did not think it right to give effect to this proposal. It was suggested that these new chairs might be endowed not out of the Parliamentary Grant, but out of a recent very considerable bequest, called the Berry Bequest to the University, which is administered by the University Court. We had no wish to interfere with the discretion of the Court in the administration of that bequest. But we could not establish medical chairs, to be supported out of University Revenues, which we thought might be much more usefully applied for the benefit of the Faculty of Arts, which is in need of increased endowments, and which is, in our judgment, the appropriate faculty to be maintained at St Andrews. We did not restrict in any way the power of the Court to institute Lectureships; and they have, on our declining to found new medical chairs, appointed Lecturers to teach the subjects in question at St Andrews. This was within the right of the University Court; and we do not desire to criticise their exercise of their undoubted powers. But we should have thought it wrong that we ourselves should sanction what we thought an unwise use of University funds, by founding either Professorships or Lectureships on Medicine at St Andrews.

On all the objections above stated, Counsel were heard before the Universities Committee; and on January 1897, the three Ordinances objected to, were approved by Your Majesty in Council. Ordinance No. 46 was approved as amended by striking out Article 4 from the Scheduled Agreement; and certain alterations on drafting were made, as a consequence of the judgment of the House of Lords setting aside the first order for the incorporation of Dundee, but none of these latter alterations touched the substance of the agreement, or the terms of the incorporation, as defined by the Ordinance. The other Ordinances were approved by Your Majesty without alteration.

When the decision of the Privy Council was made public, however, the Secretary for Scotland informed us that, "while for various reasons the Committee did not see their way to make any further deletion from the Schedule, a very strong feeling was expressed that in at least one other matter, the provisions in the agreement were susceptible of improvement on the interests both

‘ of St Andrews and Dundee.’ His Lordship added that the provisions to which he alluded were those which referred to the possible duplication of Chairs, more especially in the Arts Faculty, and the provisions as to the patronage of Chairs in Dundee, and to illustrate his meaning he referred us to certain passages in the proceedings before the Committee of Privy Council, a copy of which he was kind enough to transmit to us ; and, finally, his Lordship suggested that under all the circumstances, the best course would be to pass an amending Ordinance.

We entirely concurred in the views expressed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, subject perhaps to one qualification, because on referring to the proceedings to which our attention was called it appeared to us that the Committee had probably been impressed by the argument that new Chairs might be founded by the Dundee Council, and we did not find that section 6, subsection 10 had been brought under their notice. But while we saw no reason to doubt the effect of that enactment, we did not think it would be fitting to raise any question about such a matter ; and we accordingly, with a view to carrying out the suggestion that had been made to us, issued Draft Ordinances which were subsequently approved by Your Majesty in Council. These are Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 166. Some of them regulate matters of minor importance in a manner desired by St Andrews. But No. 161 vests the patronage of all the Professorships in University College, Dundee, or the University of St Andrews, in the University Court ; and No. 163 suppresses certain Professorships at Dundee, and provides that no new Professorships shall be founded in University College, Dundee, except by Ordinance of the University Court with the approval of the Universities Committee.

Before issuing these Ordinances, we communicated the suggestion of Lord Balfour of Burleigh to the University Court and to the Council of Dundee College, in the hope that any other modifications which might be thought necessary might be made with the consent of both parties ; and we invited representatives of both parties to confer with us. We had the advantage of an interview with various members of the Council of the College, and with a Committee of the University Court. The members of this Committee, however, informed us that they were not empowered to express the opinions of the Court, and could only lay before us the expression of their individual views upon the questions under consideration. They suggested, however, that a Conference should take place between representatives of the University Court and of Dundee College, with a view to the settlement of points in controversy. We highly approved of this proposal ; and we understood it to be accepted by both parties. But on a further interchange of opinion it unfortunately appeared that they could not agree as to the basis on which an interview should take place. Our own view was that it had been finally decided by the House of Lords that the union intended by the Act of Parliament must make the College of Dundee an integral part of the University, and must be permanent and indissoluble ; and further, that it had been determined by the approval of Your Majesty in Council that it was right and expedient in the interests of the University that an incorporation should be made on these terms. On this basis, the Dundee Council was prepared to consider any proposal for a modification of the arrangements that had been made. But it appeared that the University Court was not prepared to accept the Agreement or the Ordinance as valid and effectual, but desired to substitute for the permanent incorporation that had been made a simple affiliation, dissoluble at will. If this course had

been followed, no part of the grant could have been legally appropriated to a medical school or any other academical purpose at Dundee; and the share of the grant assigned to St Andrews must have been materially diminished. With this fundamental difference of view, it was inevitable that the proposals for a Conference should come to nothing; and as we were thus unable to obtain the consent of both parties to any further modifications, we had no alternative but to leave the arrangements as they stood under the Ordinance approved by Your Majesty in January 1898 and the supplementary Ordinances above-mentioned. We had the less regret in leaving the matter on this footing, because we thought that the only serious objections to the original Ordinance had been removed; and that any farther amendments, which time might show to be desirable, might be made in due course by the University Court.

In the meantime, to our great regret, a second action of reduction had been raised, not by any University Body but by five individual members of the University of St Andrews, of whom we believe one was a member of the University Court, for the purpose of setting aside as illegal and invalid Ordinance No. 46 and a number of other Ordinances affecting St Andrews which had been approved by Your Majesty in Council. The grounds on which this action is based are highly technical, but we do not think it proper to discuss them, because although they were held to be untenable and the action has been accordingly thrown out by the Court of Session; the judgment of that Court has been, as we are informed, appealed to the House of Lords, and the questions raised are therefore still *sub judice*. We think it permissible, however, to make one comment, because, irrespective of any question of law, the demand of the pursuers seems to us to be altogether extravagant. They propose to reduce the Ordinances in question, "reserving the effect of Ordinance No. 46, 'as an apportionment of the Parliamentary Grants.'" This means, if it means anything, that the University of St Andrews, after Dundee College has been cut off from it, is to retain the entire amount of the Grant which was assigned to it, as incorporated with the Dundee College. It is proposed, therefore, that St Andrews should appropriate for its own uses public money which could not have been given to it but for its incorporation with Dundee; and that while it takes the money, it should reject the conditions upon which it was given.

The dependence of this action, at the time when our powers expired, may probably have contributed to the creation of a difficulty which prevented St Andrews from demanding or obtaining immediate payment of the share assigned to it, of the Parliamentary Grants. In the exercise of the powers conferred upon us by the 27th section of the Statute, we made provisional payments in each year to that University, to meet the annual expenses consequent upon the new regulations for graduation in Arts, and the institution of a Fee Fund. The circumstances of St Andrews seemed to require, for these purposes, a larger sum than the grant of 1889 would afford, without the addition from the grant of 1892, which would become payable when Ordinance No. 46 should come into force. But the Grant under the Act of 1892 was not payable except under an Ordinance approved by Your Majesty; and we thought it proper and necessary to make up the deficiency from accumulations of the 1889 Grant in our hands, which were available for that purpose under the 27th section. But our power to make provisional payments was brought to an end by the approval of Ordinance No. 46. As soon as that Ordinance became law,

the University of St Andrews acquired right to full payment of the whole sums assigned to it, and became bound, at the same time, to apply these sums to the purposes specified by the Ordinance, and not otherwise. But one of the grounds on which the validity of that Ordinance was challenged in the action in question, was that the new University Court had not consented to it. We conceive this argument to be inconsistent with the Statute, which gives the power of consenting to applications to the Old Court in existence in 1889, and all other statutory powers to the New Court, to be constituted after that consent had been given. But if it were valid, it is evident that it would be difficult to maintain it further, after the New Court had accepted the Ordinance by demanding and receiving payment of the grants which were appropriated to the University by that Ordinance alone. The action was not raised at the instance of the University Court; nor were they parties to it. But they might, without being unreasonable, consider that so long as the legality of the union was challenged, although not at their instance, they ought not to give a formal consent to it, and so invalidate the challenge. Whether for this, or for some other reason, they, instead of applying to the Secretary for Scotland for their share of the 1892 Grant in terms of the Ordinance, preferred to apply to us to make provisional payments to the same amount, as we had done before the Ordinance passed into law. But this was no longer in our power. The payment of the grants was now regulated by statutory enactments which we had no power to alter or to disregard. The Ordinance requires that the accumulations payable to St Andrews must either be invested as capital, or applied to capital expenditure; and what we were desired to do, for no other purpose that we could see, but to relieve the University Court from the necessity of applying to the Secretary for Scotland for their share of the 1892 grant, was to make up the deficiency of income from the 1889 Grant by giving the Court, as income, moneys which they were bound by law to treat as capital. All the purposes for which we were asked to make farther payments were proper charges upon income, and were not proper charges upon capital. It appeared to us impossible to comply with this demand. The University Court might or might not be entitled to challenge the validity of the Ordinance. But they could not be entitled to demand payment of public money and reject the conditions on which it was given. Nor could we be justified in giving the money in our hands to be applied for purposes which the Ordinance prohibited. The University Court did not think fit to intimate to us their intention to comply with the Ordinance, and we had no other course, when our powers expired, but to hand over the accumulated funds in our hands to the Secretary for Scotland. The accumulations in our hands applicable to St Andrews amounted to £4191, 4s. 9d., and the accumulations of the Grant of 1892 amounted to £27,000. We were gratified to learn that the University Court found itself, within a short time, in a position to satisfy the Secretary for Scotland that these sums should be paid over to them in terms of the Ordinance, and that they have since been drawing the income assigned to them out of the Parliamentary Grants.

While the arrangements for Dundee College were still under consideration, the Secretary to the Scotch Education Department transmitted to us a correspondence which had taken place between that Department and the University Court of St Andrews, the Council of Dundee College, and the School Board of Dundee with reference to the training of teachers; and invited us to submit such remarks as we might think proper for the consideration of my Lords.

We thought it desirable to take evidence on the subject ; and we have printed the evidence in the Appendix, together with the correspondence and the opinion Appendix, p. 286. which we expressed to the Department.

We have thought it necessary to record in some detail, the history of the differences arising out of the incorporation of Dundee College with St Andrews. But we are glad to believe that the controversy is now at an end, except in so far as it may be supposed to be kept alive by the continuance of an action to which the Governing Bodies of St Andrews are not parties. We have no longer any official knowledge of the proceedings of the University Court. But we are gratified to understand that the representatives of all the Colleges on that Body, as well as in the Senatus Academicus, are working harmoniously together for the common benefit of the University, and that there is now every reason to hope that the results of the Union intended by Parliament may be happily achieved in the expansion and increased usefulness of the ancient University.

In conclusion we desire to record our very high appreciation of the services which were rendered to the Commission by the late Mr. Badenach Nicolson, to whose skill and experience as a Draftsman it is mainly owing that many Regulations which were necessarily complex have been expressed in our Ordinances with due lucidity and precision ; and by our Secretary, Mr. Fitzroy Bell, whose assiduity, ability, and good judgment have earned our gratitude and respect, and have also gained for him the esteem and regard of the many persons connected with the Universities who were brought into contact with him in the performance of his duties.

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

ELGIN.

KELVIN.

JAS. ALEX. CAMPBELL.

W. MACKINTOSH.

JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL.

CHARLES DALRYMPLE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

H. E. ROSCOE.

D. CRAWFORD.

W. G. BLACKIE.

S. H. BUTCHER.

PATRICK HERON WATSON.

FREDERICK FULLER.

I dissent from the course taken by the majority of the Commissioners in two important matters.

First, As regards the union of St. Andrews and Dundee, if established at all I think it would have been wiser to have made the union of the nature of an incorporation or else of the nature of an affiliation.

Second, I am of opinion that the title of M.A. should have been reserved

for those cases in which both the classical languages have been acquired, reserving the title of B.A. for those cases where only one of these languages has been acquired.

BUTE.

I was unable to share in the work of the Commission after the end of 1893 owing to my absence in India, but I accept and concur in the conclusions of this Report.

ELGIN.

ROB. FITZROY BELL, *Secretary.*

April 1900.

I. ORDINANCES AS APPROVED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 1.—ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO UNIVERSITY COURT BY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 16 of the said Act to affiliate the University College of Dundee to and make it form part of the University of St Andrews with the consent of the University Court of St Andrews, and also of the said College, and whereas by virtue of the said power, the said College has now been affiliated to and made to form part of the said University with the consent of the said University Court and of the said College, and upon the conditions set forth in an Agreement between the said bodies.

Ordinance No. 1.

St Andrews, No. 1.

And whereas it is stipulated by one of the conditions of the said Agreement that subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Council of University College, Dundee, shall elect to the University Court from time to time such number of representatives as the Scottish Universities Commissioners may fix and allow.

And whereas the said Commissioners are further empowered by section 15 of the said Act to make such provision by Ordinance as they shall see fit for the due representation of the governing bodies of affiliated colleges in the University Court of the University to which such colleges are affiliated.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

1. The Council of University College, Dundee, shall elect to the University Court of the University of St Andrews two representatives, each of whom shall hold office for four years from the date of his appointment; and in the event of a casual vacancy, the person elected to fill such vacancy shall go out of office at the date when the person whom he succeeded would, in the ordinary rotation, have retired, provided that in the case of the representatives who are first elected by University College, Dundee, which election shall take place on such day as the Commissioners shall appoint, the Council of University College, Dundee, shall elect one for the full term of four years, and one for a period of two years from the date of the election, so as to provide in future for a regular system of rotation.

2. The representatives of University College, Dundee, elected under this Ordinance shall not be entitled to sit and vote in the University Court while any matters affecting the funds and estates at present belonging to the University of St Andrews, or to either of its Colleges at St Andrews, or any funds which are or shall be vested in or bequeathed to the said University, or to either of the said Colleges by any deed or writing dated before 31st December 1890, or any funds thereafter given or bequeathed to either of the Colleges of the University of St Andrews at St Andrews, are under consideration.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

Note.—The foregoing Ordinance received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on 9th May 1891. The clause in the Agreement between St Andrews University and University College, Dundee, on which the above Ordinance was based, was on 15th January 1897 struck out of the Ordinance affiliating the College by Her Majesty in Council, on the recommendation of the Universities Committee.

ORDINANCE No. 2.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 2.—PRECEDENCE OF PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the first-mentioned Act, to regulate by Ordinance the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of principals, professors, and all other members of, or office-bearers in the several Universities of Scotland, as also of the Senatus Academicus and their meetings: And whereas University College, Dundee, has now been affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St Andrews.

Ordinance No. 2.

St Andrews, No. 2.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

Ordinance No. 2.
St Andrews, No. 2.

1. The order of precedence of the Principals of the Colleges of the University of St Andrews shall be: first, the Principal of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard; second, the Principal of St Mary's College; third, the Principal of University College, Dundee, without reference to the dates of their respective appointments as Principal.

2. The order of precedence among the several Professors in the University of St Andrews shall be regulated according to seniority of appointment as Professor, whether such appointment shall have originally been made in the University of St Andrews or in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, or in St Mary's College, or in University College, Dundee: Provided that for the purposes of this Ordinance the date of the appointment of the existing Professors of University College, Dundee, as Professors in the University of St Andrews, shall be held to be the 21st day of March 1890. In the case of two or more appointments being of the same date the order of precedence shall be regulated according to the dates of the foundations of the respective chairs.

3. In the absence of the Principal of the University and of the Principal of St Mary's College, the Principal of University College, Dundee, shall preside at any meeting of the Senatus Academicus, and in the absence of all the Principals, the Professor who is first in the order of precedence hereinabove provided shall preside.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 3.

[ST ANDREWS, NO. 3.—PATRONAGE OF CHAIRS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

Ordinance No. 3.
St Andrews, No. 3.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1 (d), of the said Act to transfer the patronage of Professorships, vested at the passing of the said Act in private individuals, to the University Court.

And whereas the patronage of the Professorships of Humanity, Civil and Natural History, and Chemistry in the University of St Andrews is vested in private individuals:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

The patronage of the Professorships of Humanity, Civil and Natural History, and Chemistry in the University of St Andrews shall, from and after the date on which Her Majesty in Council approves of this Ordinance, be vested in the University Court.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 4.

[GENERAL, NO. 1.—POWER TO MAKE PAYMENTS AND INVESTMENTS.]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

Ordinance No. 4.
General, No. 1.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 6, it is provided that the University Court shall, subject to any Ordinances made by the Commissioners under the said Act, have power, *inter alia* (sub-section 1), to administer and manage the whole revenue and property of the University, with certain specified powers, and generally to have all the powers necessary for the management and administration of the said revenue and property, and (sub-section 8) to appoint committees of its own number, consisting of not less than five members, with power to report on any business that may be entrusted to them by the University Court, or to carry out special instructions ordered by the Court: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by section 14, sub-section 10, of the said Act, to make Ordinances to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, revenues, and funds of the Universities, and by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of the University Court with respect to the management and disposal of the revenues and endowments of the University: And whereas it would be an advantage, in the administration of the University Funds, that the University Court should have power to authorise its Finance Committee, under such general directions as the Court may give, to deal directly with the University Funds, and to make investments without special instructions from the Court,—

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

It shall be in the power of any University Court, under such general directions as the Court may give, to delegate to its Finance Committee, consisting of not less than five of its members, the power of making or authorising such payments as the said Committee may consider necessary, and of investing the University Funds in any manner authorised by law for investments by trustees and approved of by the said Committee, without previous communication with the Court; and in

the event of any such payment or investment being made by the said Finance Committee, the same Ordinance No. 4 shall be duly reported to the next meeting of the University Court.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

General, No. 1.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 5.

[GENERAL, NO. 2.—LIMITATION OF TIME FOR APPEALS AND REPRESENTATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 6, sub-sections 2 and 3, power is given to the University Court in each University to review any decision of the Senatus Academicus on a matter within its competency which may be appealed against by a member of the Senatus, or other member of the University having an interest in the decision, within such time as may be fixed by the Commissioners, and to review, on representation made by any of its members, or by any member of the Senatus Academicus, within such time as may be fixed by the Commissioners, any decision which the Senatus Academicus may come to in the exercise of its powers under section 7, sub-section 1, of the said Act: Ordinance No. 5.
General, No. 2

And whereas the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, by section 14, sub-section 15, to fix the limits of time within which such appeals may be lodged and such representations may be made.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

That in all cases not specially provided for by Ordinance, Deed of Foundation, or otherwise, appeals against or representations respecting any decision of the Senatus Academicus shall be lodged with the Secretary of the University Court within fourteen days from the date of the issue of such decision: Provided that if any person affected by the decision can satisfy the Court that the decision did not become known to him until too late to admit of his entering his appeal within the period hereinbefore mentioned, the Court may extend the time as they may see fit: Provided also that the University Court shall not hear appeals or representations, and the Senatus Academicus shall not be required to answer appeals or representations, during the months of August and September, unless the Court shall so appoint in any particular case.

Ordinance No. 69 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, so far as it is inconsistent with this Ordinance is hereby repealed.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 6.

[GENERAL, NO. 3.—USE OF COMMON SEAL]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 5, sub-section 3, it is provided that the University Court shall be a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a Common Seal, but no directions are given as to the mode of subscription of deeds granted by the University Court: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2 of the said Act, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of, *inter alios*, the University Court,— Ordinance No. 6.
General, No. 3

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. All Deeds granted by the University Court shall, in addition to being sealed, be signed by two members of the Court (appointed under such directions as the Court may from time to time give), and by the Secretary of the Court.

II. The University Court shall from time to time give such directions as they shall think fit in regard to the custody and use of the common Seal.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 7.

[GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN, NO. 1.—ELECTION OF RECTORS.]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 4, to regulate the time, place, and manner of presenting and electing University Officers, with power to ordain that in the election of the Rectors in the Ordinance No. 7.
Glasgow and Aberdeen, No. 1.

Ordinance No. 7. Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen the election shall be determined by the majority of the votes of all the students voting whenever the votes of the nations shall be equally divided:

Glasgow and Aberdeen, No. 1.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. In the election of Rectors in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen whenever the votes of the nations shall be equally divided, the election shall be determined by the majority of the votes of all the students voting: Provided that if an equal number of the votes of all the students voting, as well as an equal number of the votes of the nations, shall be given for two or more candidates, the election may be determined as between such candidates by the Chancellor, by letter addressed to the Secretary of the University Court within 21 days after the day fixed for the election, and failing such determination, then the election shall be determined by the Principal as between such candidates.

II. Ordinances numbered 3 and 6 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 9th May 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 8.

[ST ANDREWS, ABERDEEN, AND EDINBURGH, NO. 1.—LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.]

At Edinburgh, the Third day of April Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

Ordinance No. 8.

St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 6, sub-section 7, the University Court of each University has power, subject to any Ordinances made by the Commissioners under the said Act, to appoint from among members of the University or others, not being members of the Senatus Academicus, one-third of the members of any standing committee or committees charged, by Ordinance of the Commissioners under the said Act, with the immediate superintendence of any libraries or museums, or the contents thereof, belonging to the University and College or Colleges thereof, existing at the passing of the said Act, and on representation made by any of its members, or by any member of the Senatus Academicus, to review any decision which the Senatus Academicus, in the exercise of its powers, may come to in respect of the recommendations of such committee or committees:

And whereas by the said Act, section 7, sub-section 2, the Senatus Academicus in each University has power to appoint two-thirds of the members of any standing committee or committees charged by Ordinance of the Commissioners under the said Act with the immediate superintendence of any libraries or museums, or the contents thereof, belonging to the University and College or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, and to receive in the first instance all reports by such committee, or committees, and subject to the review of the University Court, to confirm, modify, or reject the recommendations in such reports

And whereas by the said Act, section 14, sub-section 16, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

1. With regard to the Universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen:

- (1.) In each of the said Universities a committee, to be called the Library Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of three members of the University or others, not being members of the Senatus Academicus, appointed by the University Court, and of six members appointed by the Senatus Academicus. The said committee in each of the said Universities shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of the University Library and of the contents thereof, and of any libraries acquired or to be acquired for the use of the University or of any class therein. The members of the said committee, in the proportions aforesaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and Senatus Academicus respectively at their first meeting after the commencement of the Winter Session in each year.
- (2.) In each of the said Universities a committee, to be called the Museum Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of three members of the University or others, not being members of the Senatus Academicus, appointed by the University Court, and of six members appointed by the Senatus Academicus. The said Committee in each of the said Universities shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of all Museums belonging to the University, and of the contents thereof, and of any collections, furniture, or apparatus, or objects acquired, or to be acquired for the use of the University or of any class therein. The members of the said Committee, in the proportions aforesaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and Senatus Academicus respectively at their first meeting after the commencement of the Winter Session in each year.

2. With regard to the University of Edinburgh:—

- (1.) A committee, to be called the Library Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of not more than seven members of the University or others, not being members of the Senatus Academicus, appointed by the University Court, and of such number of members appointed by the Senatus Academicus as shall be double the number appointed by the Court. The said committee shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of the University Library, and of the contents thereof, and of any libraries acquired, or to be

acquired, for the use of the University or of any class therein. The members of the said committee, in the proportions aforesaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and Senatus Academicus respectively at their first meeting after the commencement of the Winter Session in each year. Ordinance No. 8.

St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.

- (2) A committee, to be called the Museum Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of three members of the University or others not being members of the Senatus Academicus appointed by the University Court, and of six members appointed by the Senatus Academicus. The said committee shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of all museums belonging to the University, and of the contents thereof, and of any collections, furniture or apparatus, or objects acquired, or to be acquired, for the use of the University or of any class therein. The members of the said committee, in the proportions aforesaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and Senatus Academicus respectively at their first meeting after the commencement of the Winter Session in each year.

3. The Ordinances of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, numbered respectively—General, No. 7, Ordinance No. 69, and General, No. 9, Ordinance No. 89—in so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed in so far as regards the Universities of St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

12.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 26th September 1891.

ORDINANCE No. 9.

[GENERAL, No. 4.—GENERAL COUNCIL.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighth Day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, by section 14, sub-section 2, to abolish or otherwise, and subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the said Act to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of the General Council in each University; and by the said section 14, sub-section 4, to regulate the time, place, and manner of presenting and electing University officers; and by the said section 14, sub-section 13, to frame regulations for enabling the Registrar of each University more effectively to perform the duties imposed upon him by the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868: and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858. Ordinance No. 9.
General, No. 4.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. (1) The offices of the Assistant-Registrars, constituted by sections 31 and 35 of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, are hereby abolished, and all provisions in regard to their powers, duties, and remuneration shall cease to have effect.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 35 of the Act last mentioned, the Registrar may distribute the period allowed for the completion and revisal of the Register in such manner as he shall think fit, so however that the Register shall always be completed and revised by him on or before the thirty-first day of December, in order to its being on or before that day authenticated by the Vice-Chancellor in pursuance of the provisions of the said section.

II. At the meetings of the General Council, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, the Chancellor's Assessor, and in his absence the Rector's Assessor, shall preside; and in the absence of all of the said Officials a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting, provided that no member of the Senatus Academicus shall preside at any meeting of Council held for the purpose of electing an Assessor or Assessors. The Chairman shall have a deliberative and a casting vote, and in case of an equality of votes at the conclusion of a poll, the Chairman, or any one appointed by the University Court to act for him as hereinafter provided, shall have a casting vote.

III. In the ordinary course and rotation, two Assessors shall be elected by the General Council biennially at the second statutory half-yearly meeting held in the year of election, and the term of office of such Assessors shall extend to the date of the second statutory meeting of Council in the fourth succeeding year; but in the event of a casual vacancy, such vacancy shall, subject to the exception hereinafter provided in regard to adjournment, be filled up at the statutory half-yearly meeting of Council occurring next thereafter, and the Assessor then elected shall hold office only for the remainder of the term of office of the Assessor in place of whom he is elected; and in the case of a casual vacancy where the unexpired period is less than two years, the election, if not unanimously made, shall be determined by a show of hands of the members present at the meeting, and no poll shall be taken in such a case.

IV. When an election of an Assessor or Assessors forms part of the business of a meeting of Council, it shall be taken up as soon as the Chairman has taken the chair and before the meeting proceeds to any other business provided always that in cases where a casual vacancy has occurred in the office of Assessor within a period not exceeding twenty-one clear days (Sundays included) before the date of a statutory half-yearly meeting of Council, the Council, after transacting any other business competent, shall adjourn the meeting for the election of an Assessor to fill up the vacancy

Ordinance No. 9.

General, No. 4.

to such day, not being more than twenty-one clear days after the date of the said statutory meeting as the Council may fix. The nomination of candidates shall be in writing, and the proposer and seconder of each candidate shall fill up a nomination paper in the form of Schedule A, hereunto annexed, containing the name, designation, and address of the person nominated, with like particulars respecting his proposer and seconder, and such nomination paper shall be delivered to the Chairman of the meeting at the time of the nomination by the proposer or by the seconder. In the event of there being only one vacancy and of only one candidate being nominated, or if there are two or more vacancies, and the number of candidates nominated is the same as the number of vacancies to be filled up, the Chairman shall thereupon declare such candidate or candidates to be duly elected; but if two or more candidates are nominated for one vacancy, and in all cases where the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, the Chairman of the meeting shall ascertain by a show of hands which candidate or candidates has or have a majority of votes at the meeting, and, if no poll be demanded by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, the Chairman shall declare such person or persons to be duly elected; but in the event of a poll being demanded by the proposer or seconder of a candidate, a poll shall be taken in the manner hereinafter provided, unless such poll shall be rendered unnecessary by withdrawal intimated to the Registrar in the manner hereinafter provided.

V. (1) In the election of Chancellor or Assessors, the Registrar, when a poll is to be taken, shall, not less than three and not more than eight clear days exclusive of Sundays from the day of nomination, issue simultaneously through the post to each member of Council appearing from his address in the Register to be resident within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, a voting paper in the form of Schedule B, hereunto annexed, with the blanks filled up except the name or names of the person or persons for whom the member votes and the signature of the member and the date of signing; provided always that in the case of the election of Assessors no voting paper shall be issued to any member of the *Senatus Academicus* of the University where such election is taking place. In case any member not disqualified from voting fails to receive a voting paper, or in case the voting paper of any member as aforesaid has been spoiled or lost, it shall be in the power of such member as the case may be to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace setting forth his inability to vote from having failed to receive a voting paper, or from having spoiled or lost it, as the case may be, and on his transmitting such declaration to the Registrar, to require that a new voting paper shall be forwarded by the Registrar to him to an address within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands; and, further, it shall be in the power of any member with an address in the Register beyond the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands to apply to the Registrar requesting that a voting paper may be forwarded by the Registrar to him to an address within the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands; and the Registrar, on an application being made to him by a member in the circumstances set forth, shall issue through the post a voting paper to the member making such application, but in no case shall a voting paper be issued more than eighteen clear days (Sundays included) after the day of nomination. Along with the voting paper the Registrar shall in every case send a letter of intimation in the form of Schedule C, hereunto annexed.

(2) Each member to whom a voting paper is issued shall be entitled, in cases where only one vacancy is to be filled up, to one vote, and in other cases to as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled up; and on receipt of his voting paper he shall, if he desires to vote in the election, insert the name or names, as the case may be, of the candidate or candidates for whom he votes, and shall sign the voting paper and insert the date of signing it, and shall return the voting paper to the Registrar in such time that the Registrar shall receive it within twenty-one clear days (Sundays included) after the day of nomination, which shall be the limit of time for receiving back the voting papers; and no vote shall be reckoned in an election unless it is recorded in a voting paper issued by the Registrar, and unless it has been returned to the Registrar within the time limited, signed by the member to whom the voting paper has been issued.

(3) On the day following the day on which the time limited for receiving back the voting papers expires, or if such day shall be a Sunday, on the next day after, the Registrar shall, in the presence of those entitled to attend as hereinafter provided, or such of them as may think fit to be present, open the voting papers and sum up the votes so returned, and the candidate or candidates as the case may be, who has or have received the highest number of votes, shall be declared to be duly elected; and an intimation of the result of the election, under the hand of the Chairman of the meeting for nomination, shall forthwith be published by the Registrar in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and shall also be by him transmitted to the Secretary of the University Court, and a copy of such intimation shall be affixed by the Registrar in some patent place in the University. In the case of an election where no poll is demanded, the result shall be intimated in writing to the Secretary of the University Court by the Chairman of the meeting for nomination.

(4) In the event of an election to fill up a casual vacancy where the unexpired period is not less than two years falling to be held at the same time as the election in the ordinary course and rotation of two Assessors to hold office for the full period, the Assessor elected who obtains the smallest number of votes shall be held to be appointed to the casual vacancy; and in case of an equality of votes for two or more of the Assessors elected, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote to determine which of such Assessors elected is to hold office for the full period and which for the unexpired period.

VI. During three clear days exclusive of Sundays after the demand for a poll, it shall be lawful for a candidate to withdraw, or for his proposer and seconder to withdraw the nomination of any candidate, and such withdrawal shall be intimated to the Registrar in writing under the signature of the candidate or of his proposer and seconder, as the case may be; and if in consequence of such withdrawal, in a case where only one vacancy is to be filled up, only one candidate is left, or in a case where two or more vacancies are to be filled up, only the same number of candidates are left as there are vacancies to be filled up, the Registrar shall not issue voting papers, and

the poll shall not be proceeded with, but such remaining candidate or candidates shall be declared to be duly elected, and intimation to that effect shall be published and transmitted as nearly as may be as if a poll had been taken. Ordinance No. 2.
General, No. 4.

VII. An Agent nominated by each candidate, the proposers and seconders of the candidates, and one person in the interest of each candidate nominated by the proposer and seconder of the candidate, shall be entitled to attend with the Registrar at the issuing and opening of the voting papers, and at the summing up of the votes and declaration of the result of the election.

VIII. Subject to the same exception in respect to adjournment in cases where a vacancy occurs within a period not exceeding twenty-one clear days (Sundays included) before the date of a statutory half-yearly meeting of Council, the election of a Chancellor shall be made at the statutory half-yearly meeting of Council occurring next after the office becomes vacant, and a poll shall be taken in all cases when demanded by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, unless such poll shall be rendered unnecessary by withdrawal intimated to the Registrar in the manner hereinbefore provided. The Principal, or in his absence the senior member of Senatus present, may preside at such meeting, and, in case of a poll, voting papers shall be issued to members of the Senatus Academicus whose names appear on the Register. In other respects the procedure in the election of a Chancellor shall be subject to the same regulations as apply to the election of Assessors.

IX. If the Chairman of the meeting or the Registrar is incapacitated by illness or otherwise from discharging the duties in reference to an election imposed by this Ordinance, or if the office of Registrar becomes vacant, the University Court shall appoint a person to discharge such duties, whether in place of the Chairman of the meeting or of the Registrar and the person so appointed shall, so far as the purposes of the election are concerned, act as, and be deemed to be, Chairman of the meeting or Registrar, as the case may be.

X. The Registrar of each University shall be entitled to receive out of the General University Fund a payment of one pound ten shillings for every hundred names or fractional part thereof that shall be entered in the Register of each University prepared subsequent to the date at which this Ordinance takes effect, and a payment of half a guinea for every hour or fractional part thereof during which he shall be in attendance on the University Court while considering and disposing of appeals against the undue insertion or omission of names in the Register, as the same shall be certified by the Secretary of the University Court; and the Registrar shall also receive payment of the cost of the printing and issuing by post of the voting papers at the election of a Chancellor, or Assessors, and of the Intimations provided for in Section V. hereof, and for such additional clerical assistance as in the opinion of the University Court may thereby, and by the change in the manner of revising the Register, be rendered necessary.

XI. Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 2, of the Ordinances of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as altered in pursuance of that Act, is hereby repealed.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

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Approved by Order in Council, dated 5th August 1892.

SCHEDULE A.

UNIVERSITY OF _____

ELECTION OF [ASSESSORS OR CHANCELLOR, as the case may be].

FORM OF NOMINATION PAPER.

Name, designation, and address of Candidate nominated.	Name, designation, and address of Proposer.	Name, designation, and address of Seconder.

Signature of Proposer, _____

Signature of Seconder, _____

[Date] _____

Ordinance No. 2.

General, No. 4.

SCHEDULE B.

UNIVERSITY OF _____

ELECTION OF [ASSESSORS OR CHANCELLOR, as the case may be].

FORM OF VOTING PAPER.

No. _____ { Number of Member as
on Register.

I, _____ { Name of Member in
full with his designa-
tion and address to be
filled in by the Regis-
trar or by some person
authorised by him.

_____ hereby
record my vote in favour of

_____ { Here voter to fill in the
name* or names of
the Candidate or Can-
didates for whom he
votes.

for the office [of Assessor or Chancellor, as the case may be].

(Signature of Voter) _____

[Date] _____

* The Registrar to adjust this instruction to the circumstances of each election, so as to show whether each member is entitled to vote for one Candidate only ; or in case each member has a plurality of votes, the number of Candidates for whom he may vote.

SCHEDULE C.

UNIVERSITY OF _____

ELECTION OF [ASSESSORS OR CHANCELLOR, as the case may be].

Names, designations, and ad- dresses of Candidates nominated.	Names, designations, and ad- dresses of Proposers.	Names, designations, and ad- dresses of Seconders.

SIR,

I have to intimate that the above-named candidates have been nominated for the office of Assessor [or Chancellor], and I have to request, that if you desire to vote in the election, you will insert in the appropriate space in the accompanying voting paper the name * [or names] of the candidate [or candidates] for whom you vote, and, after signing and dating the voting paper, will transmit it to me at the University, so as to reach me on or before [here insert date of limit of time for receiving back voting papers].—

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Registrar.

* The Registrar to adjust the wording to the circumstances of each election so as to show whether each Member is entitled to vote for one candidate only ; or in case each Member has a plurality of votes, the number of Candidates for whom he may vote.

ORDINANCE No. 10.

[GENERAL, No. 5.—ASSESSORS OF GENERAL COUNCIL.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-one years.

WHEREAS, by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are, by Ordinance No. 10, section 14, sub-section 4, empowered to regulate the time, place, and manner of presenting and electing University officers.

General, No. 5.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows :—

With respect to the election of Assessors of the General Council in each University in room of the Assessors in office at the date of this Ordinance, the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say) :—

(1) In the University of St Andrews :—

The Assessors to be elected in room of the Right Hon. the Viscount Cross, G.C.B., &c., and George William Balfour, Esq., M.D., LL.D., shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1891. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 4th day of April 1892—the date on which the term of office of the said Viscount Cross, and George William Balfour, Esq., expires.

The Assessors to be elected in room of J. Campbell Smith, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Forfar, and H. F. Clarke Cleghorn, Esq., M.D., LL.D., shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1893. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 2nd day of April 1894—the date on which the term of office of the said J. Campbell Smith, Esq., and H. F. Clarke Cleghorn, Esq., expires.

(2) In the University of Glasgow :—

The Assessors to be elected in room of R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., LL.D., Under-Secretary for Scotland, and David Hannay, Esq., Writer, shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1891. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 21st day of December 1891—the date on which the term of office of the said R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., and David Hannay, Esq., expires.

The Assessors to be elected in room of Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, merchant, and Hector Clare Cameron, Esq., M.D., shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1893. The Assessors so elected, shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 20th day of December 1893—the date on which the term of office of the said Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, and Hector Clare Cameron, Esq., expires.

(3) In the University of Aberdeen :—

The Assessors to be elected in room of the Rev. James Smith, M.A., B.D., and Angus Fraser, Esq., M.A., M.D., shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1891. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 27th day of November 1891—the date on which the term of office of the said Rev. James Smith, and Angus Fraser, Esq., expires.

The Assessors to be elected in room of William Dey, Esq., M.A., LL.D., and Alexander Edmond, Esq., Advocate in Aberdeen, shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1893. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 27th day of November 1893—the date on which the term of office of the said William Dey, Esq., and Alexander Edmond, Esq., expires.

(4) In the University of Edinburgh :—

The Assessors to be elected in room of Patrick Heron Watson, Esq., M.D., LL.D., and John Duncan, Esq., M.D., shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1891. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 30th day of November 1891—the date on which the term of office of the said Patrick Heron Watson, Esq., and John Duncan, Esq., expires.

The Assessors to be elected in room of Thomas M'Kie, Esq., Advocate, and The Right Honourable John Hay Athole Macdonald, C.B., Lord Justice-Clerk, shall be elected at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council held in the year 1893. The Assessors so elected shall not enter on their office until immediately after the 29th day of November 1893—the date on which the term of office of the said Thomas M'Kie, Esq., and the Right Honourable John Hay Athole Macdonald expires.

(5) The Assessors elected as provided in the four preceding sub-sections shall hold office until the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council, in their respective Universities, in the fourth year after their election, and no longer; and thereafter in each University two Assessors shall go out of office, and two Assessors shall be elected in their room at the second statutory half-yearly meeting of General Council in every second succeeding year, as provided in the Ordinance No. 9, General, No. 4, of the Commissioners under the said Act.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

(L.S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 5th August 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 11.

[GENERAL, No. 6.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS.]

Ordinance No. 11.
General, No. 6.

At Edinburgh, the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS, by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

ACADEMICAL YEAR.

I. (1) The academical year in each University shall commence on the first day of October. The classes shall meet for the winter session (which shall include not less than twenty teaching weeks) on such day thereafter as the Senatus of each University shall determine; and shall close not later than the tenth day of the following April.

(2) The University Court of each University shall institute a summer session in such of the subjects or branches of subjects qualifying for graduation in Arts as may be determined by the said Court after consultation with the Senatus. Such session shall commence on such day in May as the Senatus of each University shall determine, and shall include ten teaching weeks at least. The classes shall be conducted by the Professors, or by Lecturers appointed under Ordinance, General, No. 10 (Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers). Provided that the teaching of classes during the summer session shall be optional to any Professor whose commission is dated before the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, unless such option is barred by the terms of his commission or of any existing Ordinance.

II. The Curriculum for the degree of Master of Arts (M.A.) shall extend over not less than three winter sessions, or two winter sessions, and three summer sessions.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

III. (1) Before entering on the Curriculum each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination in the following subjects:—

1. English.
2. Latin or Greek.
3. Mathematics.
4. One of the following:—Latin or Greek (if not already taken), French, German, Italian, Dynamics.

(2) The examination must be passed in the matters and on the standards hereinafter defined: but there shall be a higher and a lower standard in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.

Candidates must pass on the higher standard in at least one of these three subjects, and may pass on the lower standard in either or both of the remaining two; subject always to the conditions relative to attendance contained in section IV. hereof.

(3) English shall include Grammar and Composition, and the outlines of Geography and British History, and the standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted for the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department.

(4) Latin and Greek shall comprise grammatical questions, translation into English from Latin or Greek authors not previously prescribed, and translation of plain passages or easy sentences from English into Latin or Greek. The higher standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted in the examination for a Curriculum of three sessions, or for the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department, and the lower standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted for the Lower Grade Leaving Certificate of the said Department.

(5) French, German, and Italian shall comprise grammatical, literary, and easy philological questions, translation into English from French, German, or Italian authors not previously prescribed, and translation from English into French, German, or Italian; and the standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted for the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department.

(6) Mathematics on the lower standard shall comprise—(1) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Percentage, Square Root, Simple Interest; (2) Algebra, including Fractions, Factors, Square Root, Equations of the First Degree, Simultaneous Equations of the First Degree, Easy Quadratic Equations, Problems leading to the above equations; (3) Geometry—Euclid Books I., II., and III. (or their equivalents), with easy deductions. Demonstrations other than Euclid's will be accepted if they assume no propositions which in Euclid's order are subsequent to the proposition under consideration.

(7) Mathematics on the higher standard shall, in addition, comprise Euclid, Books IV., VI., and the first twenty-one propositions of Book XI. (or their equivalents), with deductions, Quadratic Equations, Trigonometry to the Solution of Triangles inclusive, and the use of Logarithmic Tables.

(8) Dynamics shall mean the Elementary Statics and Kinetics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

Ordinance No. 11.

(9) A candidate shall be obliged to pass in all the required subjects at one or not more than two examinations; provided that he may repeat his second examination as often as may be necessary, being examined on each occasion in all the subjects in which he failed, or which he did not profess at his first.

General, No. 6.

For the purposes of this subsection, a candidate's first examination shall be held to be the first at which he passes in any of the subjects professed.

IV. (1) Attendance on any class shall not qualify for graduation, unless the whole Preliminary Examination has been passed.

(2) Attendance on a class in any language included in the Preliminary Examination, shall not qualify for graduation, unless the candidate, before entering the class, has passed the Preliminary Examination in that subject, and on the higher standard where a double standard is provided. He may, for that purpose, attend any Preliminary Examination held during the course of his study, taking only the paper set in that subject; provided always that the provisions of the sub-section immediately preceding shall have been satisfied.

(3) Attendance on a class in any language not included in the Preliminary Examination shall not qualify for graduation, unless the candidate has previously passed an examination in that language on a standard as nearly as possible equivalent to the higher standard of the languages included in the Preliminary Examination.

V. (1) The Preliminary Examination shall be held at each University twice in each year, under such regulations as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall from time to time determine, and shall be conducted in writing.

(2) The Joint Board of Examiners to be appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 8 (Regulations as to Examinations), shall have power to accept the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department in any subject as an equivalent for the Preliminary Examination in that subject; and to accept the Lower Grade Leaving Certificate of the said Department as an equivalent for the Preliminary Examination on the lower standard in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; provided they are satisfied that the standard of the examination, at which the said certificates were granted, is not lower than that required by this Ordinance.

(3) The Joint Board of Examiners shall have power to determine what examinations, if any, other than those for the Leaving Certificates of the Scotch Education Department may be accepted as equivalent to the Preliminary Examination in whole or in part, provided they are satisfied that such other examinations are in fact equivalent thereto.

ORDINARY DEGREE.

VI. Candidates for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts may follow the Curriculum and take their degree in the subjects hitherto recognised for graduation, as provided by the regulations contained in Ordinances Nos. 12, 14, 18, and 69 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, subject always to the preceding provisions of this Ordinance; or they may vary the Curriculum for graduation under the regulations contained in the immediately succeeding sections.

VII. (1) Candidates shall attend full courses in at least seven subjects, and shall be examined on these subjects.

(2) Of these subjects four must be (a) Latin or Greek; (b) English or a Modern Language or History; (c) Logic and Metaphysics, or Moral Philosophy; (d) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy.

(3) The remaining subjects may be selected by the candidate from the Departments specified in section IX. of this Ordinance, under the following condition:—That the whole subjects taken shall include either (a) both Latin and Greek, or (b) both Logic and Moral Philosophy, or (c) any two of the following three subjects,—Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

VIII. (1) Each of the subjects must be studied in a full course of not less than one hundred meetings of the class on separate days, except in cases where the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall have sanctioned, as qualifying for graduation, half courses of not less than fifty meetings on separate days; or where the Senatus, with the approval of the said Court shall, having regard to the nature of the subject, sanction full courses of less than one hundred or of less than fifty meetings respectively.

(2) Two half courses shall be held to be equivalent to a full course in such cases as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may determine, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made for that purpose.

(3) Where a subject is taught in a practical class, as well as in a systematic class, the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall regulate the course of study and determine the relative proportion of lectures and laboratory or practical work.

IX. The Departments of Study for graduation in Arts in each University shall, if adequate instruction is provided, include the following subjects, with such additions or modifications in any University as may hereafter be made by Ordinance of the University Court:—

1. Language and Literature.

Latin.
Greek.
English.
French.
German.
Italian.

Sanskrit.
Hebrew.
Arabic or Syriac.
Celtic.

Ordinance No. 11.

General, No. 6.

2. Mental Philosophy.

Logic and Metaphysics.
Moral Philosophy.
Political Economy.

Education (Theory, History, and Art of).
Philosophy of Law.

3. Science.

Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Chemistry.

Zoology.
Botany.
Geology.

4. History and Law.

History.
Archæology and Art.
(History of).

Constitutional Law and History.
Roman Law.
Public Law.

X. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the ordinary degree of Master of Arts on payment of the fees required.

DEGREE WITH HONOURS.

XI. (1) The degree of Master of Arts may be taken with Honours in any of the following Groups, in which Honours Classes shall have been established in at least two subjects:—

- (a) Classics (*i.e.*, Latin and Greek, with optional subjects such as Comparative Philology, Ancient Philosophy, and Classical Archæology).
- (b) Mental Philosophy.
- (c) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- (d) Semitic Languages.
- (e) Indian Languages.
- (f) English (Language, Literature, and British History).
- (g) Modern Languages and Literature.
- (h) History.

(2) Every Candidate shall take up at least five subjects. Two of these subjects, under separate Professors or Lecturers, must be selected from the Candidate's Honours Group; and the five subjects shall include one from each of the Departments of Language and Literature, Mental Philosophy, and Science, set forth in section IX. of this Ordinance.

(3) Every Candidate shall attend seven classes, taking two classes (one of which shall be an Honours Class) in each of his Honours subjects.

(4) A candidate who has obtained Honours in any one Group, may, before graduating, present himself again for examination in a second Honours Group. In such a case, he shall not be required to attend more than two additional Classes, which shall be Honours Classes, in the second Group.

(5) The examination in the subjects comprised in the Candidate's Honours Group shall be of a higher standard than that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts. In his other subjects the standard shall be that required for the ordinary degree.

(6) The Senatus shall, subject to the provisions of Sections XVI. and XX. of this Ordinance, from time to time determine what subjects shall be comprised in each Group, what subjects may be taken in half courses, and in which Group they may be taken: Provided that no new Group shall be instituted except by Ordinance of the University Court.

(7) The provisions of Section VIII. of this Ordinance shall apply to Candidates for Honours: but, in their case, not fewer than fifty meetings, on separate days, extending over an entire winter session, shall constitute a full course for an Honours Class; and not fewer than twenty-five meetings on separate days, extending over half a winter session, or an entire winter session, shall constitute a half course.

XII. (1) Every candidate shall include Latin, or Greek, either in his Honours Group or as one of the subjects in which the standard of examination is that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

(2) Greek shall be compulsory for candidates for Honours in Mental Philosophy.

(3) Candidates for Honours in English, or Modern Languages and Literature, or History (Groups *f, g, h* of section XI. hereof) shall include within the whole subjects taken for their degree (a) Logic and Metaphysics or Moral Philosophy and (b) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy.

XIII. (1) The whole examination in the Candidate's Honours Group must be taken at one time, and the whole examination necessary for graduation with Honours must be taken within five years from the date of the candidate's first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination, unless that period shall be extended by the Senatus on special cause shown; and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the extension.

(2) Candidates for Honours may be examined, at any time during their Curriculum, in the three subjects in which the standard of examination is that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

XIV. (1) A candidate who has passed the examinations necessary for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, but who has not yet graduated, may present himself for Honours within five years from the date of his first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination, and shall not be required to attend further classes:—Subject always to the provisions of section XII. hereof.

(2) No one shall be allowed to present himself a second time as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, who, upon examination, has failed to obtain Honours. Ordinance No. 11

(3) A candidate shall be held to have presented himself who has notified his name for examination in accordance with the University regulations. But it shall be in the power of the Senatus to relax this rule on special cause shown; and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation. General, No. 6.

XV. (1) In each Group there shall be three grades of Honours, to be denominated respectively the First, Second, and Third Class. The names of the candidates entitled to Honours in each class shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

(2) For the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, a Diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in which he has taken Honours.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

XVI. The Senatus of each University shall from time to time institute Boards of Studies corresponding as nearly as may be to the Departments of Study enumerated in section IX. of this Ordinance.

XVII. Each Board of Studies shall consist of such Members of the Senatus and Lecturers in the University as the Senatus may from time to time select, and the Senatus shall appoint one of the Members of the Board to be Convener thereof.

XVIII. Before the end of each winter session each Professor and Lecturer in the said Departments of study shall submit to the proper Board of Studies for its approval a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of his class for the next academical year. As soon as such approval has been given, the syllabus shall be transmitted to the Faculty of Arts for its consideration. The syllabus, with such observations as the Faculty of Arts may seem fit to make thereon, shall be then transmitted to the Senatus for its sanction.

XIX. (1) Before the end of each winter session each Board of Studies shall prepare a scheme defining, for the academical year next but one following, the classes which shall be deemed to be Honours classes, and the subjects and courses of reading for Honours in its Department, and shall report the same to the Faculty of Arts for its consideration. The scheme, with such observations as the Faculty of Arts may see fit to make thereon, shall then be transmitted to the Senatus for its sanction.

(2) Each Board shall in like manner make recommendations through the Faculty of Arts to the Senatus in regard to the half courses which may be sanctioned under the provisions of this Ordinance, and the lectures which may be given on special subjects.

XX. The Principal and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts shall be *ex officio* Members of each Board of Studies. The Convener shall preside and, in his absence, each meeting shall appoint its own Chairman, and every Chairman shall have a deliberative, and in cases of equality, a casting vote.

GENERAL.

XXI. In the case of a student whose native language is other than European, the Senatus may, at the Preliminary Examination, accept such language as a substitute for a modern European language. The Senatus may also in such a case accept as an alternative to Latin or Greek or any other classical language, such as Sanskrit or Arabic, subject always to the provisions of section IV. subsection 3 hereof.

XXII. If a student, before passing the Preliminary Examination, has attended a class qualifying for graduation, the Senatus may, on special cause shown, permit him to count such class as qualifying for graduation, on condition of his passing the full Preliminary Examination within such time thereafter as the Senatus may appoint; and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation.

XXIII. The examination in all the languages in the Curriculum shall, as far as possible, be on the same standard in examinations for the same degree, and shall in all cases test the candidate's knowledge of the history and literature of the several countries.

XXIV. A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XXV. A student, who has given attendance at classes recognised as qualifying for graduation during one or more sessions in any one or more of the Scottish Universities, may complete his Curriculum by giving attendance during the remainder of his course in another Scottish University, and may proceed to a degree in the latter University in the same way, in all respects, as if the previous part of his Curriculum had been taken therein: Provided always that every such student shall be bound to produce, to the satisfaction of the Senatus of the latter University, certificates of his having passed the Preliminary Examination, and of his attendance at the former University or Universities, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for a degree of Master of Arts by the Examiners of the University in which he completes his Curriculum, and in which alone he shall be allowed to graduate; and that no such student shall be admitted to a degree in any University unless he has given attendance in such University during the last winter session of his Curriculum, and one other winter session or two summer sessions.

XXVI. A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, who has failed to be placed in any class may, provided that in the opinion of the Examiners he has given evidence of sufficient attainments in any subject for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, receive from them a certificate of having passed in such subject, which shall count *pro tanto* as part of the examination required under the regulations for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

Ordinance No. 11.

General, No. 6.

XXVII. The degree of Master of Arts shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not satisfied the conditions hereinbefore set forth and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XXVIII. A student who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have commenced his course of study with a view to graduation in Arts in any of the Scottish Universities under the regulations in force at the time in such University, may complete his course and become a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, with or without Honours, in conformity with such regulations. And any such student who has passed the examination hitherto required for admission to a Curriculum of three sessions shall, if he desire to come under the regulations of this Ordinance, be exempted from the Preliminary Examination herein required.

XXIX. Students may attend any classes without having passed the Preliminary Examination within the meaning of this Ordinance, but such attendance shall not qualify for graduation.

XXX. It shall be competent for the University Court in each University to discontinue the Junior Classes, or Middle Classes where such exist, in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, when in the opinion of the Court, the provision for Secondary Education in schools throughout the country is sufficient to render such classes no longer necessary.

XXXI. Ordinances numbered 12, 14, 18, and 69 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as altered under the provisions of the said Act, are hereby repealed, in so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance.

XXXII. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council dated 28th June 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 12

[GENERAL, No. 7.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE.]

At Edinburgh, the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

Ordinance No. 12.

General, No. 7.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and, in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching; the length of the academical session or sessions; the manner of examination; the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination, either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Two degrees in Science may be conferred by each of the Universities of Scotland, viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), and Doctor of Science (D.Sc.).

These degrees may be given in Pure Science and in Applied Science.

DEGREE IN PURE SCIENCE

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance General, No. 6 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts); and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination.

III. (1) Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science must, in the course of not less than three academical years, within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least seven courses of instruction, in subjects prescribed for examination under sections VIII and IX. of this Ordinance.

(2) Three of these courses must be in subjects prescribed for the First Science Examination under section VIII.; and four must be in subjects prescribed for the Final Science Examination under section IX.

IV. (1) Four of the seven courses must be taken in the University in which the degree is conferred.

(2) Three may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved Institution or under a recognised teacher in the Town in which the University is situated shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University.

V. All candidates, not matriculated students of a University, availing themselves of the permission to attend lectures at approved Institutions or by recognised teachers in the Town in

which the University is situated shall, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept for that purpose in the University, paying a fee of the same amount as the Matriculation Fee paid by students of the University, and having in respect of such payment a right to the use of the Library of the University. Ordinance No. 12.
General, No. 7.

VI. (1) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time the number of meetings of which a full course in any subject shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

(2) The Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may sanction half courses of not less than half the number of meetings which constitute a full course in the subject; and two half courses shall be held to be equivalent to a full course in such cases as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may determine, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made for that purpose.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Professor and Lecturer annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science to be hereafter constituted in each University, for its consideration, a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

Provided that until the Faculty of Science shall be duly constituted, the syllabus shall be submitted by the Professors and Lecturers directly to the Senatus.

VII. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to approved Institutions or recognised teachers outside the town in which the University is situated; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any Institutions or teachers unless they shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the Universities of Scotland.

VIII. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects—viz. (1) Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany); (2) Natural Philosophy; (3) Chemistry.

(2) The examination in all these subjects shall be the same as the examination in these subjects for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

IX. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination on a Higher Standard, in any three or more of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Astronomy.
4. Chemistry.
5. Human Anatomy, including Anthropology.
6. Physiology.
7. Geology, including Mineralogy.
8. Zoology, including Comparative Anatomy.
9. Botany, including Vegetable Physiology.

(2) The standard of this examination shall be as nearly as possible equivalent to that of the examination for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, where the subjects are different; and where the subjects are the same, the examinations shall be identical.

(3) A subject already taken under the preceding section for the First Science Examination may be taken also under this Section for the Final Science Examination.

(4) Candidates presenting themselves for this examination must have attended four full courses of higher instruction, including practical or laboratory work, in the subjects professed, subject always to the provisions of sections VI. and VII. hereof.

(5) The Final Science Examination shall be taken not less than one year after the candidate has passed the First Science Examination.

X. If a student, before passing the Preliminary Examination, has attended a class qualifying for graduation, the Senatus may, on special cause shown, permit him to count such class for graduation, on condition of his passing the full Preliminary Examination within such time thereafter as the Senatus may appoint, and in every case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation.

XI. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XII. It shall be competent to the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science to report that a candidate has passed with special distinction in one or more of the subjects professed by him: and in such a case a Diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in respect of which the degree has been granted, and the subject or subjects in which special distinction has been obtained.

DEGREE IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

XIII. Degrees in Applied Science may be instituted and conferred according to regulations to be laid down in special Ordinances applicable to each University by the Commissioners under the

Ordinance No. 12.
General, No. 7.

Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889; or after the expiry of their powers by the University Court in each University.

XIV. The provisions of sections II. to VIII. of this Ordinance inclusive, in so far as they relate to the Preliminary and First Science Examinations, shall be applicable in all respects to degrees in Applied Science instituted as aforesaid, except where special provision is made to the contrary in the special Ordinances aforesaid.

DOCTORATE OF SCIENCE.

XV. Graduates of any University who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in the same University.

XVI. A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work to be approved by the Senatus (on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science when duly constituted): Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall also be bound to pass such an examination as may from time to time be determined.

The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by him, that the work has been done and the thesis composed by himself.

GENERAL.

XVII. A student who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course of study with a view to graduation in Science in any of the Scottish Universities under regulations in force at the time in such University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations, or with the provisions of this Ordinance, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

XVIII. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XIX. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

(L.S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th June 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 13.

[GENERAL, No. 8.—REGULATIONS AS TO EXAMINATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the ninth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

Ordinance No. 13.
General, No. 8.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (b) the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (c) the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

I. A Board of Examiners shall be constituted, hereinafter called the Joint Board, consisting of representatives of each University to be elected in the manner hereinafter provided.

II. The University Court of each University shall annually appoint as Examiners such number of Professors or Lecturers in the Faculty of Arts in that University, and such additional Examiners as may be deemed necessary. The Examiners in each University shall examine the candidates who present themselves for the Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine at that University; and shall prepare, set, and mark the examination papers: Provided that the examinations shall be under the control and supervision, as hereinafter provided, of the Joint Board.

In the event of a Professor or Lecturer declining to undertake the duty of examining under this section, it shall be in the power of the University Court to appoint another Professor or Lecturer or an additional Examiner in his place.

III. The Examiners in each University, as soon as they have marked the answers of the candidates, shall transmit through the Senatus to the Joint Board the printed examination papers and the written answers, with copies of the list of candidates, showing the marks assigned to each, and the candidates whom they propose to adjudge successful.

IV. The Joint Board shall consist of four Professors or Lecturers and eight additional

Examiners; one Professor or Lecturer and two additional Examiners being appointed in January of each year by the University Court of Each University from among the Examiners appointed under section II. hereof. Ordinance No. 13. General, No. 8.

Subject to the provisions of section VII hereof, the Joint Board shall hold office from the 1st day of February to the 31st day of January in the succeeding year. The members of the Joint Board so appointed shall represent the different subjects of examination, according to the following scheme of rotation :—

University.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
ST ANDREWS,	English (Professor).	Classics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).
	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).
GLASGOW,	English (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).
	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).
	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	English (Professor).	Classics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).
ABERDEEN,	English (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	English (Professor).	Classics (Professor).
	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).
EDINBURGH,	Classics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	English (Professor).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).
	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).

- V. (1) The Joint Board shall issue from time to time to the Examiners of each University such general directions as to the character of the examination papers to be set, and the method of assigning marks, as may best secure an adequate and uniform standard.
- (2) The Joint Board shall also receive, as provided in section III. hereof, from the Examiners in each University the examination papers and answers of the candidates, and shall, after consideration of such papers and answers as they may deem necessary, accept or correct the results arrived at by the Examiners in the several Universities in accordance with what they shall deem to be an adequate standard.
- (3) At the earliest possible date after receiving the examination papers and answers the Joint Board shall report to each Faculty, for whose Preliminary Examination candidates have appeared, the results of the examination of these candidates, and each Faculty shall forthwith publish a list of candidates reported to it as having passed the examination.

VI. If at an Examination at any University the standard of the questions set for examination shall in their opinion be either too high or too low, the Joint Board shall have power to require the Examiners in that University to submit to them the papers which it is proposed to set at the next Preliminary Examination, and to make such amendments thereon as they may think necessary; but in every such case sufficient notice shall be given to the Senatus of the University on which such demand is made.

VII. Subject to the approval by her Majesty in Council of Ordinances General No. 6—[Regulations for Degrees in Arts], General No. 7—[Regulations for Degrees in Science], Glasgow No. 1—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], Aberdeen No. 1—[Regulations for Degrees in

Ordinance No. 12.
General, No. 8.

Medicine], and Edinburgh No. 1—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], and of this Ordinance, on or before the first day of July 1892:—

Within two weeks thereafter, the University Courts shall complete the election of the Joint Board, and as soon as may be, the Joint Board first elected shall meet at Edinburgh to issue directions as provided in section V., subsection (1), hereof, and to fix the date of the first Preliminary Examinations to be held under this Ordinance. The Joint Board first elected shall hold a second meeting, at such time as may be most convenient, for the purposes of section V., subsections (2) and (3). The Joint Board first elected shall thereafter hold office until the 31st day of the second January after its appointment.

Failing the approval by Her Majesty in Council of the Ordinances aforesaid, at the date aforesaid, the Preliminary Examination for the winter session next ensuing in each University shall be conducted under such regulations as the University Court may think fit.

VIII. In the event of the Ordinances aforesaid receiving the approval of Her Majesty in Council at any date subsequent to the first day of July 1892, the University Courts shall, within six weeks after the Ordinances have received the approval of Her Majesty in Council, complete the election of the Joint Board; provided that in computing the said period the months of August and September shall not be counted, or any part thereof.

As soon as may be thereafter, the Joint Board first elected shall meet at Edinburgh to issue directions as provided in section V., subsection (1) hereof, and to fix the date of the first Preliminary Examinations to be held under this Ordinance. The Joint Board first elected shall hold a second meeting at such time as may be most convenient for the purposes of section V., subsections (2) and (3) hereof. The Joint Board first elected shall thereafter hold office until the thirty-first day of the second January after its appointment.

In every subsequent year the Joint Board shall meet twice annually, in Spring and in Autumn, for the purposes of section V. hereof.

At any such meeting the majority of the Board shall have power to summon a special meeting for the purposes of section VI. hereof.

IX. The Joint Board shall at each of the said meetings in Spring and Autumn fix the day on which the Preliminary Examination in each University shall begin; and shall also prescribe the order in which the several subjects shall be taken.

X. The Joint Board shall sit at each University in rotation, and in the following order:—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St Andrews.

XI. The Principal of the University at which the Joint Board sits shall, when present, act as Chairman for the time, and the Secretary of the University Court of that University shall be Convener of the Board and custodian of all documents; neither shall be members of the Board, but the Chairman shall have a casting, but not a deliberative vote. The Convener shall, at the termination of his term of office, transmit to his successor in office the documents belonging to the Joint Board. In the absence of the Principal, the Joint Board shall elect its own Chairman who shall be a member of the Board, and shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

XII. In each University each candidate, before presenting himself for any Preliminary Examination, shall pay to the General Fund of the University a fee of half a guinea.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in Ordinances, Edinburgh, No. 1—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; Glasgow, No. 1—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; Aberdeen, No. 1—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], candidates who present themselves for the Preliminary Examination for medical students in any of these Universities at the beginning of the winter session of 1892, shall be entitled to all the exemptions in respect of previous examinations by other bodies which have been already published in the Calendars of the several Universities.

EXAMINATIONS FOR GRADUATION IN ARTS.

XIV. The Examiners for Graduation in Arts in each University shall be the Professors in that University whose subjects qualify for Graduation in Arts, together with such Lecturers in the University, and such additional Examiners, to be appointed by the University Court, as the University Court shall deem necessary. The examinations shall be conducted in writing, and also orally if thought necessary, under regulations framed by the Senatus, subject to the approval of the University Court.

EXAMINATIONS FOR GRADUATION IN SCIENCE.

XV. The Examiners for graduation in Science in each University shall be the Professors in that University, whose subjects qualify for graduation in Science, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners to be appointed by the University Court as the University Court shall deem necessary. The examinations shall be conducted in writing, and also orally if thought necessary, under regulations framed by the Senatus, subject to the approval of the University Court.

EXAMINATIONS FOR GRADUATION IN MEDICINE.

XVI. The Examiners for graduation in Medicine in each University shall be the Professors in that University, whose subjects qualify for graduation in Medicine, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners to be appointed by the University Court as the University Court shall deem necessary; provided that the Court shall make such provisions as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two Examiners, one of whom shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University. The examinations shall be con-

ducted in writing and orally and also clinically, when the nature of the subject admits, under regulations framed by the Senatus subject to the approval of the University Court.

Ordinance No. 13.
General, No. 2.

GENERAL.

XVII. In the case of a candidate at a Preliminary Examination who is permitted to offer himself for examination in any language not included in the Preliminary Examination, each University shall make special arrangements for the examination of its own candidates.

XVIII. In appointing the additional Examiners under this Ordinance, the University Court of each University shall make the appointments for such period as will secure that all the Examiners shall not vacate their office at the same time, provided that no Examiner shall be appointed for a longer period than four years, and that no person who has held the office of Examiner for a period of three or four years shall be eligible for reappointment to the office of Examiner in the same University until he has ceased to hold the office of Examiner in such University for not less than one year.

XIX. No person shall be appointed an additional Examiner under the provisions of this Ordinance who is a Professor, Lecturer, or University Assistant, or Demonstrator in any Scottish University. The appointment of any additional Examiner during the currency of his term of office to a Professorship, Lectureship, or to office as University Assistant or Demonstrator, in any Scottish University, shall be held to vacate his office of Examiner. In the event of a vacancy occurring through death, resignation, or disqualification, in the office of a Member of the Joint Board, or of an Examiner or additional Examiner, occurring otherwise than by expiration of his term of office, the vacancy shall be filled up, subject to the provisions hereof, by the University Court who appointed the person vacating office, and the person appointed in his room shall be appointed for the remainder of such term only.

XX. Each of the additional Examiners appointed under sections II., XIV., XV., and XVI. hereof shall receive such remuneration as the University Court in each University shall determine.

Each University shall contribute to the expenses of the Joint Board in proportion to the number of candidates who present themselves for examination at that University; and the remuneration paid to the Members of the Board shall be fixed by arrangement between the University Courts of the four Universities.

XXI. Ordinances numbered 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, 19, and 23 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as altered under the provisions of the said Act, so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council dated 28th June 1892.

ORDINANCE NO. 14.

[GLASGOW, NO. 1.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Ordinance No. 14
Glasgow, No. 1.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain with regard to the University of Glasgow as follows:—

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. Four Degrees in Medicine and Surgery shall be conferred by the University of Glasgow, viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). The Degree of Bachelor of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

II. Subject to Regulations to be made from time to time by the University Court, the University may also confer Diplomas in Special Branches of Medical and Surgical Practice on Graduates of the University in Medicine and Surgery.

III. Before commencing his medical studies, each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination

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in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) Elementary Mathematics, and (4) Greek or French or German: Provided always that, in case of a candidate whose native language is not English, an examination in the native language of the candidate may be substituted for one in either French or German, and an examination in any other classical language for one in Latin or Greek.

IV. The extent and standard of the Preliminary Examination shall be determined by the Joint Board of Examiners constituted under Ordinance, General, No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations]—in accordance with the terms of that Ordinance.

V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance, General, No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations];—and subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, the entire examination shall be passed at one and the same time, except in the case of students who, prior to the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, have passed a portion of the Preliminary Examination of the University, or of a Preliminary Examination recognised by the University.

VI. A Degree in Arts, or in Science (not being a Degree *honoris causa tantum*), in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; and the Joint Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of Ordinance, General No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations]—shall have power to determine what examinations, other than those for the degrees hereinbefore mentioned, shall be accepted, either in whole or in part, in place of the Preliminary Examination.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

VII. Candidates shall be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery only after they have fulfilled the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have been engaged in Medical study for at least five years.
2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction, in one or more of the subjects of study specified in sub-section 4 hereof—each course extending over a session of not less than five months, either continuous or divided into two terms; or, alternatively, one such course, along with two courses, each extending over a session of not less than two and a half months.
3. During the fifth or final year the candidate shall be engaged in Clinical study for at least nine months at one or more of such Public Hospitals or Dispensaries, British or Foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
4. The candidate must, during his Curriculum, have attended a course or courses of instruction in each of the following subjects of study, including such examinations as may be prescribed in the various classes, viz:—

1. ANATOMY,	} During a Course of not less than Five Months.
2. PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	
3. CHEMISTRY,	} During Two Courses of not less than Five Months each.
4. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS,	
5. PHYSIOLOGY OR INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,	
6. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,	
7. SURGERY,	} During Courses of not less than Five Months.
8. MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and INFANTS. Two Courses of Midwifery of Three Months each, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the Courses, shall be reckoned equivalent to a Course of not less than Five Months,	
9. PATHOLOGY,	
10. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	} During Courses of not less than Two and a half Months.
11. PHYSICS (including the DYNAMICS OF SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, and GASES, and the RUDIMENTS OF SOUND, HEAT, LIGHT, and ELECTRICITY),	
12. ELEMENTARY BOTANY,	
13. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY,	
14. PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY,	
15. PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY,	
16. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE and PUBLIC HEALTH,	

Provided always in so far as regards the University of Glasgow that—

(a) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time the number of meetings of which such courses shall consist, and in what cases two half courses shall be deemed equivalent to a full course; and to report the determination to the University Court for its approval.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers to submit to the Senatus annually at the end of the winter session a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(c) The University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned to the Universities of Scotland. Ordinance No. 14.
Glasgow, No. 1.

5. The candidate must have attended for at least three years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a General Hospital at Glasgow or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons, and is recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
6. The candidate must have attended Clinical Surgery during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical Surgery, or by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Surgeons of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
7. The candidate must have attended Clinical Medicine during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical Medicine, or by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Physicians of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
8. The candidate must have attended a course of instruction in Mental Diseases of such duration, and so apportioned between lectures, demonstrations, and clinical instruction, as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
9. The candidate must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society.
10. The candidate must have attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an Hospital, or the practice of a Dispensary, or of a Physician or Surgeon, or of a Member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries. He must have acted as Clerk in the Medical, and Dresser in the Surgical Wards of a Public Hospital; and must also have availed himself to such an extent as may be required by the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, of opportunities of studying, at an Hospital or Dispensary, *post-mortem* Examinations, Fevers, Diseases of Children, Ophthalmology, or such other special departments as may from time to time be determined.
11. The candidate must have attended, under the superintendence of a registered Medical Practitioner, twelve cases of labour, or such additional number as the Senatus, with the sanction of the University Court, may from time to time determine; or have attended for three months the practice of a Lying-in Hospital, or of the Maternity Department of a General Hospital or other Public Charitable Institution, and have conducted personally six, or such an additional number of cases of labour as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
12. The candidate must have been properly instructed in Vaccination at a Public Vaccination Station, by a Public Vaccinator, authorised by the proper Government Authority to grant Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.
13. No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

VIII. With respect to the Places and Institutions at which the studies of the candidate may be prosecuted, the following Regulations shall have effect:—

1. Two of the five years of medical study must be spent in the University of Glasgow, each year of study including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
2. The remaining three years may be spent in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court, each year of study during the first four years including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
3. Of the subjects of study specified in section VII., sub-section 4, not less than eight must be taken in the University of Glasgow, or (subject always to the provisions as to attendance contained in the immediately preceding sub-sections) in some other University of the United Kingdom, or in some Foreign or Colonial University entitled to confer the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in a College incorporated with, or affiliated to a University entitled to confer the Degree of Doctor of Medicine recognised for the purpose by the University Court; Provided always that where in any of said subjects of study two or more courses are required, the taking of one of those courses shall constitute a taking of the subject for the purpose of this sub-section.
4. The remainder of such subjects of study may (subject always as aforesaid) be taken in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
5. All Candidates, not Matriculated Students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend the Lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Glasgow, must at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a Fee of the same amount as the Matriculation

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Fee paid by students of the University, and having, in respect of such payment, a right to the use of the Library of the University.

6. The Fee for attendance, for purposes of graduation, on the courses of instruction of recognised Extra-Academical Teachers in Glasgow, shall be not less than the amount exigible for the corresponding courses in the University.
7. The University Court shall not recognise as qualifying for examination in any of the subjects specified in section VII. sub-section 4, the class of any teacher who is at the time a teacher of more than one of the said subjects, except in those cases where Professors in the University are at liberty to teach two subjects: Provided always that a Professor or other teacher in any endowed public College or Institution, who by the terms of his appointment is required to teach more than one subject of Medical Study therein, may be recognised under sub-section 2 of this section, as a teacher of any one of the subjects which he teaches.
8. A teacher, attendance on whose course of instruction shall, before the date of the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, have been recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, shall not require to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the course of instruction of every such teacher may continue to be recognised as heretofore.
- 9 It shall be in the power of the University Court, if it shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend any recognition which it may have granted.

IX. In the University of Glasgow it shall be the duty of the Professors of the subjects specified in section VII. sub-section 4 hereof (except Practical Anatomy and such other subjects as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine), so to conduct the courses that students may receive instruction sufficient for graduation in any one of the said subjects by attendance on one course of five or six months, or of two and a half or three months, as the case may be.

X. If any candidate shall, before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination, have attended in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any University or Institution specially approved, or under any Teacher specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a course or courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, equivalent in the judgment of the Senatus to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University of Glasgow, such attendance shall (notwithstanding anything hereinbefore ordained) be held as entitling him to be examined in these subjects; and if the candidate shall have attended such course or courses in each of the said subjects, he shall be held to have completed his first year of Medical Study: Provided always that the evidence of such attendance at such equivalent course or courses shall be presented to the Senatus at the time when the candidate presents himself for his Preliminary Examination; and the Senatus shall, if satisfied, grant a certificate to that effect.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

XI. Each candidate shall be examined, both in writing and orally, and also clinically where the nature of the subject admits, in the following divisions, viz:—*First*, in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry; *Second*, in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica and Therapeutics; *Third*, in Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health; *Fourth*, in Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Midwifery.

In subjects which admit of practical instruction, the examination shall be such as to test the practical acquirements of the candidate.

Provided always that if a Candidate have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a Degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects.

XII. Candidates who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination in the subjects comprised in the first division, viz, Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, may be admitted to examination in all or any two of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in each of the subjects professed.

XIII. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first division may be admitted to examination in the second division at the end of the third winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics until the close of the summer session following.

XIV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first and second divisions may be admitted to examination in the third division at the end of the fourth winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health until the close of the summer session following.

XV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first, second, and third divisions may be admitted to examination in the fourth or final division, when they have completed the fifth year of study.

XVI. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified in one or more subjects he shall not again be admitted to examination unless he has pursued his medical studies for such time, and subject to such conditions, as the Faculty of Medicine may prescribe.

XVII. If any candidate at these examinations be found to have passed in one or more subjects with sufficient merit, he shall not be liable to re-examination in such subject or subjects, although

he may have been found unqualified in a subject or subjects comprised in the same division as Ordinance No. 14 hereinbefore specified.

XVIII. Every candidate must deliver, on or before such day as the Senatus may from time to time determine, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, or that he will have completed it on or before the day of graduation, and that he will not be, on the day of graduation, under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master.

XIX. After the candidate has satisfied the Examiners, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall lay the proceedings before the Senatus, by whose authority the candidate shall be admitted, on such day as the Senatus may from time to time appoint, to the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, on payment of the required fees.

XX. Candidates for graduation shall produce evidence of their having conformed to the Regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their medical studies, except in so far as is provided in section XXV. hereof.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

XXI. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Glasgow, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice other than Practice restricted to Surgery.

2. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination in Clinical Medicine, and in such of its special departments as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, shall determine; and he may present himself for examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

3. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects which are exclusively surgical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate, that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.

4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering within twelve months after obtaining such degrees on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a Foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to the examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively surgical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

XXII. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified the degree of Master of Surgery shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Glasgow, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to his having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice other than practice restricted to Medicine.

2. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—Surgical Anatomy, operations upon the dead body, and Clinical Surgery, and in such of the special departments of Clinical Surgery as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, may determine; and he may present himself for examination in these subjects at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

3. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall submit, for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine, a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second,

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third, or fourth examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects that are exclusively medical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.

4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering, within twelve months after obtaining such degrees, on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a Foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to examination in the subjects specified in sub-section 2 of this section, at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively medical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

FEES.

XXIII. The fee to be paid for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be twenty-two guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court. The fee to be paid for the degree of doctor of Medicine shall be ten guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which for the time may be exigible. The fee to be paid for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be ten guineas.

XXIV. The Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the University of Glasgow shall be the Professors in that University, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners, to be appointed by the University Court, as the University Court shall deem necessary. Provided that the Court shall make such provisions as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two Examiners, of whom one shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University. The examinations shall be conducted under regulations framed by the Senatus subject to the approval of the University Court.

DATE OF COMING INTO EFFECT.

XXV. Every student who began his medical studies before the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as he shall comply with the Regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

XXVI. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation at the beginning of the winter or summer session next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council dated 5th August 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 15.

[ABERDEEN, No. 1.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

Ordinance No. 15.

Aberdeen, No. 1.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain with regard to the University of Aberdeen as follows:—

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. Four Degrees in Medicine and Surgery shall be conferred by the University of Aberdeen, Ordinance No. 15. viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). The degree of Bachelor of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person Aberdeen, No. 1. who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

II. Subject to Regulations to be made from time to time by the University Court, the University may also confer Diplomas in Special Branches of Medical and Surgical Practice on Graduates of the University in Medicine and Surgery.

III. Before commencing his medical studies, each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) Elementary Mathematics, and (4) Greek or French or German: Provided always that, in the case of a candidate whose native language is not English, an examination in the native language of the candidate may be substituted for one in either French or German, and an examination in any other classical language for one in Latin or Greek.

IV. The extent and standard of the Preliminary Examination shall be determined by the Joint Board of Examiners constituted under Ordinance, General No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations], in accordance with the terms of that Ordinance.

V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance, General No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations]; and, subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, the entire examination shall be passed at one and the same time, except in the case of students who, prior to the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, have passed a portion of the Preliminary Examination of the University, or of a Preliminary Examination recognised by the University.

VI. A Degree in Arts, or in Science (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; and the Joint Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of Ordinance, General No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations], shall have power to determine what examinations, other than those for the degrees hereinbefore mentioned, shall be accepted, either in whole or in part, in place of the Preliminary Examination.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

VII. Candidates shall be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery only after they have fulfilled the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have been engaged in Medical Study for at least five years.
2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction, in one or more of the subjects of study specified in sub-section 4 hereof—each course extending over a session of not less than five months, either continuous or divided into two terms; or, alternatively, one such course, along with two courses, each extending over a session of not less than two and a half months.
3. During the fifth or final year the candidate shall be engaged in Clinical study for at least nine months at one or more of such Public Hospitals or Dispensaries, British or Foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
4. The Candidate must, during his Curriculum, have attended a course or courses of instruction in each of the following subjects of study, including such examinations as may be prescribed in the various classes, viz:—

1. ANATOMY,	} During a course of not less than Five Months.
2. PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	
3. CHEMISTRY,	} During Two Courses of not less than Five Months each.
4. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS,	
5. PHYSIOLOGY or INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,	} During courses of not less than Five Months.
6. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,	
7. SURGERY,	
8. MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and INFANTS. Two courses of Midwifery, of Three Months each, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the Courses, shall be reckoned equivalent to a Course of not less than Five Months,	
9. PATHOLOGY,	} During Courses of not less than Two and a half Months.
10. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	
11. PHYSICS (including the DYNAMICS OF SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, and GASES, and the RUDIMENTS OF SOUND, HEAT, LIGHT, and ELECTRICITY),	
12. ELEMENTARY BOTANY,	
13. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY,	} During Courses of not less than Two and a half Months.
14. PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY,	
15. PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY,	
16. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE and PUBLIC HEALTH	

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Provided always in so far as regards the University of Aberdeen that—

(a) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time the number of meetings of which such courses shall consist, and in what cases two half courses shall be deemed equivalent to a full course; and to report the determination to the University Court for its approval.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers to submit to the Senatus annually at the end of the winter session a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(c) The University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the Universities of Scotland.

6. The candidate must have attended for at least three years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a General Hospital at Aberdeen or elsewhere, which accommodates no fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons, and is recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
6. The candidate must have attended Clinical Surgery during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical Surgery, or by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Surgeons of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
7. The candidate must have attended Clinical Medicine during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by Professors of the University, or by Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Physicians of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
8. The candidate must have attended a course of instruction in Mental Diseases of such duration, and so apportioned between lectures, demonstrations, and clinical instruction, as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
9. The candidate must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society.
10. The candidate must have attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an Hospital, or the practice of a Dispensary, or of a Physician or Surgeon or of a Member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries. He must have acted as Clerk in the Medical and Dresser in the Surgical wards of a Public Hospital; and must also have availed himself, to such an extent as may be required by the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, of opportunities of studying, at an Hospital or Dispensary, *post-mortem* Examinations, Fevers, Diseases of Children, Ophthalmology, or such other special departments as may from time to time be determined.
11. The candidate must have attended, under the superintendence of a registered Medical Practitioner, twelve cases of labour, or such additional number as the Senatus, with the sanction of the University Court, may from time to time determine; or have attended for three months the practice of a Lying-in Hospital, or of the Maternity Department of a General Hospital or other Public Charitable Institution, and have conducted personally six, or such an additional number of cases of labour as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court may from time to time determine.
12. The candidate must have been properly instructed in Vaccination at a Public Vaccination Station, by a Public Vaccinator, authorised by the proper Government Authority to grant Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.
13. No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

VIII. With respect to the Places and Institutions at which the studies of the Candidate may be prosecuted, the following Regulations shall have effect:—

1. Two of the five years of medical study must be spent in the University of Aberdeen, each year of study including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
2. The remaining three years may be spent in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court, each year of study during the first four years including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
3. Of the subjects of study specified in section VII., sub-section 4, not less than eight must be taken in the University of Aberdeen, or (subject always to the provisions as to attendance contained in the immediately preceding sub-sections) in some other University of the United Kingdom, or in some Foreign or Colonial University entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, recognised for the purpose by the University Court or in a College incorporated with, or affiliated to a University entitled to confer the

degree of Doctor of Medicine recognised for the purpose by the University Court: Ordinance No. 15. Provided always that where in any of said subjects of study two or more courses are required, the taking of one of those courses shall constitute a taking of the subject for the purpose of this sub-section. Aberdeen, No. 1.

4. The remainder of such subjects of study may (subject always as aforesaid) be taken in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
5. All Candidates, not Matriculated students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend the Lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Aberdeen must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a Fee of the same amount as the Matriculation Fee paid by students of the University, and having, in respect of such payment, a right to the use of the Library of the University.
6. The Fee for attendance, for purposes of graduation, on the courses of instruction of recognised Extra-Academical Teachers in Aberdeen, shall be not less than the amount exigible for the corresponding courses in the University.
7. The University Court shall not recognise as qualifying for examination in any of the subjects specified in section VII, sub-section 4, the class of any teacher who is at the time a teacher of more than one of the said subjects, except in those cases where Professors in the University are at liberty to teach two subjects: Provided always that a Professor or other teacher in any endowed public College or Institution, who by the terms of his appointment is required to teach more than one subject of Medical Study therein, may be recognised under sub-section 2 of this section, as a teacher of any one of the subjects which he teaches.
8. A teacher, attendance on whose course of instruction shall, before the date of the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, have been recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, shall not require to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the course of instruction of every such teacher may continue to be recognised as heretofore.
9. It shall be in the power of the University Court, if it shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend any recognition which it may have granted.

IX. In the University of Aberdeen it shall be the duty of the Professors of the subjects specified in section VII. sub-section 4 hereof (except Practical Anatomy and such other subjects as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine), so to conduct the courses that students may receive instruction sufficient for graduation in any one of the said subjects by attendance on one course of five or six months, or of two and a half or three months, as the case may be.

X. If any candidate shall, before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination, have attended in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any University or Institution specially approved, or under any Teacher specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a course or courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, equivalent in the judgment of the Senatus to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University of Aberdeen, such attendance shall (notwithstanding anything hereinbefore ordained) be held as entitling him to be examined in these subjects; and if the candidate shall have attended such course or courses in each of the said subjects, he shall be held to have completed his first year of Medical Study: Provided always that the evidence of such attendance at such equivalent course or courses shall be presented to the Senatus at the time when the candidate presents himself for his Preliminary Examination; and the Senatus shall, if satisfied, grant a certificate to that effect.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

XI. Each candidate shall be examined both in writing and orally, and also clinically where the nature of the subject admits, in the following divisions, viz:—*First*, in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry; *Second*, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics; *Third*, in Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health; *Fourth*, in Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Midwifery.

In subjects which admit of practical instruction, the examination shall be such as to test the practical acquirements of the candidate.

Provided always that if a candidate have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study, and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects.

XII. Candidates who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination in the subjects comprised in the first division, viz:—Botany, Zoology, Physics and Chemistry, may be admitted to examination in all or any two of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in each of the subjects professed.

XIII. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first division may be admitted to examination in the second division at the end of the third winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics until the close of the summer session following.

XIV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first and second divisions may be admitted to examination in the third division at the end of the fourth winter session.

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Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health until the close of the summer session following.

XV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first, second, and third divisions may be admitted to examination in the fourth or final division, when they have completed the fifth year of study.

XVI. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified in one or more subjects he shall not again be admitted to examination unless he has pursued his medical studies for such time, and subject to such conditions, as the Faculty of Medicine may prescribe.

XVII. If any candidate at these examinations be found to have passed in one or more subjects with sufficient merit, he shall not be liable to re-examination in such subject or subjects, although he may have been found unqualified in a subject or subjects comprised in the same division as herebefore specified.

XVIII. Every candidate must deliver, on or before such day as the Senatus may from time to time determine, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, or that he will have completed it on or before the day of graduation, and that he will not be, on the day of graduation, under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master.

XIX. After the candidate has satisfied the Examiners, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall lay the proceedings before the Senatus, by whose authority the candidate shall be admitted, on such day as the Senatus may from time to time appoint, to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, on payment of the required fees.

XX. Candidates for graduation shall produce evidence of their having conformed to the Regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their Medical Studies, except in so far as is provided in section XXV. hereof.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

- XXI. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged subsequently to having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice other than Practice restricted to Surgery.
2. Each candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination in Clinical Medicine and in such of its special departments as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, shall determine; and he may present himself for examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
3. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects, which are exclusively Surgical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate, that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.
4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering within twelve months after obtaining such degrees on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a Foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to the examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively surgical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

- XXII. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified the degree of Master of Surgery shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to his having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice other than practice restricted to Medicine.

2. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—Surgical Anatomy, Operations upon the dead body, and Clinical Surgery, and in such of the special departments of Clinical Surgery as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time may determine; and he may present himself for examination in these subjects at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Ordinance No. 15.
Aberdeen, No. 1.
3. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall submit, for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine, a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the degrees of Bachelor Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects that are exclusively medical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.
4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering, within twelve months after obtaining such degrees, on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a Foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to examination in the subjects specified in sub-section 2 of this section, at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively medical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

FEES.

XXIII. The fee to be paid for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be twenty-two guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be ten guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which for the time may be exigible. The fee to be paid for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be ten guineas.

EXAMINERS.

XXIV. The Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen shall be the Professors in that University, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners, to be appointed by the University Court, as the University Court shall deem necessary: Provided that the Court shall make such provisions as will insure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two examiners, of whom one shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University. The examinations shall be conducted under Regulations framed by the Senatus subject to the approval of the University Court.

DATE OF COMING INTO EFFECT.

XXV. Every student who began his medical studies before the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as he shall comply with the Regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

XXVI. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation at the beginning of the winter or summer session next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council dated 5th August 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 16.

[EDINBURGH, No. 1.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or Ordinance No. 16.
Edinburgh, No. 1.

Ordinance No. 16.
Edinburgh, No. 1.

sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain with regard to the University of Edinburgh as follows:—

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. Four Degrees in Medicine and Surgery shall be conferred by the University of Edinburgh, viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). The Degree of Bachelor of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

II. Subject to Regulations to be made from time to time by the University Court, the University may also confer Diplomas in Special Branches of Medical and Surgical Practice on Graduates of the University in Medicine and Surgery.

III. Before commencing his medical studies, each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) Elementary Mathematics, and (4) Greek or French or German: Provided always that, in the case of a candidate whose native language is not English, an examination in the native language of the candidate may be substituted for one in either French or German, and an examination in any other classical language for one in Latin or Greek.

IV. The extent and standard of the Preliminary Examination shall be determined by the Joint Board of Examiners constituted under Ordinance, General No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations]—in accordance with the terms of that Ordinance.

V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance, General, No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations];—and, subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, the entire examination shall be passed at one and the same time, except in the case of students who, prior to the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, have passed a portion of the Preliminary Examination of the University, or of a Preliminary Examination recognised by the University.

VI. A degree in Arts, or in Science (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*), in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; and the Joint Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of Ordinance, General No. 8—[Regulations as to Examinations]—shall have power to determine what examinations, other than those for the degrees hereinbefore mentioned, shall be accepted, either in whole or in part, in place of the Preliminary Examination.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

VII. Candidates shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery only after they have fulfilled the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have been engaged in medical study for at least five years.
2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction, in one or more of the subjects of study specified in sub-section 4 hereof—each course extending over a session of not less than five months, either continuous or divided into two terms; or, alternatively, one such course, along with two courses, each extending over a session of not less than two and a half months.
3. During the fifth or final year the candidate shall be engaged in clinical study for at least nine months at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or at one or more of such Public Hospitals or Dispensaries, British or Foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
4. The candidate must, during his Curriculum, have attended a course or courses of instruction in each of the following subjects of study, including such examinations as may be prescribed in the various classes, viz.:—

1. ANATOMY,	}	During a Course of not less than Five Months.
2. PRACTICAL ANATOMY,		During Two Courses of not less than Five Months each.
3. CHEMISTRY,	}	
4. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS,		
5. PHYSIOLOGY OR INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,		
6. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,		
7. SURGERY,		
8. MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and INFANTS. Two courses of Midwifery, of Three Months each, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the Courses, shall be reckoned equivalent to a course of not less than Five Months,	}	During Courses of not less than Five Months.
9. PATHOLOGY,		

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10. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,
11. PHYSICS (including the DYNAMICS OF SOLIDS,
LIQUIDS, and GASES, and the RUDIMENTS OF
SOUND, HEAT, LIGHT, and ELECTRICITY),
12. ELEMENTARY BOTANY,
13. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY,
14. PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY,
15. PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY,
16. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE and PUBLIC HEALTH,

During Courses of not less than Two
and a half Months.

Provided always in so far as regards the University of Edinburgh that—

- (a) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time the number of meetings of which such courses shall consist, and in what cases two half courses shall be deemed equivalent to a full course; and to report the determination to the University Court for its approval.
- (b) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers to submit to the Senatus annually at the end of the winter session a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.
- (c) The University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the Universities of Scotland.
5. The candidate must have attended for at least three years the Medical and Surgical Practice either of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or of a General Hospital elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons, and is recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
6. The candidate must have attended Clinical Surgery during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical Surgery, or by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
7. The candidate must have attended Clinical Medicine during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by Professors of the University, or by Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Physicians of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
8. The candidate must have attended a course of instruction in Mental Diseases of such duration, and so apportioned between lectures, demonstrations, and clinical instruction, as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
9. The candidate must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society.
10. The candidate must have attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an Hospital, or the practice of a Dispensary, or of a Physician or Surgeon, or of a Member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries. He must have acted as Clerk in the Medical and Dresser in the Surgical Wards of a Public Hospital; and must also have availed himself, to such an extent as may be required by the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, of opportunities of studying, at an Hospital or Dispensary, *post-mortem* Examinations, Fevers, Diseases of Children, Ophthalmology, or such other special departments as may from time to time be determined.
11. The candidate must have attended, under the superintendence of a registered Medical Practitioner, twelve cases of labour, or such additional number as the Senatus, with the sanction of the University Court, may from time to time determine; or have attended for three months the practice of a Lying-in Hospital, or of the Maternity Department of a General Hospital or other Public Charitable Institution, and have conducted personally six, or such an additional number of cases of labour as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
12. The candidate must have been properly instructed in Vaccination at a Public Vaccination Station, by a Public Vaccinator, authorised by the proper Government Authority to grant Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.
13. No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

VIII. With respect to the Places and Institutions at which the studies of the candidate may be prosecuted, the following Regulations shall have effect:—

1. Two of the five years of medical study must be spent in the University of Edinburgh, each year of study including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
2. The remaining three years may be spent in any University of the United Kingdom, or in

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any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court, each year of study during the first four years including always the attendances specified in section VII, sub-section 2.

3. Of the subjects of study specified in section VII, sub-section 4, not less than eight must be taken in the University of Edinburgh, or (subject always to the provisions as to attendance contained in the immediately preceding sub-sections) in some other University of the United Kingdom, or in some Foreign or Colonial University entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in a College incorporated with, or affiliated to a University entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine recognised for the purpose by the University Court: Provided always that where in any of said subjects of study two or more courses are required, the taking of one of those courses shall constitute a taking of the subject for the purpose of this sub-section.
4. The remainder of such subjects of study may (subject always as aforesaid) be taken in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
5. All candidates, not Matriculated Students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend the Lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Edinburgh must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the Matriculation Fee paid by students of the University, and having, in respect of such payment, a right to the use of the Library of the University.
6. The Fee for attendance, for purposes of graduation, on the courses of instruction of recognised Extra-Academical Teachers in Edinburgh, shall be not less than the amount exigible for the corresponding courses in the University.
7. The University Court shall not recognise as qualifying for examination in any of the subjects specified in section VII, sub-section 4, the class of any teacher who is at the time a teacher of more than one of the said subjects, except in those cases where Professors in the University are at liberty to teach two subjects: Provided always that a Professor or other teacher in any endowed public College or Institution, who by the terms of his appointment is required to teach more than one subject of Medical Study therein, may be recognised under sub-section 2 of this section, as a teacher of any one of the subjects which he teaches.
8. A teacher, attendance on whose course of instruction shall, before the date of the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, have been recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, shall not require to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the course of instruction of every such teacher may continue to be recognised as heretofore.
9. It shall be in the power of the University Court, if it shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend any recognition which it may have granted.

IX. In the University of Edinburgh it shall be the duty of the Professors of the subjects specified in section VII, sub-section 4 hereof (except Practical Anatomy and such other subjects as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine), so to conduct the courses that students may receive instruction sufficient for graduation in any one of the said subjects by attendance on one course of five or six months, or of two and a half or three months, as the case may be.

X. If any candidate shall, before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination, have attended in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any University or Institution specially approved, or under any Teacher specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a course or courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, equivalent in the judgment of the Senatus to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University of Edinburgh, such attendance shall (notwithstanding anything hereinbefore ordained) be held as entitling him to be examined in these subjects; and if the candidate shall have attended such course or courses in each of the said subjects, he shall be held to have completed his first year of Medical Study: Provided always that the evidence of such attendance at such equivalent course or courses shall be presented to the Senatus at the time when the candidate presents himself for his Preliminary Examination; and the Senatus shall, if satisfied, grant a certificate to that effect.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

XI. Each candidate shall be examined both in writing and orally, and also clinically where the nature of the subject admits, in the following divisions, viz.:—*First*, in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry; *Second*, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics; *Third*, in Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health; *Fourth*, in Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Midwifery.

In subjects which admit of practical instruction, the examination shall be such as to test the practical acquirements of the candidate.

Provided always that if a candidate have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects.

XII. Candidates who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination in the subjects comprised in the first division, viz.:—Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, may be admitted to

examination in all or any two of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in each of the subjects professed. Ordinance No. 16.

XIII. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first division may be admitted to examination in the second division at the end of the third winter session. Edinburgh, No. 1.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* until the close of the summer session following.

XIV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first and second divisions may be admitted to examination in the third division at the end of the fourth winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in *Medical Jurisprudence* and *Public Health* until the close of the summer session following.

XV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first, second, and third divisions may be admitted to examination in the fourth or final division, when they have completed the fifth year of study.

XVI. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified in one or more subjects he shall not again be admitted to examination unless he has pursued his medical studies for such time, and subject to such conditions, as the Faculty of Medicine may prescribe.

XVII. If any candidate at these examinations be found to have passed in one or more subjects with sufficient merit, he shall not be liable to re-examination in such subject or subjects, although he may have been found unqualified in a subject or subjects comprised in the same division as hereinbefore specified.

XVIII. Every candidate must deliver, on or before such day as the Senatus may from time to time determine, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, or that he will have completed it on or before the day of graduation, and that he will not be, on the day of graduation, under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master.

XIX. After the candidate has satisfied the Examiners, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall lay the proceedings before the Senatus, by whose authority the candidate shall be admitted, on such day as the Senatus may from time to time appoint, to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, on payment of the required fees.

XX. Candidates for graduation shall produce evidence of their having conformed to the Regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their Medical Studies, except in so far as is provided in Section XXV. hereof.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

- XXI. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice other than Practice restricted to Surgery.
2. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination in Clinical Medicine, and in such of its special departments as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, shall determine; and he may present himself for examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
3. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects which are exclusively surgical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate, that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.
4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering within twelve months after obtaining such degrees on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a Foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to the examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively surgical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

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PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

- XXII.** 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the degree of Master of Surgery shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to his having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice other than practice restricted to Medicine.
2. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—Surgical Anatomy, Operations upon the dead body, and Clinical Surgery, and in such of the special departments of Clinical Surgery as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, may determine; and he may present himself for examination in these subjects at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
3. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall submit, for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine, a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth Examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects that are exclusively medical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.
4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering, within twelve months after obtaining such degrees, on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a Foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to examination in the subjects specified in Sub-section 2 of this Section at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in Scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice which has not been exclusively medical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

FEES.

XXIII. The fee to be paid for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be twenty-two guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be ten guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which for the time may be exigible. The fee to be paid for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be ten guineas.

EXAMINERS.

XXIV. The Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh shall be the Professors in that University, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners, to be appointed by the University Court, as the University Court shall deem necessary. Provided that the Court shall make such provisions as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two examiners, of whom one shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University. The examinations shall be conducted under Regulations framed by the Senatus subject to the approval of the University Court.

DATE OF COMING INTO EFFECT.

XXV. Every student who began his Medical Studies before the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as he shall comply with the Regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

XXVI. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation at the beginning of the Winter or Summer Session next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.



A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council dated 5th August 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 17.

[GENERAL, No. 10.—REGULATIONS AS TO ASSISTANTS AND LECTURERS.]

At Edinburgh, the twenty-fourth day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, and privileges of University Lecturers and Assistants, and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of such Lecturers and Assistants, to provide for the appointment of Assistants, and to determine by whom the right of appointing Assistants shall be exercised, and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 8, to make provision for increasing the teaching power of any University, whether by extra-mural teaching or otherwise, and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858;—

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

ASSISTANTS.

I. The University Court of each University shall from time to time, after consultation with the Senatus, determine the number and grade of the Assistants, if any to be assigned to each Professor.

II. The University Court shall also fix from time to time the remuneration of the several Assistants, and shall have power to apply to such remuneration such part of the Funds at its disposal as it may think proper.

III. The duties of each Assistant shall be defined from time to time by the Professor, with the approval of the Senatus.

IV. Each Assistant shall be appointed by the University Court on the recommendation of the Professor whom he is to assist. The appointment shall be for one year, but shall be renewable from time to time for the like period on the like recommendation.

V. An Assistant shall not be dismissed during the period of his appointment, except by the University Court.

VI. All Assistants appointed as hereinbefore provided shall be styled University Assistants or Demonstrators as the University Court may determine. They shall be recognised as Officers of the University, and shall have such use of the Library and such other privileges as the University Court may from time to time determine.

VII. Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the right of each Professor to employ at his own expense such private Assistants as he may think necessary; but such private Assistants shall not take part in the public work of the class without the permission of the University Court; and the foregoing provisions shall not apply to such private Assistants, nor to others not directly assisting the Professor in the work of the class.

LECTURERS.

VIII. It shall be in the power of the University Court of each University, after consultation, with the Senatus, to appoint Lecturers in any subject not already taught within the University.

IX. With respect to subjects already taught within the University, it shall be in the power of each University Court, after consultation with the Senatus, to appoint Lecturers in the cases following:—

(1) When, with a view to preparing candidates for graduation in Honours or otherwise, it is desired to provide instruction in special branches of the said subjects not usually or fully covered by the Professors' Lectures.

(2) When, from the number of the students, or any other cause, it appears to be necessary that provision should be made for increasing the teaching power in any of the said subjects within the University.

X. The teaching of Lecturers appointed under this Ordinance shall (unless otherwise determined by the University Court) qualify for graduation. Lecturers shall be remunerated in such manner as the University Court may from time to time determine; and it shall be competent to appoint them on the footing that their remuneration shall depend in whole or in part on the amount of the fees drawn for their classes, although the said fees may be at the disposal of the University Court as part of a general fee-fund or otherwise.

XI. Lecturers shall be appointed under this Ordinance for a period not exceeding five years, and shall hold office during good behaviour for the period of their appointment, and the University Court shall be the sole and final judges of any question of *culpa*.

It shall be in the power of the University Court to renew such appointments.

XII. Lecturers appointed under this Ordinance shall be recognised as officers of the University, and shall have such use of the Library and other privileges as the University Court may from time to time determine, but they shall not be members of the Senatus. They shall be bound to conform to all regulations with respect to their teaching arrangements which may be made from time to time by the Senatus after consultation with the Board of Studies or the Faculty concerned, and any questions between them and the Professors shall be determined by the Senatus, with appeal to the University Court: Declaring always that, subject to the regulations aforesaid, all laboratories, rooms for practical instruction, apparatus, and material pertaining to any particular Chair shall be under the exclusive control of the Professor.

Ordinance No. 17.

General, No. 10.

XIII. Assistants appointed under this Ordinance shall be eligible as Lecturers and *vice versa*; and both offices may be held at the same time by the same person.

XIV. The provisions of the Ordinances Nos. 6, 22, and 23 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, with respect to Assistants, their appointment, duties, and remuneration, are hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall not take effect as to any existing Assistants before the commencement of the first academical year after the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council.

In witness whereof these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council dated 28th June 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 18.

[GENERAL, No. 9—REGULATIONS FOR THE GRADUATION OF WOMEN AND FOR THEIR INSTRUCTION IN THE UNIVERSITIES.]

Ordinance No. 18.

General, No. 9.

At Edinburgh, the twenty-second day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Subsection 6, to enable each University to admit women to graduation in one or more Faculties, and provide for their instruction:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. It shall be in the power of the University Court of each University to admit women to graduation in such Faculty or Faculties as the said Court may think fit.

II. It shall be competent to the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus, to make provision within the University for the instruction of women in any of the subjects taught within the University, either by admitting them to the ordinary classes, or by instituting separate classes for their instruction. Such classes shall be conducted by the Professors or Lecturers in the several subjects, or by Lecturers specially appointed for the purpose by the University Court, provided always that the Court shall not institute classes where men and women shall be taught together except after consultation with the Senatus, and provided also that no Professor whose commission is dated before the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council shall be required, without his consent, to conduct classes to which women are admitted.

III. The conditions for graduation within any Faculty in which women are admitted to graduation, shall be the same for women as for men, subject to the following modifications, which shall have effect until within each Faculty provision is made for the instruction of women in all subjects qualifying for graduation, in which provision is made for the instruction of men:—

(1) Section XXV. of Ordinance General No. 6 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts) shall not be applicable to the graduation of women in Arts; Section IV. of Ordinance General No. 7 (Regulations for Degrees in Science) shall not be applicable to the graduation of women in Science; and Section VIII. of Ordinances Glasgow No. 1 (Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), Aberdeen No. 1 (Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), and Edinburgh No. 1 (Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), shall not be applicable to the graduation of women in Medicine.

(2) So long as within the Faculty of Arts in any University provision is not made for the instruction of women in any subject qualifying for graduation in which provision is made for the instruction of men, it shall be in the power of the University Court to admit to graduation women who have received the requisite instruction in that subject in any Scottish University, or from any teacher or in any Institution, within the University town, recognised for the purposes of this Ordinance by the University Court: Provided always that every candidate for graduation shall produce evidence of having satisfied the conditions laid down in Ordinance General No. 6 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts) with respect to the Preliminary Examination, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for graduation by the Examiners of the University in which she takes her degree.

(3) So long as within the Faculty of Science in any University provision is not made for the instruction of women in any subject qualifying for graduation in which provision is made for the instruction of men, it shall be in the power of the University Court to admit to graduation women who have received the requisite instruction in that subject in any other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science: Provided always that every candidate for graduation shall produce evidence of having satisfied the conditions laid down in Ordinance General No. 7 (Regulations for Degrees in Science) with respect to the Preliminary Examination, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for graduation by the Examiners of the University in which she takes her degree.

(4) So long as within the Faculty of Medicine in any University provision is not made for the instruction of women in any subject qualifying for graduation in which provision is made for the instruction of men, it shall be in the power of the University Court to admit to graduation women who have received the requisite instruction in that subject in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical Schools or under such teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court: Provided always that every candidate for graduation shall produce evidence of having satisfied the conditions laid down in Ordinances Glasgow No. 1 (Regulations for Degrees in

Medicine), Aberdeen No. 1 (Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), and Edinburgh No. 1 (Regulations for Degrees in Medicine) with respect to the Preliminary Examination, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for graduation by the Examiners of the University in which she takes her degree. Ordinance No. 18.
General, No. 9.

IV. So soon as within any of the said Faculties in any University provision is made for the instruction of women in all subjects qualifying for graduation in which provision is made for the instruction of men, the conditions for the graduation of women within such Faculty shall be the same as the conditions for the graduation of men.

V. In the case of women who have begun their studies before the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation, it shall be competent to the University Court of any University—

(1) To admit to graduation in Arts, without further examination, women who are registered in the books of the University as having regularly attended classes conducted by the Professors of the University or by their class assistants in the seven subjects hitherto required for the Ordinary Degree of Master of Arts, viz, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, and as having, after examination by the University Examiners for the said degree in all these subjects, obtained the Pass Certificates in Arts of the University.

(2) To admit to graduation in Arts women who are registered in the books of the University as having regularly attended any three or more of the classes aforesaid, and as having obtained the corresponding Certificates aforesaid, provided that they shall have given the required attendance at classes, and passed the required examinations in the remainder of the seven subjects specified in the Subsection immediately preceding.

(3) To admit to graduation in Medicine women who may complete their medical studies in accordance either with the regulations for graduation hitherto in force, or with the regulations prescribed by this Ordinance; declaring that as regards their studies prior to the date at which this Ordinance comes into operation, such women may have obtained their instruction in any classes which the University Court may accept for the purpose, and providing that before beginning their medical studies they shall have passed a Preliminary Examination which the University Court shall consider to have been adequate.

VI. (1) Women who may attend classes in any University must matriculate in that University, paying a fee of the same amount as that exigible for other students. (2) Women, who are candidates for graduation but not matriculated students, and who may attend classes within a University town, under the provisions of Section III. hereof, must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a Fee of the same amount as the Matriculation Fee paid by students of the University.

VII. It shall be the duty of any University Court, which may exercise the power conferred by this Ordinance, to make regulations for the use by women of such libraries and museums as are open to matriculated students of the University.

VIII. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the provisions of any future Ordinance by which any College may be affiliated to any University under the powers contained in Section 15 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

IX. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council dated 28th June 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 19.

[ST ANDREWS, ABERDEEN, AND EDINBURGH, No. 2.—LIBRARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the twenty-second day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Subsection 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: Ordinance No. 19.
St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

Ordinance numbered 68 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with the Ordinance numbered 8 [St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Libraries and Museums] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council dated 5th August 1892.

ORDINANCE No. 20.

[EDINBURGH, No. 2.—INSTITUTION OF THE FACULTY OF MUSIC, AND REGULATIONS FOR THE REID PROFESSORSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 20.

Edinburgh, No. 2.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries, held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof, existing at the passing of the said Act, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 3, to regulate and alter the constitution, composition, and number of the Faculties, and to create new Faculties; and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, and (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees; and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of Principals, Professors, Lecturers, and Assistant Professors, and other University officers.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. A faculty of Music shall be instituted in the University of Edinburgh, consisting of the Principal, the Reid Professor of Music, hereinafter mentioned and designed, and such other Professor or Professors, not exceeding three, as the Senatus may from time to time appoint to be members of the said Faculty.

II. The Professor of the Theory of Music appointed under the Will and Codicil of General John Reid shall hereafter be designed as the Reid Professor of Music.

III. It shall be the duty of the Reid Professor of Music to give annually instruction in the subjects of the Curriculum for graduation in Music, or in such of the said subjects, and at such times, as may be determined by the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court. It shall also be his duty before the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Music a scheme of the lectures and instruction to be given during the winter session next ensuing, and the said scheme, with or without modifications, shall be transmitted to the Senatus for its approval.

IV. There shall be paid to the Reid Professor of Music an annual salary of £500. The Professor shall also receive the whole of the fees paid by the students attending classes conducted by himself, or such portion of those fees as the University Court may fix.

V. Notwithstanding anything contained in the judgment of the Court of Session of the date of 7th July 1855, by which it was decided that the sum of £100 should be paid annually to the Reid Professor of Music for the purchase of instruments and apparatus, as also for their tear and wear, and the sum of £200 to be applied to meet the expenses of assistants and other expenses in connection with the duties of the said Chair, and by which it was further decided that the sum of £300 should be annually allotted and applied for the concert directed by General Reid to be given on the 13th February in each year, the said sums of £100, £200, and £300, less £80 appropriated to increase the Professor's salary, or £520 in all, shall (together with any surplus Fees arising under the immediately preceding Section) be annually employed by the University Court in such proportions and in such manner as they shall think fit in carrying out the purposes aftermentioned, or one or more of them, viz:—

1. Furnishing the necessary working expenses and equipment of the Music Class-room.
2. Providing such additional instruction, or such assistance to the Professor as may be rendered necessary by the provisions of Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 8.—Regulations for Degrees in Music.]
3. Subsidising such orchestral or other concerts, organised and conducted by the Professor, or under his supervision, as the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus, shall consider to be useful for the students of the class as illustrating the subjects of the lectures, and calculated to promote the scientific study of music.
4. Granting prizes for musical compositions or other musical exercises open to all Students of the University.
5. Promoting generally such purposes connected with the advancement of the scientific study of music as may be determined by the University Court after communication with the Faculty of Music.

Provided always that any surplus of income out of the monies specified in Section V. of this Ordinance remaining unapplied at the end of any year shall be carried forward to the year succeeding and applied ultimately to one or more of the purposes aforesaid.

VI. In the event of the exercise of the power conferred in Sub-section 3 of the preceding Section of this Ordinance, it shall, so far as possible, be arranged that one of the said orchestral concerts shall take place on the 13th day of February (being the anniversary of the birth of the said General Reid), or the first lawful day thereafter, and the programme performed at such concert shall include a selection of the music directed to be played at the annual concert mentioned in the Codicil to the Will of the said General Reid.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the First Academical year after the date on which it is approved by her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Approved by Order in Council dated 26th June 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 21.

[EDINBURGH, No. 3—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth day of December Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations;

Ordinance No. 21.

Edinburgh, No. 3.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain with regard to the University of Edinburgh as follows:—

I. Two degrees in Science in Engineering may be conferred by the University of Edinburgh, viz., Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

III. (1) Candidates must, in the course of not less than three Academical years within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least the eleven courses of instruction prescribed under Section VIII. of this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time which of the said courses shall be full and which shall be half courses respectively, and also to determine the number of meetings of which such full courses and half courses respectively shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

IV. (1) Five full courses or their equivalent (counting two half courses as one full course) must be taken in the University of Edinburgh, and must include the necessary courses in Engineering, except where the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus, sees fit to allow one of the courses in Engineering to be taken outside the University under the provisions of the immediately succeeding subsection.

(2) The remainder of the said courses may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Engineering: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved Institution in Edinburgh or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Edinburgh.

V. The University Court may make regulations to enable candidates, not matriculated students of the University of Edinburgh, availing themselves of the permission to attend lectures at approved institutions or by recognised teachers in Edinburgh, to obtain, on payment of a fee not exceeding in amount the matriculation fee paid by the students of the University, a right to the use of the Library of the University.

VI. (1) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science to be hereafter constituted in the University, for its consideration, a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval: Provided that, until the Faculty of Science shall be duly constituted, the syllabus shall be submitted by the Professors and Lecturers directly to the Senatus.

VII. The provisions of the preceding Section shall not apply to approved Institutions or recognised teachers outside Edinburgh; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Edinburgh.

VIII. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics, including Analytical Geometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
2. Natural Philosophy, including Applied Higher Mathematics.
3. Chemistry.
4. A course in the Physical Laboratory or in the Chemical Laboratory; or of Practical Chemistry

Ordinance No. 21.
Edinburgh, No. 8.

- 5, 6. Two courses in practical work in Drawing.
- 7, 8, 9. Three Courses in Engineering, including Engineering Laboratory Practice, and Field Work.
10. Natural Philosophy, involving Higher Mathematics.
11. One of the following :—
 - (a) Engineering Laboratory Practice, Mechanical or Electrical (Special Course).
 - (b) Electricity—Pure and Applied.
 - (c) Geology and Mineralogy.

IX. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects, viz. :—(1) Mathematics, (2) Natural Philosophy, (3) Chemistry; and the examinations in Natural Philosophy and in Chemistry shall so far as possible be practical.

The examination in Geometrical Drawing may be taken either at the First or at the Final Science Examination.

(2) The examination in Mathematics shall include the higher branches of Mathematics specified under Mathematics in the Section immediately preceding; but it shall be optional to candidates to pass the same examination in this subject as that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, provided that in that case they shall be required, before graduation, to pass an examination in the remainder of the subject.

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

X. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in the remaining subjects specified in Section VIII. hereof; and, if required, in the higher branches of Mathematics as provided in Section IX, Subsection 2 hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the whole of the subjects comprised in the First Science Examination and have attended the required courses in the subjects professed, provided that for this purpose subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, specified in Section VIII., shall form one subject.

XI. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XII. It shall be competent to the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering to report that a candidate has passed with special distinction in one or more of the subjects professed by him; and in such a case a diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in respect of which the degree has been granted, and the subject or subjects in which special distinction has been obtained.

XIII. It shall be competent to the University Court of the University of Edinburgh to modify from time to time the provisions as to curriculum hereinbefore contained, in case such modification shall be rendered desirable by the development of Engineering Science, or in consequence of further provisions having been made within or without the University for the study of any branch of the said Science; Provided that in no case shall the number of full courses of study required be less than the number required for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science, as specified in Ordinance No. 12 [General No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science.]

DOCTORATE OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.

XIV. Graduates of the University of Edinburgh who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering in the said University.

XV. A Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering shall present a Thesis or a published memoir or work to be approved by the Senatus (on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science when duly constituted): Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall be bound to pass such an examination as may from time to time be determined. The Thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, or of important engineering work designed by himself, and actually carried out, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by him, that these conditions have been satisfied.

GENERAL.

XVI. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering, as the case may be, on payment of the fees required.

XVII. A student who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course of study with a view to graduation in Science in Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, under regulations in force at the time therein, and shall thereafter complete his course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations, or with the provisions of this Ordinance, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

XVIII. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XIX. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Ordinance No. 21. Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

Edinburgh, No. 3.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council dated 26th June 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 22.

[EDINBURGH, No. 4.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.]

At Edinburgh the Nineteenth day of December Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, subsection 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching; the length of the academical session or sessions; the manner of examination; the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination, either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations;—

Ordinance No. 22.

Edinburgh, No. 4.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. A degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture may be conferred by the University of Edinburgh.

11. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance, No. 11 [General, No. 6—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance, except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

III. (1) Candidates must, in the course of not less than three academical years, within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least eleven courses of instruction, in subjects prescribed for examination under section VIII. of this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time which of the said courses shall be full courses and which shall be half courses respectively, and also to determine the number of meetings of which such full courses and half courses respectively shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

IV. (1) Five full courses or their equivalent (counting two half courses as one full course) must be taken in the University of Edinburgh, and must include the course in Agriculture and Rural Economy.

(2) The remainder of the said courses may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Agriculture: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved Institution in Edinburgh or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Edinburgh.

(3) Residence and practical work at a farm shall be required of each candidate to such an extent and under such regulations as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time appoint.

V. The University Court may make regulations to enable candidates, not matriculated students of the University of Edinburgh, availing themselves of the permission to attend lectures at approved Institutions or by recognised teachers in Edinburgh, to obtain, on payment of a fee not exceeding in amount the matriculation fee paid by the students of the University, a right to the use of the Library of the University.

VI. (1) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science to be hereafter constituted in the University, for its consideration, a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval: Provided that, until the Faculty of Science shall be duly constituted, the syllabus shall be submitted by the Professors and Lecturers directly to the Senatus.

Ordinance No. 22.
Edinburgh, No. 4.

VII. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to approved Institutions or recognised teachers outside Edinburgh; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any Institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Edinburgh, where such exist.

VIII. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany).
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Chemistry.
4. Agriculture and Rural Economy.
5. Agricultural Chemistry.
6. Geology.
7. Veterinary Hygiene.
8. Agricultural Entomology.
9. Economic Science as applied to Agriculture.
10. A course in one of the following:—
 - (a) Forestry.
 - (b) Experimental Physics.
 - (c) Engineering.
11. Engineering Field Work.

IX. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects—*viz.* (1) Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany); (2) Natural Philosophy; (3) Chemistry.

(2) The examination in all these subjects shall be the same as the examination in these subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Science, under the provisions of Ordinance, No. 12 [General, No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Science].

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

X. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in the remaining subjects (4 to 11 inclusive) specified in section VIII. hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the whole of the subjects comprised in the First Science Examination, and have attended the required courses in the subjects professed.

XI. If a student, before passing the Preliminary Examination, has attended a class qualifying for graduation, the Senatus may, on special cause shown, permit him to count such class for graduation, on condition of his passing the full Preliminary Examination within such time thereafter as the Senatus may appoint, and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation.

XII. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

GENERAL

XIII. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, on payment of the fees required.

XIV. A student who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course of study with a view to graduation in Science in Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, under regulations in force at the time therein, and shall thereafter complete his course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations, or with the provisions of this Ordinance, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

XV. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XVI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council dated 26th June 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 23.

[GLASGOW, No. 2.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 23.
Glasgow, No. 2.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in

particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations.

Ordinance No. 23.
Glasgow, No. 2

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain with regard to the University of Glasgow as follows:—

I. Two degrees in Science in Engineering may be conferred by the University of Glasgow, viz., Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General No. 6.—Regulations for degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

III. Candidates must in the course of not less than three academical years, within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least the nine courses of instruction, prescribed under section IX. of this Ordinance.

IV. (1) Five of the nine courses must be taken in the University of Glasgow. One of these courses must be a course in Engineering.

(2) Four may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Engineering: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved Institution in Glasgow or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Glasgow.

V. It shall be competent to the University Court of the University of Glasgow, to admit to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering, and to graduation, any candidate who presents the diploma of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and who has passed the Preliminary Examination hereinbefore appointed: Provided that before such candidate shall be admitted to the Final Science Examination prescribed under section XI. hereof:—

(1) He shall, after having received the said diploma, have attended in the University of Glasgow at least three full courses, during at least one academical year; and of these courses one at least shall be in Engineering.

(2) He shall, after having received the said diploma, have attended in the University of Glasgow such courses as will, along with the classes taken at the said College for the said diploma, be equivalent to the whole courses for the curriculum hereinafter instituted.

VI. The University Court may make regulations to enable candidates not matriculated students of the University of Glasgow, availing themselves of the permission to attend lectures at approved institutions or by recognised teachers in Glasgow, to obtain on payment of a fee not exceeding in amount the Matriculation Fee paid by the students of the University, a right to the use of the Library of the University.

VII. (1) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time the number of meetings of which a full course in any subject shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

(2) The Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may sanction half courses of not less than half the number of meetings which constitute a full course in the subject; and two half courses shall be held to be equivalent to a full course in such cases as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may determine, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made for that purpose.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science to be hereafter constituted in the University, for its consideration, a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval: Provided that until the Faculty of Science shall be duly constituted, the syllabus shall be submitted by the Professors and Lecturers directly to the Senatus.

VIII. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to approved Institutions or recognised teachers outside Glasgow; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any Institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Glasgow.

IX. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics, including Analytical Geometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
2. Natural Philosophy, including Applied Higher Mathematics.
3. Chemistry.
4. A course in the Physical Laboratory, or in the Chemical Laboratory, or of Practical Chemistry.

Ordinance No. 23. and either:—

Glasgow, No. 2.

- 5, 6. Two courses in Engineering, including Laboratory Practice.
- 7, 8. Two courses of practical work in Drawing.
9. A course in one of the following:—
 - (a) Astronomy and Geodesy.
 - (b) Geology and Mineralogy.
 - (c) Naval Architecture.
 - (d) Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical or Electrical (Special Course).
 - (e) Electricity—Pure and Applied.

or:—

- 5, 6. Two courses in Naval Architecture with Marine Engineering.
- 7, 8. Two courses of practical work in Ship and Engineering Drawing.
9. A course in Engineering, including Laboratory Practice.

Provided that during the three years immediately subsequent to the date on which this Ordinance shall come into force, the courses in Engineering herein prescribed shall not necessarily include Laboratory Practice.

X. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in subjects 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the section immediately preceding.

(2) The examination in (1) Mathematics and (2) Natural Philosophy shall include the higher branches of Mathematics specified under Mathematics and the higher Mathematics included under Natural Philosophy in the Section immediately preceding; but it shall be optional to candidates to pass the same examination in either or both of these subjects as that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, provided that in that case they shall be required before graduation to pass a subsequent examination in the remainder of the subject or subjects.

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

XI. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of section IX. hereof; and, if required, in the higher branches of Mathematics as provided in section X., sub-section 2 hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the First Science Examination and have attended the required courses in the subject or subjects professed: Provided that for this purpose subjects 5, 6, 7, and 8, specified in section IX. hereof, shall be deemed one subject.

XII. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XIII. It shall be competent to the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering to report that a candidate has passed with special distinction in one or more of the subjects professed by him; and in such a case a diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in respect of which the degree has been granted, and the subject or subjects in which special distinction has been obtained.

XIV. It shall be competent to the University Court of the University of Glasgow to modify from time to time the provisions as to curriculum hereinbefore contained, in case such modification shall be rendered desirable by the development of Engineering Science, or in consequence of further provisions having been made within or without the University for the study of any special branch of the said Science: Provided that in no case shall the number of full courses of study required be less than the number required for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science, as specified in Ordinance No. 12 [General No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science].

DOCTORATE OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.

XV. Graduates of the University of Glasgow who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering in the said University.

XVI. A Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work to be approved by the Senatus (on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science when duly constituted): Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall be bound to pass such an examination as may from time to time be determined.

The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, or of important engineering work designed by himself, and actually carried out, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by him, that these conditions have been satisfied.

GENERAL.

XVII. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering, as the case may be, on payment of the fees required.

XVIII. A student who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course of study with a view to graduation in Science in Engineering in the University of Glasgow, under Regulations in force at the time therein, and shall thereafter complete his course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations or

with the provisions of this Ordinance, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science Ordinance No. 23. in Engineering.

XIX. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*. Glasgow, No. 2.

XX. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council dated 26th June 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 24.

[EDINBURGH, No. 5.—TENURE OF THE CHAIR OF COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of January, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant, or which they may be asked to revise and regulate by the Senatus Academicus and the founder of the trust conjointly, with the approval of the University Court; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of the Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, on the 3rd day of June 1870, the Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, issued under his hand and seal Provisional Orders for George Watson's Hospital and Daniel Stewart's Hospital, and these Orders having been laid before both Houses of Parliament duly became law: And whereas it is provided by the 31st Section of each of the said Provisional Orders that the Governors of George Watson's Hospital and Daniel Stewart's Hospital conjointly shall have power to found and endow a Professorship in the University of Edinburgh to be called 'The Chair of Commercial and Political Economy, and Mercantile Law,' founded by George Watson's Hospital, and Daniel Stewart's Hospital, for the teaching of the principles of Commerce and Finance, Political Economy, and Mercantile Law; and it was further provided that the appointment of the Professor to the said Chair shall be made by the Curators of the said University, and the Master and Treasurer of the Merchant Company of the City of Edinburgh for the time being, and that each appointment shall continue for seven years, at the end of which period the same Professor may be elected for another term of seven years, or a new Professor appointed in his stead. Ordinance No. 24. Edinburgh, No. 5.

And whereas the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, and the Governors of George Watson's Hospital, and the Governors of Daniel Stewart's Hospital, founders of the said Chair of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh, and the said Merchant Company, for whatever interest they may have competent to them in the premises, have, with the approval of the University Court of the said University, asked the said Commissioners to revise and regulate the conditions affecting the tenure of the said Chair of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, and to annul the seven years' limitation of the appointment of the Professor of the said Chair so as to place the Chair as regards the tenure of office of the Professor in the same position as the other Chairs of the University: And whereas Joseph Shield Nicholson, Master of Arts, Doctor of Science, was appointed to the said Chair in October 1880, and re-appointed for a second period of seven years in October 1887.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Joseph Shield Nicholson, Master of Arts, Doctor of Science, presently Professor of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh, and his successors in the said Professorship, shall from the date of the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council hold office in the said Chair *ad vitam aut culpam*, and the said Chair shall be, as regards the tenure of office of the Professor, in the same position as the other Chairs in the University.

II. The said Professor, Joseph Shield Nicholson, and his successors in the said Professorship, shall be entitled to Pensions, under the provisions of the Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2.—Pensions to Principals and Professors], and the claim of the said Joseph Shield Nicholson to such Pension shall be reckoned as from the date of his original appointment.

III. The thirty-first section of each of the said Provisional Orders for George Watson's Hospital and Daniel Stewart's Hospital, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

Ordinance No. 24.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 26th June 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 25.

[GLASGOW, NO. 3.—REGULATIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, AS TO SALARIES AND FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A FEE FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 25.
Glasgow, No. 3.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular:—(a) The amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of fees and other payments made by students; (c) the awarding of compensation to existing Professors where compensation seems to the Commissioners to be equitably due, taking all the circumstances into account; and by the said section, sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of Principals, Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants of Professors and other University officers, to provide for the appointment of assistants, and to determine by whom the right of appointing assistants shall be exercised; and by the said section, sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities, the preservation and maintenance of all the fabrics and buildings of or connected with the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the first-mentioned Act, and to make such provision as they may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties; and by section 26 to apportion the annual sum of £42,000 to be provided by Parliament among the Universities in such shares as the Commissioners think just, and to prescribe how the share of each University is to be applied and expended: Provided that (1) no one of the said Universities shall receive a smaller sum than the average amount of public moneys exclusive of building and other special grants which such University has received during the five years preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act; and the University of Glasgow shall, in addition to the average amount so received by it, receive an annual sum of five hundred pounds for the maintenance of the University buildings; and (2) no portion of the said annual sum shall be appropriated to any chair in the Faculty of Theology beyond the sum, if any, which has been, within the twelve months preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act, granted for the endowment of such Chair out of public moneys, but this restriction shall not apply to the Chair or Chairs of Hebrew or Oriental languages which may now or hereafter be attached to the Faculty of Theology; and by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

And whereas by the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, the said Commissioners are empowered to determine the manner in and conditions under which the annual sum of £30,000 payable out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account is to be distributed by or under the direction of the Secretary for Scotland among the Universities of Scotland:—

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. (1) The University of Glasgow shall receive the sum of £12,180 as its share of the annual sum of £42,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant divisible among the Universities under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

(2) The said University shall receive the sum of £8700 as its share of the annual sum of £30,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant to the Universities under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The said apportionments shall take effect as from the respective dates when the said Annual Grants became payable, but under deduction of the sums paid by the Commissioners to the said University *ad interim*.

II. The sums apportioned to the said University under the preceding section shall form part of the revenue of the University, and shall be placed by the University Court to the account of the General University Fund.

III. The Principal of the said University shall receive the existing endowments of his office and such additional sum out of the General University Fund as shall make up his annual salary to £1100.

IV. The fees payable for classes conducted by the Professors within the said University, specified in schedule I., hereunto annexed, and the fees payable for such classes qualifying for graduation as may be conducted by University Lecturers appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17, [General, No. 10—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], shall be drawn by the University Court, and shall be collected in such manner as the University Court may from time to time appoint, and shall constitute the Fee Fund hereinafter mentioned.

V. The University Court shall keep a separate account of the fees so collected, distinguishing those drawn in each class; and the account shall be called "The Fee Fund Account."

VI. It shall be in the power of the University Court from time to time to fix the fees in any of the classes within the University. Ordinance No. 25.

VII. (1) The whole sums payable to the said Professors in the said University (other than the fees drawn under the provisions of section IV. hereof), and in particular (a) the income from Endowments, distinguishing the Endowments of each Chair, and (b) sums corresponding to the sums paid to the several Professors out of Public Moneys before the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be annually placed by the University Court to the credit of a separate account to be kept by it, and to be called "The Salaries Account." Glasgow, No. 3.

(2) There shall also be annually paid into the Salaries Account, out of the General University Fund, the sums set forth in the second column of schedule II., hereunto annexed, as Endowments or additional Endowments of the Chairs enumerated in the first column of the said schedule II.

(3) In the case of any future Endowment, if the University Court is satisfied that it was the intention of the donor to raise the emoluments of the Chair to which it applies above the sum which would otherwise be payable to the Professor holding the Chair for the time being, it shall be in the power of the Court to direct that the income of such future Endowment shall not be placed to the credit of the Salaries Account, but shall be paid directly to the said Professor.

VIII. (1) The said Professors and their successors shall respectively receive annually out of the amount at the credit of the Salaries Account the sums paid into the said account in respect of their Chairs under section VII. hereof, and shall also, subject as hereinafter provided, receive such sum from the Fee Fund as shall bring their salaries up in each case to the amount (hereinafter referred to as the Normal Salary) set forth in the second column of schedule I., hereunto annexed.

(2) In the event of the Fee Fund, when added to the sums payable out of the Salaries Account, not being sufficient in any year to make good the Normal Salaries of the Professors, the claims of the Professors upon the Fee Fund shall in that year suffer a deduction proportionate to their Normal Salaries; and if it shall appear that in consequence of such deduction any Professor or Professors will be entitled to receive no share of the Fund, the same shall be distributed among the remaining Professors in the manner above prescribed.

(3) In no case shall the total emoluments of a Professor fall below either (a) the sum of £500, or (b) a sum equal to three-fourths of his Normal Salary, as set forth in the last-mentioned schedule, whichever of these may be the greater, and in the event of the Fee Fund, when distributed as in the preceding sub-sections of this section provided, being in any year insufficient, when added to the sums payable out of the Salaries Account, to make good the said sum of £500, or three-fourths of the Normal Salary of any Professor, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the General University Fund. This sub-section shall not apply to the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Universities Committee in terms of section 6, sub-section 10, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, Professors appointed to Chairs which may hereafter be instituted by the University Court, shall receive such salaries, and shall have such interest, if any, in the Fee Fund, and on such conditions as may be fixed by the said Court when the said Chairs are instituted.

(5) No Professor shall, after the date of this Ordinance, be liable to make any payments in respect of the salaries of assistants or of class expenses.

IX. The Professors named in the first column of schedule III. hereunto annexed shall during their respective tenures of office, be entitled to receive in each year such payments, if any, out of the General University Fund as may be necessary to bring up their total income to the amount of the salaries set forth in the second column of the said schedule. The payments made under the provisions of this Section shall be deemed to be in full of the compensation equitably due to the said Professors, or any of them, under the provisions of section 14, sub-section 5 (c) of the first-mentioned Act.

X. (1) The Professors specified in the first column of schedule IV. hereunto annexed shall respectively be entitled to receive directly from the University Court the income from the Endowments of their Chairs, and shall also be entitled to draw and retain for their own use the fees payable in the classes conducted by them.

(2) The Professors at the date of this Ordinance holding the Chairs referred to in the immediately preceding sub-section shall, during their respective tenures of office, receive annually the emoluments set forth in the second column of the last-mentioned schedule; and if in any year the amount of such emoluments payable to either of said Professors exceeds the amount received by such Professor under the provisions of the immediately preceding sub-section, the excess shall be made good to such Professor out of the General University Fund. The payments made under this sub-section shall be deemed to be in full of the compensation equitably due to the said Professors, or either of them, under the provisions of section 14, sub-section 5 (c) of the first-mentioned Act.

XI. The whole revenues of the said University, other than those paid into the Salaries Account and the Fee Fund Account, but including any surplus income arising upon the Fee Fund, shall be paid to the account of the General University Fund, and shall in so far as not specifically appropriated by any Act of Parliament, Ordinance, Deed of Endowment, or other instrument in force at the time, be applied by the University Court for the following purposes, which shall rank according to the order in which they are named, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained:—

1. Paying expenses of administration, including such provision as the University Court may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties, and including also such sum, if any, as the Court may think fit to grant towards the expenses of the Student's Representative Council.
2. (a) Providing for the pensions of existing or retired Professors who had right to such pensions prior to the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and who are not subject to the powers contained in section 14, sub-section 9 of the said Act.
- (b) Providing for such other pensions as may be payable under Ordinance [Glasgow,

Ordinance No. 25.
Glasgow, No. 3.

Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2—Pensions to Principals and Professors], or any Ordinance repealing or amending the same.

- (c) Making good to the Principal the salary hereinbefore mentioned and in the event specified in section VIII., sub-section (3) hereof, making good to any Professor his salary to the extent provided in the said last-mentioned sub-section.
- (d) Making good to the Professors named in schedule III., and presently holding office as the Professors specified in schedule IV., hereunto annexed, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections IX. and X. hereof.
- (e) Paying to the Professors in the Faculty of Divinity (1) the income from the Endowments of the several Chairs, and (2) sums corresponding to the sums paid to the several Professors out of public moneys before the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Payments under this sub-section shall be made *pari passu*.

- 3. Providing for the upkeep of buildings.
- 4. Providing for the equipment and upkeep of Libraries, Museums, and Laboratories.
- 5. Providing (a) for the remuneration of Lecturers and Assistants, and of such additional Lecturers and Assistants as the Court may think fit to appoint, and of such additional Professors as may be appointed with consent of the Universities Committee in terms of section 6, sub-section 10, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889; and (b) for the remuneration of Examiners (including any Professor who may be appointed to act as an Examiner at any examination other than an examination for graduation).

Payments under this sub-section shall be made *pari passu*.

- 6. Providing to such extent as shall to the Court seem proper for maintaining the Normal Salaries of the Professors generally, or, if special cause be shown, of the Professors in any Faculty, in so far as the same are not sufficiently maintained by the sums payable out of the Fee Fund.
- 7. Providing to such extent as shall in special circumstances to the Court seem proper for augmenting the salary of any Professor.
- 8. Administering the remaining revenue for the benefit of the University in such manner as the Court shall think fit.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the University Court of the said University shall in each year apply, *primo loco*, out of the share of the Parliamentary Grant paid to it under section I., sub-section (1) hereof, the sum of £500 for the maintenance of the University buildings.

XII. In providing for the educational needs of the several Faculties in the University in accordance with sub-sections 4, 5, and 6 of section XI. hereof, the University Court shall have due regard *inter alia* to the contributions made by the Faculties respectively to the funds of the University.

XIII. The share of the said University of the accumulations of the Parliamentary Grants accruing prior to this Ordinance taking effect shall be applied to such purposes of the University as the University Court shall think fit.

XIV. (1) With a view to providing for the payment of the pensions mentioned in section XI., sub-section 2 (a), and of doing so without permanently encroaching on the capital funds of the University, it shall be the duty of the University Court to set aside each year out of its share of the Parliamentary Grants, or out of its general revenues, a sum not less than £4000, which sum shall be carried to the credit of an account to be called the 'Pension Fund.'

(2) Such sum shall continue to be set aside each year until the whole of the said pensions shall have expired, or until, on the report of an actuary to be employed by the University Court, it appears that the Pension Fund, together with any accumulations of interest thereon, is sufficient to provide for all the said pensions which may still be payable.

(3) In the event of the claims for such pensions at any time exceeding the amount at the credit of the Pension Fund, it shall be in the power of the Court to draw upon the capital funds of the University, or to borrow upon the security thereof, to meet the deficiency; but the sum so drawn or borrowed shall be repaid to the said capital funds, or paid off, as the case may be, out of the said annual sums set aside as aforesaid, and such annual sums shall continue to be set aside until the said capital funds have been completely recouped, or the sums borrowed have been paid off as aforesaid.

(4) In the event of any sum remaining at the credit of the Pension Fund after all the pensions shall have lapsed, the same shall be added to the general capital funds of the University.

XV. No part of the Parliamentary Grants under the Acts above mentioned, save in so far as provided in section 26, sub-section 2 of the first-mentioned Act, shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology, and a separate account shall be kept showing the application of the said Parliamentary Grants.

XVI. All Ordinances of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance.

XVII. This Ordinance shall, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council: provided that it shall be competent to the University Court to postpone the operation of any of the foregoing provisions to such date, not being later than the commencement of the then ensuing academical year, as it may deem to be expedient having regard to existing financial arrangements.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

LS.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

SCHEDULE I.

Salaries of Professors in the University of Glasgow.

Ordinance No. 25.

Glasgow, No. 2.

Professors.	Salaries.
	£
Professor of Natural Philosophy	*1000
" Greek	*1000
" Humanity	*1000
" Mathematics	*1000
" Logic and Rhetoric	*800
" Moral Philosophy	*800
" Hebrew and Semitic Languages	*700
" Astronomy	*600
" Engineering	900
" English Language and Literature	900
" Naval Architecture	800
" History	900
" Law	*800
" Conveyancing	600
" Anatomy	†*1200
" Chemistry	†1100
" Physiology	†1100
" Pathology	†1100
" Natural History	†800
" Botany	†800
" Medicine	*800
" Surgery	800
" Midwifery	700
" Materia Medica	700
" Forensic Medicine	600

* In addition, each of the Professors marked * has an official house. Its annual value has been taken into account in fixing the salaries.

† These salaries are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

SCHEDULE II.

Endowments and Additional Endowments of Chairs specially regulated under section VII sub-section 2.

Chairs.	Endowments or Additional Endowments.
	£
Hebrew and Semitic Languages	200
Astronomy	150
History	500
Pathology	500

SCHEDULE III.

Professors whose Salaries are specially regulated under section IX.

Professors.	Salaries.
	£
Lord Kelvin	1252
John Veitch	984
Edward Caird	898
George G. A. Murray	1350
George G. Ramsay	1430
William Jack	1440
Alexander Moody Stuart	757
William T. Gairdner	645
John Cleland	1645
John Young	806
John Ferguson	1300
Frederick O. Bower	830
Matthew Charteris	780
John Gray M'Kendrick	910
Pierce A. Simpson	522

Ordinance No. 27.

SCHEDULE IV.

Glasgow, No. 2.

Professors whose Emoluments are specially regulated under section X.

Professors.						Emoluments.
						£
Professor of Clinical Medicine.	:	:	:	:	:	432
" Clinical Surgery .	:	:	:	:	:	320

ORDINANCE No. 26.

[**ABERDEEN, No. 2—REGULATIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, AS TO SALARIES AND FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A FEE FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 26.

Glasgow, No. 2.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular:—(a) The amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of fees and other payments made by students; (c) the awarding of compensation to existing Professors where compensation seems to the Commissioners to be equitably due, taking all the circumstances into account; and by the said section, sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of Principals, Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants of Professors and other University officers, to provide for the appointment of Assistants, and to determine by whom the right of appointing assistants shall be exercised; and by the said section, sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities, the preservation and maintenance of all the fabrics and buildings of or connected with the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the first-mentioned Act, and to make such provision as they may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties; and by section 26, to apportion the annual sum of £42,000 to be provided by Parliament among the Universities in such shares as the Commissioners think just, and to prescribe how the share of each University is to be applied and expended: Provided that (1) no one of the said Universities shall receive a smaller sum than the average amount of public moneys exclusive of building and other special grants, which such University has received during the five years preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act; and the University of Aberdeen shall, in addition to the average amount so received by it, receive an annual sum of three hundred and twenty pounds for the purchase of books for the library of the University; and (2) no portion of the said annual sum shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology beyond the sum, if any, which has been, within the twelve months preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act, granted for the Endowment of such Chair out of public moneys, but this restriction shall not apply to the Chair or Chairs of Hebrew or Oriental languages which may now or hereafter be attached to the Faculty of Theology; and by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

And whereas by the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, the said Commissioners are empowered to determine the manner in and conditions under which the annual sum of £30,000 payable out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account is to be distributed by or under the direction of the Secretary for Scotland among the Universities of Scotland:—

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. (1) The University of Aberdeen shall receive the sum of £8400 as its share of the annual sum of £42,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant divisible among the Universities under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

(2) The said University shall receive the sum of £6000 as its share of the annual sum of £30,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant to the Universities under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The said apportionments shall take effect as from the respective dates when the said Annual Grants became payable, but under deduction of the sums paid by the Commissioners to the said University *ad interim*.

II. The sums apportioned to the said University under the preceding section shall form part of the revenue of the University, and shall be placed by the University Court to the account of the General University Fund.

III. The Principal of the said University shall receive the existing Endowments of his office and such additional sum out of the General University Fund as shall make up his annual salary to £800.

IV. The fees payable for classes conducted by the Professors within the said University, specified in schedule I., hereunto annexed, and the fees payable for such classes qualifying for graduation as may be conducted by University Lecturers appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers] shall be drawn by

the University Court, and shall be collected in such manner as the University Court may from Ordinance No. 24, time to time appoint, and shall constitute the Fee Fund hereinafter mentioned.

V. The University Court shall keep a separate account of the fees so collected, distinguishing **Aberdeen, No. 2.** those drawn in each class; and the account shall be called "The Fee Fund Account."

VI. It shall be in the power of the University Court from time to time to fix the fees in any of the classes within the University.

VII. (1) The whole sums payable to the said Professors in the said University (other than the fees drawn under the provisions of section IV. hereof), and in particular (a) the income from Endowments, distinguishing the Endowments of each Chair, and (b) sums corresponding to the sums paid to the several Professors out of public moneys before the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be annually placed by the University Court to the credit of a separate account to be kept by it, and to be called "The Salaries Account."

(2) There shall also be annually paid into the Salaries Account, out of the General University Fund, the sums set forth in the second column of schedule II., hereunto annexed, as Endowments or Additional Endowments of the Chairs enumerated in the first column of the said schedule II.

(3) In the case of any future Endowment, if the University Court is satisfied that it was the intention of the donor to raise the emoluments of the Chair to which it applies above the sum which would otherwise be payable to the Professor holding the Chair for the time being, it shall be in the power of the Court to direct that the income of such future Endowment shall not be placed to the credit of the Salaries Account, but shall be paid directly to the said Professor.

VIII. (1) The said Professors and their successors shall respectively receive annually out of the amount at the credit of the Salaries Account the sums paid into the said account in respect of their Chairs under section VII. hereof, and shall also, subject as hereinafter provided, receive such sum from the Fee Fund as shall bring their salaries up in each case to the amount (hereinafter referred to as the Normal Salary) set forth in the second column of schedule I., hereunto annexed.

(2) In the event of the Fee Fund, when added to the sums payable out of the Salaries Account, not being sufficient in any year to make good the Normal Salaries of the Professors, the claims of the Professors upon the Fee Fund shall in that year suffer a deduction proportionate to their Normal Salaries, and, if it shall appear that in consequence of such deduction any Professor or Professors will be entitled to receive no share of the Fund, the same shall be distributed among the remaining Professors in the manner above prescribed.

(3) In no case shall the total emoluments of a Professor fall below a sum equal to three-fourths of his Normal Salary, as set forth in the last-mentioned schedule, and in the event of the Fee Fund, when distributed as in the preceding sub-sections of this section provided, being in any year insufficient, when added to the sums payable out of the Salaries Account, to make good the said three-fourths of the Normal Salary of any Professor, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the General University Fund.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Universities Committee, in terms of section 6, sub-section 10, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, Professors appointed to Chairs which may hereafter be instituted by the University Court, shall receive such salaries, and shall have such interest, if any, in the Fee Fund, and on such conditions as may be fixed by the said Court when the said Chairs are instituted.

(5) No Professor shall, after the date of this Ordinance, be liable to make any payments in respect of the salaries of assistants or of class expenses.

IX. The Professors named in the first column of schedule III., hereunto annexed shall, during their respective tenures of office, be entitled to receive in each year such payments out of the General University Fund as may be necessary to bring up their total income to the amount of the salaries set forth in the second column of the said schedule. The payments made under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be in full of the compensation equitably due to the said Professors, or either of them, under the provisions of section 14, sub-section 5 (e) of the first-mentioned Act.

X. The whole revenues of the said University, other than those paid into the Salaries Account and the Fee Fund Account, but including any surplus income arising upon the Fee Fund, shall be paid to the account of the General University Fund, and shall, in so far as not specifically appropriated by any Act of Parliament, Ordinance, Deed of Endowment, or other instrument in force at the time, be applied by the University Court for the following purposes, which shall rank according to the order in which they are named, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained:—

1. Paying expenses of administration, including such provision as the University Court may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties, and including also such sum, if any, as the Court may think fit to grant towards the expenses of the Students' Representative Council.
2. (a) Providing for the pensions of existing or retired Professors who had right to such pensions prior to the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and who are not subject to the powers contained in section 14, sub-section 9 of the said Act.
- (b) Providing for such other pensions as may be payable under Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2.—Pensions to Principals and Professors], or any Ordinance repealing or amending the same.
- (c) Making good to the Principal the Salary hereinbefore mentioned; and in the event specified in section VIII., sub-section (3) hereof, making good to any Professor his salary to the extent provided in the said last-mentioned sub-section.
- (d) Making good to the Professors named in Schedule III., hereunto annexed, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section IX. hereof.
- (e) Paying to the Professors in the Faculty of Divinity (1) the income from the Endowments of the several Chairs, and (2) sums corresponding to the sums paid to the

Ordinance No. 20.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

several Professors out of public moneys before the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Payments under this sub-section shall be made *pari passu*.

3. Providing for the upkeep of buildings.
4. Providing for the equipment and upkeep of Libraries, Museums, and Laboratories.
5. Providing (a) for the remuneration of Lecturers and Assistants, and of such additional Lecturers and Assistants as the Court may think fit to appoint, and of such additional Professors as may be appointed with consent of the Universities Committee in terms of section 6, sub-section 10, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889; and (b) for the remuneration of Examiners (including any Professor who may be appointed to act as an Examiner at any examination other than an examination for graduation).

Payments under this sub-section shall be made *pari passu*.

6. Providing to such extent as shall to the Court seem proper for maintaining the Normal Salaries of the Professors generally, or, if special cause be shown, of the Professors in any Faculty, in so far as the same are not sufficiently maintained by the sums payable out of the Fee Fund.
7. Providing to such extent as shall in special circumstances to the Court seem proper for augmenting the salary of any Professor.
8. Administering the remaining revenue for the benefit of the University in such manner as the Court shall think fit.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the University Court of the said University shall in each year apply, *primo loco*, out of the share of the Parliamentary Grant paid to it under section I, sub-section (1) hereof, the sum of £320 for the purchase of books for the Library of the University.

XI. In providing for the educational needs of the several Faculties in the University in accordance with sub-sections 4, 5, and 6 of section X. hereof, the University Court shall have due regard, *inter alia*, to the contributions made by the Faculties respectively to the funds of the University.

XII. The share of the said University of the accumulations of the Parliamentary Grants accruing prior to this Ordinance taking effect shall be applied to such purposes of the University as the University Court shall think fit.

XIII. (1) With a view to providing for the payment of the pensions mentioned in section X, sub-section 2 (a), and of doing so without permanently encroaching on the capital funds of the University, it shall be the duty of the University Court to set aside each year out of its share of the Parliamentary Grants, or out of its general revenues, a sum not less than £1500, which sum shall be carried to the credit of an account to be called the 'Pension Fund.'

(2) Such sum shall continue to be set aside each year until the whole of the said pensions shall have expired, or until, on the report of an Actuary to be employed by the University Court, it appears that the Pension Fund, together with any accumulations of interest thereon, is sufficient to provide for all the said pensions which may still be payable.

(3) In the event of the claims for such pensions at any time exceeding the amount at the credit of the Pension Fund, it shall be in the power of the Court to draw upon the capital funds of the University, or to borrow upon the security thereof, to meet the deficiency; but the sums so drawn or borrowed shall be repaid to the said capital funds, or paid off, as the case may be, out of the said annual sums set aside as aforesaid, and such annual sums shall continue to be set aside until the said capital funds have been completely recouped, or the sums borrowed have been paid off as aforesaid.

(4) In the event of any sum remaining at the credit of the Pension Fund after all the pensions shall have lapsed, the same shall be added to the general capital funds of the University.

XIV. No part of the Parliamentary Grants under the Acts above mentioned, save in so far as provided in section 26, sub-section 2 of the first-mentioned Act, shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology, and a separate account shall be kept showing the application of the said Parliamentary Grants.

XV. All Ordinances of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance.

XVI. This Ordinance shall, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by her Majesty in Council: provided that it shall be competent to the University Court to postpone the operation of any of the foregoing provisions to such date, not being later than the commencement of the then ensuing academical year, as it may deem to be expedient having regard to existing financial arrangements.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

SCHEDULE I.

Ordinance No. 26.

Salaries of Professors in the University of Aberdeen.

Aberdeen, No. 2.

Professors.	Salaries.
	£
Professor of Humanity	*800
" Greek	*800
" Mathematics	*800
" Natural Philosophy	850
" Moral Philosophy	700
" Hebrew and Semitic Languages	600
" Logic and Metaphysics	700
" English Literature	700
" Law	600
" Anatomy	†1100
" Chemistry	†900
" Physiology	†900
" Pathology	†900
" Natural History	†700
" Botany	†700
" Medicine	600
" Surgery	600
" Forensic Medicine	600
" Materia Medica	700
" Midwifery	600

* In addition, each of the Professors marked * has an official house. Its annual value has been taken into account in fixing the salaries.

† These salaries are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

SCHEDULE II.

Endowments and Additional Endowments of Chairs specially regulated under section VII., sub-section 2.

Chairs.	Endowments or Additional Endowments.
	£
Humanity	50
Greek	50
Mathematics	50
Natural Philosophy	50
Moral Philosophy	50
Hebrew and Semitic Languages	50
Logic and Metaphysics	50
English Literature	50
Law	50
Anatomy	50
Chemistry	50
Physiology	50
Pathology	50
Natural History	50
Botany	50
Medicine	50
Surgery	50
Forensic Medicine	50
Materia Medica	50
Midwifery	50

SCHEDULE III.

Professors whose Salaries are specially regulated under section IX.

Professors.	Salary.
	£
Henry Alleyne Nicholson	977
Robert W. Reid	1300

ORDINANCE No. 27.

[EDINBURGH, No. 6.—REGULATIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, AS TO SALARIES AND FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A FEE FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 27.

Edinburgh, No. 6

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular:—(a) The amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of fees and other payments made by students; (c) the awarding of compensation to existing Professors where compensation seems to the Commissioners to be equitably due, taking all the circumstances into account; and by the said Section, Sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of principals, professors, lecturers, and assistants of professors and other University officers, to provide for the appointment of assistants, and to determine by whom the right of appointing assistants shall be exercised; and by the said Section, Sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities, the preservation and maintenance of all the fabrics and buildings of or connected with the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the first-mentioned Act, and to make such provision as they may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus, and the General Council to discharge their duties; and by Section 26 to apportion the annual sum of £42,000, to be provided by Parliament among the Universities in such shares as the Commissioners think just, and to prescribe how the share of each University is to be applied and expended: Provided that (1) no one of the said Universities shall receive a smaller sum than the average amount of public moneys exclusive of building and other special grants which such University has received during the five years preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act; and (2) no portion of the said annual sum shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology beyond the sum, if any, which has been, within the twelve months preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act, granted for the endowment of such chair out of public moneys, but this restriction shall not apply to the Chair or Chairs of Hebrew or Oriental languages which may now or hereafter be attached to the Faculty of Theology; and by Section 14, Sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

And whereas by the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, the said Commissioners are empowered to determine the manner in and conditions under which the annual sum of £30,000 payable out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account is to be distributed by or under the direction of the Secretary for Scotland among the Universities of Scotland:—

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. (1) The University of Edinburgh shall receive the sum of £15,120 as its share of the annual sum of £42,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant divisible among the Universities under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

(2) The said University shall receive the sum of £10,800 as its share of the annual sum of £30,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant to the Universities under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The said apportionments shall take effect as from the respective dates when the said Annual Grants became payable, but under deduction of the sums paid by the Commissioners to the said University *ad interim*.

II. The sums apportioned to the said University under the preceding Section shall form part of the revenue of the University, and shall be placed by the University Court to the account of the General University Fund.

III. The Principal of the said University shall receive the existing endowments of his office and such additional sum out of the General University Fund as shall make up his annual salary to £1200.

IV. The fees payable for classes conducted by the Professors within the said University, specified in Schedule I., hereunto annexed, and the fees payable for such classes qualifying for graduation as may be conducted by the University Lecturers appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], shall be drawn by the University Court, and shall be collected in such manner as the University Court may from time to time appoint, and shall constitute the Fee Fund hereinafter mentioned.

V. The University Court shall keep a separate account of the fees so collected, distinguishing those drawn in each class; and the account shall be called "The Fee Fund Account."

VI. It shall be in the power of the University Court, from time to time, to fix the fees in any of the classes within the University.

VII. (1) The whole sums payable to the said Professors in the said University (other than the fees drawn under the provisions of Section IV. hereof), and in particular (a) the income from Endowments, distinguishing the Endowments of each Chair, and (b) sums corresponding to the sums paid to the several Professors out of Public Moneys before the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be annually placed by the University Court to the credit of a separate account to be kept by it, and to be called "The Salaries Account."

(2) There shall also be annually paid into the Salaries Account out of the General University Fund the sums set forth in the second column of Schedule II., hereunto annexed, as Endowments or additional Endowments of the Chairs enumerated in the first column of the said Schedule II.

(3) In the case of any future Endowment, if the University Court is satisfied that it was the

intention of the donor to raise the emoluments of the Chair to which it applies above the sum which would otherwise be payable to the Professor holding the Chair for the time being, it shall be in the power of the Court to direct that the income of such future Endowment shall not be placed to the credit of the Salaries Account, but shall be paid directly to the said Professor. Ordinance No. 22.
Edinburgh, No. 2.

VIII. (1) The said Professors and their successors shall respectively receive annually out of the amount at the credit of the Salaries Account the sums paid into the said account, in respect of their Chairs under Section VII. hereof; and shall also, subject as hereinafter provided, receive such sum from the Fee Fund as shall bring their salaries up in each case to the amount (hereinafter referred to as the Normal Salary) set forth in the second column of Schedule I., hereunto annexed.

(2) In the event of the Fee Fund, when added to the sums payable out of the Salaries Account, not being sufficient in any year to make good the Normal Salaries of the Professors, the claims of the Professors upon the Fee Fund shall in that year suffer a deduction proportionate to their Normal Salaries; and if it shall appear that in consequence of such deduction any Professor or Professors will be entitled to receive no share of the Fund, the same shall be distributed among the remaining Professors in the manner above prescribed.

(3) In no case shall the total emoluments of a Professor fall below either (a) the sum of £500, or (b) a sum equal to three-fourths of his Normal Salary, as set forth in the last-mentioned schedule, whichever of these may be the greater, and in the event of the Fee Fund, when distributed as in the preceding Sub-sections of this Section provided, being in any year insufficient, when added to the sums payable out of the Salaries Account, to make good the said sum of £500, or three-fourths of the Normal Salary of any Professor, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the General University Fund. The preceding provisions of this Sub-section shall not apply to the Professor of Astronomy (formerly designated Practical Astronomy); but the said Professor shall be entitled to receive annually the full amount of his salary as set forth in Schedule I.; and if in any year the sums payable to him out of the Salaries Account and Fee Fund fall short of that amount, the deficiency shall be supplied out of the General University Fund.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Universities Committee in terms of Section 6, Sub-section 10, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, Professors appointed to Chairs which may hereafter be instituted by the University Court, shall receive such salaries, and shall have such interest, if any, in the Fee Fund, and on such conditions as may be fixed by the said Court when the said Chairs are instituted.

(5) No Professor shall, after the date of this Ordinance, be liable to make any payments in respect of the salaries of assistants or of class expenses.

IX. The Professors named in the first column of Schedule III., hereunto annexed, shall, during their respective tenures of office be entitled to receive in each year such payments, if any, out of the General University Fund as may be necessary to bring up their total income to the amount of the salaries set forth in the second column of the said Schedule. The payments made under the provisions of this Section shall be deemed to be in full of the compensation equitably due to the said Professors, or any of them, under the provisions of Section 14, Sub-section 5 (c) of the first-mentioned Act.

X. The present Professors of Medicine (formerly designated Practice of Physic), Pathology (formerly designated General Pathology), Materia Medica, and Midwifery (formerly designated Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children), shall, during their respective tenures of office, be entitled to draw and retain for their own use the fees payable in respect of the classes of Clinical Medicine conducted by them; and the fees so payable to the said Professors shall be over and above the amounts to which they are respectively entitled under Sections VII., VIII., and IX. hereof. But after the expiry of the tenures of office of the said Professors, or of any of them, the fees paid in respect of such classes or class of Clinical Medicine shall in each case be drawn by the University Court, and paid into the Fee Fund of the University; and it shall be in the power of the Court, if it thinks fit, before the Fee Fund is distributed under the provisions of this Ordinance, to appropriate the said fees, or any portion thereof, to the remuneration of the Professors who may be appointed to conduct classes of Clinical Medicine, and to provide that such payments shall be in addition to the Normal Salaries assigned to such Professors, and shall not be taken into account in the application of Section VIII., Sub-section 3, hereof.

XI. The whole revenues of the said University, other than those paid into the Salaries Account and the Fee Fund Account, but including any surplus income arising upon the Fee Fund, shall be paid to the account of the General University Fund, and shall in so far as not specifically appropriated by any Act of Parliament, Ordinance, Deed of Endowment, or other instrument in force at the time, be applied by the University Court for the following purposes, which shall rank according to the order in which they are named, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained:—

1. Paying expenses of administration, including such provision as the University Court may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties, and including also such sum, if any, as the Court may think fit to grant towards the expenses of the Students' Representative Council.
2. (a) Providing for the pensions of existing or retired Professors who had right to such pensions prior to the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and who are not subject to the powers contained in Section 14, Sub-section 9 of the said Act.
- (b) Providing for such other pensions as may be payable under Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2—Pensions to Principals and Professors], or any Ordinance repealing or amending the same.
- (c) Making good to the Principal the salary hereinbefore mentioned, and in the event specified in Section VIII., Sub-section (3) hereof, making good to any Professor his salary to the extent provided in the said last-mentioned Sub-section.
- (d) Making good to the Professors named in Schedule III. hereunto annexed, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of Section IX. hereof.

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- (e) Paying to the Professors in the Faculty of Divinity (1) the income from the Endowments of the several Chairs, and (2) sums corresponding to the sums paid to the several Professors out of public moneys before the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Payments under this Sub-section shall be made *pari passu*.

3. Providing for the upkeep of buildings.
 4. Providing for the equipment and upkeep of Libraries, Museums, and Laboratories.
 5. Providing (a) for the remuneration of Lecturers and Assistants, and of such additional Lecturers and Assistants as the Court may think fit to appoint, and of such additional Professors as may be appointed with consent of the Universities Committee in terms of Section 6, Sub-section 10, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889; and (b) for the remuneration of Examiners (including any Professor who may be appointed to act as an Examiner at any examination other than an examination for graduation).
- Payments under this Sub-section shall be made *pari passu*.
6. Providing to such extent as shall to the Court seem proper for maintaining the Normal Salaries of the Professors generally, or, if special cause be shown, of the Professors in any Faculty, in so far as the same are not sufficiently maintained by the sums payable out of the Fee Fund.
 7. Providing to such extent as shall in special circumstances to the Court seem proper for augmenting the salary of any Professor.
 8. Administering the remaining revenue for the benefit of the University in such manner as the Court shall think fit.

XII. In providing for the educational needs of the several Faculties in the University in accordance with Sub-sections 4, 5, and 6, of Section XI. hereof, the University Court shall have due regard *inter alia* to the contributions made by the Faculties respectively to the funds of the University.

XIII. The share of the said University of the accumulations of the Parliamentary Grants accruing prior to this Ordinance taking effect shall be applied to such purposes of the University as the University Court shall think fit.

XIV. (1) With a view to providing for the payment of the pensions mentioned in section XI, sub-section 2 (a), and of doing so without permanently encroaching on the capital funds of the University, it shall be the duty of the University Court to set aside each year out of its share of the Parliamentary Grants, or out of its general revenues, a sum not less than £5000, which sum shall be carried to the credit of an account to be called the 'Pension Fund.'

(2) Such sum shall continue to be set aside each year until the whole of the said pensions shall have expired, or until, on the report of an Actuary to be employed by the University Court, it appears that the Pension Fund, together with any accumulations of interest thereon, is sufficient to provide for all the said pensions which may still be payable.

(3) In the event of the claims for such pensions at any time exceeding the amount at the credit of the Pension Fund, it shall be in the power of the Court to draw upon the capital funds of the University, or to borrow upon the security thereof, to meet the deficiency; but the sums so drawn or borrowed shall be repaid to the said capital funds, or paid off, as the case may be, out of the said annual sums set aside as aforesaid, and such annual sums shall continue to be set aside until the said capital funds have been completely recouped, or the sums borrowed have been paid off as aforesaid.

(4) In the event of any sum remaining at the credit of the Pension Fund after all the pensions shall have lapsed, the same shall be added to the general capital funds of the University.

XV. In the event of the University Court concluding an agreement with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the maintenance of museums and class-rooms in the Royal Botanic Garden, and for providing an adequate salary for the Professor of Botany in the University, it shall be competent to the Court, notwithstanding anything herein contained, to make over to the said Lords Commissioners of the Treasury such portion of the fees of classes conducted by the said Professor as may be determined by such agreement.

XVI. No part of the Parliamentary Grants under the Acts above mentioned, save in so far as provided in section 26, sub-section 2 of the first-mentioned Act, shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology, and a separate account shall be kept showing the application of the said Parliamentary Grants.

XVII. All Ordinances of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance.

XVIII. This Ordinance shall, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, come in force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council: Provided that it shall be competent to the University Court to postpone the operation of any of the foregoing provisions to such date, not being later than the commencement of the then ensuing academical year, as it may deem to be expedient, having regard to existing financial arrangements.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

SCHEDULE I.

Ordinance No. 27.

Edinburgh, No. 6.

Salaries of Professors in the University of Edinburgh.

Professors.	Salaries.
	£
Professor of Humanity	1100
" Greek	1100
" Mathematics	1100
" Natural Philosophy	1100
" Logic and Metaphysics	900
" Moral Philosophy	900
" Hebrew and Semitic Languages	800
" Rhetoric and English Literature	900
" Astronomy	\$400
" Agriculture and Rural Economy	600
" Sanscrit and Comparative Philology	600
" Engineering	800
" Geology	800
" Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law	800
" Theory, History, and Practice of Education	700
" Fine Art	600
" Celtic Languages, Literature, History and Antiquities	600
" History (New Chair)	900
" Public Law	600
" Civil Law	700
" Constitutional Law and Constitutional History	600
" Scots Law	800
" Conveyancing	700
" Anatomy	†1600
" Physiology	†1400
" Chemistry	†1400
" Pathology	†1400
" Natural History	†1100
" Botany	†1000
" Materia Medica	1000
" Medicine	900
" Surgery	900
" Midwifery	800
" Clinical Surgery	800
" Forensic Medicine	800

† These salaries are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

§ The Professor is also Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, and as such has had an additional salary.

SCHEDULE II.

Endowments and Additional Endowments of Chairs specially regulated under Section VII,
Sub-section 2.

Chairs.	Endowments or Additional Endowments.
	£
Humanity	100
Greek	100
Mathematics	100
Natural Philosophy	100
Logic and Metaphysics	100
Moral Philosophy	100
Hebrew and Semitic Languages	200
Rhetoric and English Literature	100
History (New Chair)	500
Constitutional Law and Constitutional History	100

Ordinance No. 27.
Edinburgh, No. 6.

SCHEDULE III.

Professors whose Salaries are specially regulated under Section IX.

Professors.										Salaries.
										£
Samuel Henry Butcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1176
George Chrystal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1270
Peter Guthrie Tait	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1028
Henry Calderwood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	780
David Masson	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	833
Robert Wallace	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	580
Donald Mackinnon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	572
John Rankine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	955
William Rutherford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1734
Sir William Turner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2012
Alexander Crum Brown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1828
William Smith Greenfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1482
Isaac Bayley Balfour	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1515
James Cossar Ewart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1615
Thomas Grainger Stewart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1058
Alexander Russell Simpson	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	875
Thomas Richard Fraser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1290
Thomas Annandale	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	823
Sir Douglas MacLagan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	736
John Chiene	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1209

ORDINANCE No. 28.

[GLASGOW, No. 4.—FOUNDATION OF PROFESSORSHIP OF HISTORY.]

Ordinance No. 28.
Glasgow, No. 4.

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.
WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where such a course seems desirable, and when there are sufficient means for their endowment or support from the funds administered by the Commissioners, or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested.
Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Glasgow, as follows :—
I. There shall be a Professorship of History in the University of Glasgow, and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.
II. There shall be attached to the said Professorship the salary provided by Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 3.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries, and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].
III. The patronage of the said Professorship, and right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in, and exercised by the University Court of the University of Glasgow.
IV. The University Court shall from time to time define the duties of the Professor as in the case of other Professors in the University.
V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.
In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 29.

[GLASGOW, No. 5.—FOUNDATION OF PROFESSORSHIP OF PATHOLOGY.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where such a course seems desirable, and when there are sufficient means for their endowment or support from the funds administered by the Commissioners, or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested. Ordinance No. 29.
Glasgow, No. 5.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of Pathology in the University of Glasgow, and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine in the said University.

II. There shall be attached to the said Professorship the salary provided by Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 3.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

III. The patronage of the said Professorship, and the right of nominating the said Professor and his successors, shall be vested in and exercised by seven Curators to be from time to time nominated as follows:—Within such period, from and after the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, as the University Court may determine, the said court shall nominate four Curators, and the Directors of the Western Infirmary of Glasgow shall nominate three Curators, and the Curators shall continue in office for three years, or until the nomination of their successors in manner hereinbefore mentioned as soon as may be after the expiration of the said three years, and so on at the expiration of every period of three years: and in the event of vacancies in the office of Curator occurring from death, resignation, or any other cause, the vacancies shall, as respects the four nominations made by the University Court be filled up by the University Court, and as respects the other nominations be filled up by the Directors of the Western Infirmary of Glasgow.

IV. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the said Curators shall not proceed to make an appointment of a Professor, nor to make a new appointment in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Professorship, until the University Court shall have intimated to them that an arrangement has been made with the Directors of the said Infirmary to the satisfaction of the Court for affording due facilities in the said Infirmary for the teaching of the class of Pathology by the Professor to be appointed, and for the accommodation of the class. If at any time the Professor of Pathology shall cease to be Pathologist to the said Infirmary, the University Court shall have power to revise the salary and the provisions for maintaining the same.

V. The University Court shall from time to time define the duties of the Professor, as in the case of the other Professors in the University.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd. November 1893.

ORDINANCE No 30.

[EDINBURGH, No. 7.—FOUNDATION OF PROFESSORSHIP OF HISTORY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 3, to regulate and alter the designations of Professorships, and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 8, to found new Professorships, where such a course seems desirable, and when there are sufficient means for their endowment or support from the funds administered by the Commissioners, or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested. Ordinance No. 30.
Edinburgh, No. 7.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. (1) The present Professor of History shall, during his tenure of office, retain his existing style and title, and shall deliver such number of lectures and at such times as the University Court may appoint on any subject within the scope of his Commission, or on which he may be required to lecture by any existing Ordinance, and shall be entitled to the salary provided for the Chair of Constitutional Law and Constitutional History by Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

Ordinance No. 30.

Edinburgh, No. 7.

(2) When the tenure of office of the present Professor of History has expired, the Professorship of History shall be styled the Professorship of Constitutional Law and Constitutional History. The Professor shall annually deliver such number of lectures on Constitutional Law and Constitutional History, and at such times, as the University Court may appoint, and shall be entitled to the salary provided for the said Chair by Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

II. (1) There shall be a new Professorship of History in the University of Edinburgh, and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

(2) There shall be attached to the said new Professorship, the salary provided for the Chair of History by Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

(3) The patronage of the said Professorship, and the right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in, and exercised by the University Court of the University of Edinburgh.

(4) The University Court shall, from time to time, define the duties of the Professor as in the case of other Professors in the University.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 31.

[GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, AND EDINBURGH, NO. 1.—COMPOSITION OF THE FACULTIES AND INSTITUTION OF FACULTIES OF SCIENCE.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 31.

Glasgow, Aberdeen,
and Edinburgh,
No. 1.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 3, to regulate and alter the constitution, composition, and number of the Faculties, to regulate and alter the designations of Professorships, and to create new Faculties: Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. With regard to the University of Glasgow—

(1) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Arts:—

The Professor of English Language and Literature.
 " Humanity.
 " Greek.
 " Hebrew and Semitic Languages.
 " Mathematics.
 " Natural Philosophy.
 " Logic and Rhetoric.
 " Moral Philosophy.
 " History.

(2) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Science (which is hereby instituted):—

The Professor of Mathematics.
 " Natural Philosophy.
 " Astronomy.
 " Chemistry.
 " Natural History.
 " Botany.
 " Anatomy.
 " Physiology.
 " Civil Engineering and Mechanics.
 " Naval Architecture.

(3) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Divinity:—

The Professor of Divinity.
 " Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
 " Ecclesiastical History.
 " Hebrew and Semitic Languages.

(4) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Law:—

The Professor of Law.
 " Forensic Medicine.
 " Conveyancing.

(5) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine :—

Ordinance No. 31.

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The Professor of Chemistry.

" Natural History.
" Botany.
" Anatomy.
" Physiology.
" Pathology.
" Materia Medica.
" Medicine.
" Surgery.
" Midwifery.
" Forensic Medicine.
" Clinical Medicine.
" Clinical Surgery.

The designations of the present Professorships of Oriental Languages, Practical Astronomy, and Institutes of Medicine, shall be altered, and hereafter they shall be designated as the Professorships of Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Astronomy, and Physiology respectively.

II. With regard to the University of Aberdeen—

(1) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Arts :—

The Professor of English Literature.

" Humanity.
" Greek.
" Hebrew and Semitic Languages.
" Mathematics.
" Natural Philosophy.
" Logic.
" Moral Philosophy.
" History.

(2) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Science (which is hereby instituted) :—

The Professor of Mathematics.

" Natural Philosophy.
" Chemistry.
" Natural History.
" Botany.
" Anatomy.
" Physiology.

(3) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Divinity :—

The Professor of Systematic Theology.

" Divinity and Biblical Criticism.
" Divinity and Church History.
" Hebrew and Semitic Languages.

(4) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Law :—

The Professor of Law.

" Forensic Medicine.

(5) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine :—

The Professor of Chemistry.

" Natural History.
" Botany.
" Anatomy.
" Physiology.
" Pathology.
" Materia Medica.
" Medicine.
" Surgery.
" Midwifery.
" Forensic Medicine.

The designations of the present Professorships of Oriental Languages, Institutes of Medicine, Pathological Anatomy, and Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence shall be altered, and hereafter they shall be designated as the Professorships of Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Physiology, Pathology, and Forensic Medicine respectively.

III. With regard to the University of Edinburgh—

(1) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Arts :—

The Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

" Humanity.
" Greek.
" Hebrew and Semitic Languages.
" Sanscrit and Comparative Philology.
" Celtic Languages, Literature, History, and Antiquities
" Mathematics.
" Natural Philosophy.

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The Professor of Logic and Metaphysics

" Moral Philosophy.

" History.

" Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law.

" Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

" Fine Art.

" Theory, History, and Practice of Education.

(2) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Science (which is hereby instituted):—

The Professor of Mathematics.

" Natural Philosophy.

" Astronomy.

" Chemistry.

" Natural History.

" Botany.

" Anatomy.

" Physiology

" Geology.

" Engineering.

" Agriculture and Rural Economy.

(3) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Divinity:—

The Professor of Divinity.

" Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities.

" Ecclesiastical History.

" Hebrew and Semitic Languages.

(4) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Law:—

The Professor of Public Law.

" Civil Law.

" Constitutional Law and Constitutional History.

" Scots Law.

" Forensic Medicine.

" Conveyancing.

" Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law.

(5) The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine:—

The Professor of Chemistry.

" Natural History.

" Botany.

" Anatomy.

" Physiology.

" Pathology.

" Materia Medica.

" Medicine.

" Surgery.

" Midwifery.

" Forensic Medicine.

" Clinical Surgery.

The designations of the present Professorships of Institutes of Medicine, Practice of Physic, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, Practical Astronomy, General Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence shall be altered, and hereafter they shall be designated as the Professorships of Physiology, Medicine, Midwifery, Astronomy, Pathology, and Forensic Medicine respectively.

IV. It shall be in the power of the University Court of each University to transfer Chairs from one Faculty to another; and in the event of the foundation of new Chairs to determine to which Faculty or Faculties such Chairs shall belong.

V. The Professors constituting each Faculty, as hereinbefore provided, shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty, who shall receive such remuneration as the University Court in each University shall determine.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KIMNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

ORDINANCE No. 32.

[GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, AND EDINBURGH, NO. 2.—PENSIONS TO PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 32.

Glasgow, Aberdeen,
and Edinburgh,
No. 2.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 9, to lay down the conditions and the scale on which pensions may be granted to Principals and Professors

appointed by the Crown after the Sixth day of April One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Ordinance No. 32. and to all Principals and Professors to be appointed after the passing of the first-mentioned Act; and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858; and by Section 26 to apportion the annual sum of £42,000 to be provided by Parliament among the Universities in such shares as they shall think just, and to prescribe how the share of each University is to be applied and expended: Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2.

And whereas, by Section 28 of the first-mentioned Act, it is provided that the said annual sum granted in pursuance of that Act shall be deemed to be in full discharge of all past and present claims of the said Universities, or any past or present Professor, member, officer, or servant of any of the said Universities to be maintained or paid out of public moneys, or to receive any portion of public moneys by way of salary, pension, or allowances or otherwise, in so far as such claims are based upon rights existing or alleged to exist at or before the passing of the first-mentioned Act, and on and after such day as aforesaid, all grants of public moneys in use to be made at or before the passing of the first-mentioned Act, to or on account of the said Universities, or any Professor, member, officer, or servant of the said Universities, shall cease, and all liabilities, debts, and obligations incurred previously to the passing of the first-mentioned Act, by any of the said Universities, shall be defrayed by the said Universities respectively:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. Any Principal or Professor, within the meaning of the first-recited enactment, desiring to retire from his office on a pension on the ground of age or infirmity, shall apply by petition to the University Court, stating the grounds on which his application is rested; and if the University Court, after due inquiry, shall be satisfied (1) that the petitioner has completed the sixty-fifth year of his age, or having completed the sixtieth year of his age has served as a Principal or Professor for thirty years or upwards, or (2) that by reason of infirmity he has become permanently incapable of discharging the duties of his office, he shall be entitled to retire from his office and to receive a pension on the conditions and the scale hereinafter set forth.

II. The pension to be granted to a Principal or Professor as aforesaid in any of the said Universities, retiring from his office on the ground of age or infirmity, shall be as follows; that is to say,

To any Principal or Professor who shall have served for ten years and under eleven years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-sixtieths of the annual emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-one sixtieths of such emoluments:

And in like manner a farther addition to the annual allowance, equal to one-sixtieth, in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of thirty years, when an annual allowance equal to forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years.

III. In reckoning the years of service of a Principal or Professor, as aforesaid, under this Ordinance, the years during which he shall have held the office from which he retires, and also the years, if any, during which he may have held any other office of Principal or Professor in the same or in any other Scottish University, shall be taken into account. If a Principal or Professor, as aforesaid, who has served for ten years or upwards in a Scottish University either before or after the passing of the first-mentioned Act, has been, or shall be, transferred to another Scottish University, an amount equal to one-half of the pension to which he would have been entitled had he retired at the date of his transference, shall be contributed by the University Court of the University in which he formerly held office towards payment of the pension granted to him by the University Court of the University in which he held office at the date of his retirement.

IV. The annual emoluments of a Principal or Professor, as aforesaid, shall be taken to be the average emoluments of the office or offices held by him during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of retirement: Provided that in calculating the pension of a Principal or Professor no account shall be taken of any sums he may have received in any one year in excess of £900, which for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be held to be the maximum emoluments of a Principal or Professor.

V. In calculating the pensions of Principals and Professors, as aforesaid, a year of service shall be held to be a complete academical year, except that the last year of service may, if the University Court thinks fit, be held to terminate at the end of any winter or summer session.

VI. Ordinance No. 9 [General.—Provision for a Professor, applying to be allowed to retire on a Retiring Allowance] and Ordinance No. 26 [General.—Rate and Conditions of Retiring Allowances] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any Principal or Professor appointed before the passing of the first-mentioned Act, save only a Principal or Professor appointed by the Crown after the sixth day of April One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Provided also that any grants of pensions by the University Court under the said Ordinances to any Principal or Professor appointed before the passing of the first-mentioned Act (which grants the said Court is hereby authorised to make) shall not require to be submitted to and approved by Her Majesty in Council.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 23rd November 1893.

Ordinance No. 33.

ORDINANCE No. 33. [Withdrawn, and No. 51 issued in its place.]

Aberdeen, No. 2.

ORDINANCE No. 34.

[EDINBURGH, No. 8.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MUSIC.]

Ordinance No. 34.

Edinburgh, No. 8.

At Edinburgh, the twenty-seventh day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching; the length of the academical session or sessions; the manner of examination; the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination, either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain with reference to the University of Edinburgh as follows:—

I. Two degrees in Music may be conferred by the University of Edinburgh, viz., Bachelor of Music (Mus. Bac.), and Doctor of Music (Mus. Doc.).

II. 1. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Music must pass a preliminary examination in the following subjects:—(1) English, including Geography and British History; (2) Elementary Mathematics or Elementary Physics or Logic; (3) any two of the following languages, viz., Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian, provided that one at least of the two shall be a modern language.

(2) The extent and standard of the preliminary examination shall be determined by the Senatus Academicus.

(3) A degree in Arts not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*, in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus, shall exempt from the preliminary examination; and the Senatus shall have power to determine what examinations, other than those for the degree hereinbefore mentioned, shall be accepted either in whole or in part in place of the preliminary examination.

III. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music must attend in the University of Edinburgh during a whole winter session, a course or courses of instruction extending in all to not less than 80 lectures, and including a course on the History of Music.

IV. There shall be a First Professional Examination in Music in the following subjects:—

- (1) Singing, or performing upon some Musical Instrument.
- (2) Reading at Sight.
- (3) Elements of Music, including Musical Modes and Scales, Notation, Measure and *Tempo*.
- (4) Harmony in not more than four parts.
- (5) Elementary Counterpoint.
- (6) Form: Sonata, Rondo, Fugue, and Minor Structures.
- (7) Outlines of the History of Music.

The Ear Test shall be applied to every candidate.

V. There shall be, at least one year after the candidate has passed the First Professional Examination, a Second Professional Examination in Music and in Literature in the following subjects:—

- (1) One of the following languages not already taken in the preliminary examination—
French.
German.
Italian.
- (2) Rhetoric and English Literature (including Prose Composition and a knowledge of Metrical Rules).
- (3) Harmony in not more than five parts.
- (4) Advanced Counterpoint.
- (5) Canon in two parts, and Imitation and Fugue in not more than four parts.
- (6) Form (Description of Structure and Character of Musical Forms, and Analysis of Musical Works).
- (7) Elements of Instrumentation (Compass of the Orchestral Instruments, and of the Organ and Pianoforte).
- (8) Critical Knowledge of certain prescribed Scores.
- (9) Playing at Sight from easy Vocal and Instrumental Scores, and from Figured Bass.
- (10) The History of Music.
- (11) Acoustics, in so far as connected with the Theory of Music, and Physiology of the Vocal Organs.

In addition, each candidate shall be required to submit the following exercises composed by himself:—

- (a) A Solo Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment.

(b) A Four-part Vocal Composition.

(c) An Instrumental Composition (other than a Dance) for the Pianoforte or Organ, or for any Stringed or Wind Instrument with Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment.

Ordinance No. 34.

Edinburgh, No. 8.

The extent and standard of the examination in these subjects shall be fixed from time to time by the Senatus Academicus, and the examination shall be partly written and partly oral and practical.

VI. The examiners for both examinations shall be (1) the Professor of Music; (2) an Examiner in Music appointed by the University Court; (3) Examiners in the literary subjects numbered (1) and (2) of Section V. hereof, appointed by the University Court.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

VII. Bachelors of Music of the University of Edinburgh of not less than three years' standing, and not less than twenty-five years of age, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Music, under the following regulations:—The degree shall be given in three Departments, and candidates may present themselves in one or more Departments.

The Departments shall be those of—

- (1) Composers.
- (2) Executants.
- (3) Theorists or Historians.

VIII. (1) Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Music as Composers shall submit a prescribed number of Vocal and Instrumental Compositions in the larger forms (such as Oratorio, Opera, Cantata, Symphony, Sonata, Overture). Each work shall be the original and unaided composition of the candidate, and shall be accompanied by a declaration to that effect signed by the candidate.

(2) Candidates shall also be examined in the following subjects:—

- (a) The more recondite Contrapuntal Forms—Fugal Writing in more than four parts, &c.
- (b) Instrumentation, including certain prescribed books on the subject.
- (c) The works of the great Composers from Palestrina onwards.

IX. (1) Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Music as Executants shall be required to show their special skill in the execution of Solo and *ensemble* works in different styles. The works shall be selected partly by the candidates and partly by the Examiners.

(2) The candidates shall be examined in sight-reading, and shall give evidence of their power of playing Orchestral Scores, and shall be required to invent Transitions and to modulate from one Key and Piece to another. They shall further be required to pass an examination on the History and Literature of their special instrument, and on the method of teaching that instrument.

X. (1) Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Music as Theorists or Historians shall present one or more treatises on Theoretical or Historical subjects, which shall be the result of research and original thought, not mere abstracts or compilations of existing works. They shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that they are his own unaided work.

(2) Candidates shall also be required to pass an examination (a) in the Theory, and (b) in the History of Music.

The examination shall be on a higher standard in the subject which the candidate selects as his specialty.

XI. The Examiners for the degree of Doctor of Music shall be the same as for the degree of Bachelor of Music.

XII. It shall be competent to the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, after consultation with the Senatus, to modify from time to time the provisions as to curriculum hereinbefore contained, in case such modification shall be rendered desirable.

XIII. (1) The degree of Doctor of Music (Mus. Doc.) may be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

(2) The honorary degree of Doctor of Music shall not be conferred by the Senatus Academicus on any person unless he has been recommended for the said degree by the Faculty of Music in a reasoned representation, which shall have been submitted in writing to the Senatus Academicus by the said Faculty, and shall have been considered and approved by the Senatus at a special meeting at which not less than two-thirds of the members were present.

XIV. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the First Academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th January 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 35.

[EDINBURGH, No. 9.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-seventh day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in

Ordinance No. 35.
Edinburgh, No. 6

Ordinance No. 35.
Edinburgh, No. 2.

particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. Two degrees in Science in Public Health may be conferred by the University of Edinburgh, viz., Bachelor of Science in Public Health and Doctor of Science in Public Health.

II. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health must be graduates in Medicine of a University of the United Kingdom, or of some other University recognised for the purpose by the University Court of the University of Edinburgh.

III. Candidates must be matriculated for the year in which they appear for examination or graduation.

IV. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health before proceeding to the first examination, must produce evidence (1) that, after their graduation in Medicine, they have worked for at least twenty hours per week during a period of not less than eight months, of which at least five consecutive months must be in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, and the remainder in the foreshaid Laboratory, or in a Public Health Laboratory recognised for the purpose by the University Court; and (2) that they have attended, either before or after graduation in Medicine, such courses of lectures on (a) Physics and (b) Geology, either in the University of Edinburgh or elsewhere, as would qualify for graduation in Science or Arts in the said University.

V. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health shall not be admitted to the second examination for the degree sooner than eighteen months after having taken their degree in Medicine, nor sooner than six months after having passed their first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health, and they must have attended a course of instruction, consisting of fifty lectures at least, on Public Health in the University of Edinburgh, or in any University of the United Kingdom, or any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical School or under such teacher as may be recognised or approved for the purpose by the University Court.

They must also give evidence (1) that for six months they have practically studied sanitary work under the Medical Officer of Health of a county or burgh or district, containing a population of not less than 25,000; (2) that they have had three months' clinical instruction regarding fevers and infectious diseases in an hospital recognised as suitable for the purpose by the University Court; and (3) that they have had three months' instruction in Mensuration and Drawing under a teacher recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

VI. There shall be a first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health in (1) Laboratory Work, the examination being practical, written, and oral (2) in Physics, and (3) in Geology, if an examination in Physics or Geology, as the case may be, qualifying for graduation either in Science or Arts, has not previously been passed by the candidate.

VII. There shall be a second examination, written, oral, and as far as possible practical, for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health in the following subjects, included in the course of instruction in Public Health—viz. (1) Sanitation (2) Sanitary Law (3) Vital Statistics, and (4) Medicine in its bearings on Public Health, and the examinations in these subjects shall be taken at one time.

VIII. The Board of Studies for the Faculty of Science shall from time to time, with the approval of the Senatus, determine and announce the character of the instruction to be given in the Laboratory, and shall fix the standard of the examinations.

IX. It shall also be competent for the University Court after consultation with the Senatus, to modify from time to time the provisions as to the work and instruction hereinbefore specified as necessary for graduating in Science in Public Health, in case such modification shall be rendered desirable by the development of the Science of Public Health, or by increase of the facilities provided in the said University or elsewhere for the study of any branch of the said Science.

DOCTORATE OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

X. Graduates who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health from the University of Edinburgh for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in Public Health in the said University.

XI. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science in Public Health shall present a thesis, or a published memoir or work to be approved by the Senatus, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science, and shall also be required to pass an examination in Public Health, and in such of its special departments as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by regulations framed from time to time, shall determine.

The theses, or published memoirs or works, shall be records of original research undertaken by the candidates, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by them, that the work has been done, and the theses or memoirs composed by themselves.

GENERAL.

XII. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Public Health and Doctor of Science in Public Health, as the case may be, on payment of the fees required.

XIII. Students who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of their course of study with a view to graduation in Science in Public Health in the University of Edinburgh, under regulations in force at the time therein, and shall thereafter complete the course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations, or with the provisions of this Ordinance, may become candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health. Ordinance No. 35.
Edinburgh, No. 9.

XIV. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Public Health shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XV. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th January 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 36.

[ABERDEEN, No. 4.—FOUNDATION OF CHALMERS CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where such course seems desirable, and where there are sufficient means for their endowment or support, either from the funds administered by the Commissioners or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested: Ordinance No. 36.
Aberdeen, No. 4.

And whereas by assignation, dated the Twenty-second, and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines applicable to the County of Aberdeen on the Twenty-fifth, both days of March, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the Trustees acting under the General Trust Disposition and Settlement and relative Codicils of the late John Gray Chalmers, sometime residing at Balnacraig, Banchoory, have assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Aberdeen, and the University Court thereof, a Bond and Disposition in Security for the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds sterling, granted by Ainslie Douglas Ainslie, Esquire of Delgaty, in the County of Aberdeen, dated the Twenty-third, and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines applicable to the County of Aberdeen, on the Twenty-eighth, both days of December, Eighteen hundred and ninety-one: And whereas by Deed of Foundation and Endowment, dated the Third day of April, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three, executed in pursuance of the directions contained in the said testamentary writings, the said Trustees directed and appointed that the said sum should be held by the said University of Aberdeen and the University Court thereof for the purposes, and subject to the conditions and provisions following, *videlicet*:—*In the First Place*, That the bequest of the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds be regarded as a memorial of the long connection of the family, to which the said deceased John Gray Chalmers belonged, with Aberdeen and its University. *In the Second Place*, That the said capital sum of Ten Thousand Pounds and any accumulations of interest thereon shall be applied and held for the Foundation and Endowment of a Professorship of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen to be called the 'The Chalmers Chair of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen.' *In the Third Place*, That the Patronage of the said Professorship shall be in the gift and appointment of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Royal Successors. *In the Fourth Place*, That the said University Court shall hold and invest the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds and any accumulations of interest thereon as a separate fund distinct from the other funds of the University. *In the Fifth Place*, That the said University Court shall apply the annual income arising from the said sum and from any invested accumulations of interest thereon, along with the fees payable by students for attendance on the lectures or classes conducted by the Professor holding the said Professorship, or such share of a fee fund, should such be instituted by the said University Court or otherwise, as may accrue or be payable to the said Professor, in payment of the salary of the said Professor. *In the Sixth Place*, That the said Professor shall be bound to teach or lecture in conformity with the provisions for the Department of English contained in the Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, of the foresaid Commissioners under 'The Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889,' or in any other Ordinances now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted by the foresaid Commissioners, and thereafter according to whatever Ordinances or other Regulations may be in force for the time being in the University of Aberdeen, regarding the Department of English. *In the Seventh Place*, That, on or before the appointment of the said Professor, arrangements be made for the discontinuance of the Lectures on English Literature at present delivered by the Professor of Logic. *In the Eighth Place*, That the chief subject of the Professorship shall be the History and Criticism of English Literature, both Prose and Verse, including that portion of it known as Lowland Scotch; but the said Professor shall also be bound to give systematic instruction in (a) the principles of English Style and Composition and Essay Writing, including the principles of Rhetoric; and (b) the Philology of the English Language. *In the Ninth Place*, That the said Professor shall be bound and obliged, if required by the said University Court, in addition to teaching the class or classes of Art students according to the immediately preceding provision, to give a separate course of a more popular character, and available for students paying a modified entrance fee in place of a matriculation fee; and that, subject to any regulations made, or to be made, by the said University Court, attend-

Ordinance No. 36.
Aberdeen, No. 4.

ance on this latter class be accepted in the case of students studying for a degree in Law, and not already possessed of an Arts degree. *In the Tenth Place*, That in the event of the recognition of Assistants to Professors as an ordinary part of the University teaching staff, the said Professor shall have an equal claim with other Professors in the Faculty of Arts to the services of an assistant. *In the Eleventh Place*, That the said Professor shall be entitled to all the privileges, and the full position of a Professor in the University, including right to pension after service, but, at the same time, shall be subject to the whole bye-laws, conditions, and regulations in force for the time being affecting Professors. *In the Twelfth Place*, That, should changing circumstances require any variation or alteration on the conditions and provisions contained and set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, in the *Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Places* respectively, it shall be in the power of the University Court of the University of Aberdeen for the time being, to initiate the procedure under the 'Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889,' or any Act amending the same necessary to carry into effect such variations or alterations as they may deem expedient; but before such procedure is initiated, and before such variations or alterations come into operation, or become of any force or effect, they must be submitted to, and approved of in writing by the Trustees foreshadowed, or the survivors or survivor of them, and after the death of the last survivor, must, in like manner, be submitted to, and approved of in writing by, the Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen for the time being:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen (to be called the Chalmers Chair of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen), and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

II. The provisions and conditions contained in the said Deed of Foundation and Endowment, and hereinbefore recited, shall apply to the said Professorship in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Act.

III. Subject always to the said provisions and conditions, there shall be attached to the said Professorship the salary provided by Ordinance No. 26 [Aberdeen, No. 2.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

IV. The Patronage of the said Professorship, and right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in, and exercised by Her Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Successors.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 10th March 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 37.

[ABERDEEN, No. 5.—REGULATIONS AS TO THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSOR OF LOGIC.]

Ordinance No. 37.
Aberdeen, No. 5.

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.
WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the duties of Professors; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The Professor of Logic shall in future lecture on Logic and Metaphysics, and shall not be required to lecture on English Literature.

II. Ordinance No. 12 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding section hereof, is hereby repealed.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 10th March 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 38.

[ABERDEEN, No. 6.—REGULATIONS AS TO UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.]

Ordinance No. 38.
Aberdeen, No. 6.

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of October Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.
WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate

the management and ordering of the Universities, and by the said section, sub-section 16, to repeal Ordinance No. 38. or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

And whereas by Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen No. 2, of the Commissioners under the said Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, it is provided that meetings of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen, and meetings for Graduation in the Faculties of Arts and Divinity, shall be held in that portion of the University Buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by King's College; and that meetings for other Graduation, and meetings of the General Council and of the University Court, and also meetings for the Election of Rector and for public installations, shall be held in that portion of the University Buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by Marischal College: Aberdeen, No. 6.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. (1) The Senatus Academicus shall have power to hold its meetings in any of the University Buildings, as the Senatus may from time to time determine.

(2) Meetings for Graduation in any Faculty, or for public installations, may be held in any of the University Buildings, or elsewhere, as the Senatus may from time to time determine.

(3) The University Court shall have power to hold its meetings in any of the University Buildings, as the Court may from time to time determine.

II. Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen, No. 2. of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

LS

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 10th March 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 39.

[GENERAL, No. 11.—REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.).]

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said Section 14, Sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858. Ordinance No. 39.
General, No. 11.

Therefore the Commissioners, under the first-mentioned Act, statute and ordain as follows:—

I. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom; or of any Foreign or Colonial University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court.

II. The course of study in Law for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall include the following subjects:—

(1) Jurisprudence, General or Comparative, during a course of not less than forty lectures.

(2) The Law of Nations or Public International Law, during a course of not less than forty lectures.

(3) Civil Law, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(4) Law of Scotland, or Law of England, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(5) Constitutional Law and History, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(6) Conveyancing, during a course of not less than eighty lectures; or Political Economy or Mercantile Law, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(7) Any two of the following subjects, namely:—International Private Law, Political Economy, Administrative Law, and Forensic Medicine; in each case during a course of not less than forty lectures.

III. (1) The course of study necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall extend over three academical years, one of which at least must be spent in the University in which the candidate intends to graduate, the other two may have been spent in any other University or School of Law, specially recognised by the University Court.

(2) No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the course of study necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

IV. Candidates must undergo examination in the subjects prescribed in Section II. hereof; and they must pass at one examination in at least two of these subjects. Before presenting themselves

Ordinance No. 39.
General, No. 11.

in any subject the candidates must have attended the requisite course of instruction in such subject. Candidates who have passed an examination for another degree in any of the said prescribed subjects in the same University, may be exempted from examination in such subject or subjects, provided that the examiners are satisfied that the previous examination in such subject or subjects has been passed on a sufficiently high standard.

V. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined both orally and in writing on each of the subjects in the course of study above prescribed in which he presents himself for examination.

VI. (1) Distinction may be awarded to candidates who have displayed exceptional merit in their examinations.

(2) For the degree of Bachelor of Laws a diploma shall be given, setting forth the subjects in which the candidate has passed, and the distinction (if any) he has attained.

VII. The Examiners shall be the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the said examinations, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court. The mode of conducting the examination shall be fixed from time to time by the *Senatus Academicus*.

VIII. Every student who at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course with a view to Graduation as Bachelor of Laws in any Scottish University, under Regulations hitherto in force in that University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such Regulations, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws without complying with the provisions of this Ordinance.

IX. Ordinance numbered 75 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with this Ordinance.

X. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

LS.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th May 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 40.

[GENERAL, No. 12.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAW (B.L.).]

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 40.
General, No. 12.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

1. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.) unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or of any Foreign or Colonial University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court; or until he shall have passed—

A. The preliminary Examination in the Faculty of Arts, or its equivalent, as specified in Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and

B. An examination in one of the Scottish Universities, to be conducted by the Examiners in Arts, in the following subjects, on the Standard of Examination for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts:—

(1) Logic and Psychology; or in the option of the candidate, Moral Philosophy.

(2) Latin.

(3) One additional Arts subject, not being one of those which belong also to the Faculty of Law.

And he must have studied at least one of these subjects in a full course in a Scottish University, or an equivalent course in another University approved by the University Court.

II. The course of study in Law necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law shall include the following subjects:—

1. Civil Law, during a course of not less than eighty lectures; or a half course in Civil Law where in any University a full course is not available; provided that in the latter case, candidates who are not already graduates in Arts shall be required to take in addition a course in such subject in Arts as may be sanctioned by the *Senatus Academicus*, or a half-course in one or other of the following branches of Law:—

(a) Jurisprudence, General or Comparative.

(b) The Law of Nations, or Public International Law.

(c) Constitutional Law and History.

(d) International Private Law.

(e) Mercantile Law.

(f) Administrative Law.

Ordinance No. 40.

2. Law of Scotland, during a course of not less than eighty Lectures.

3. Conveyancing, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

General, No. 12.

4. Forensic Medicine, during a course of not less than forty meetings of the class; or, in the option of the candidate, a half-course in one of the branches of Law specified in Sub-section 1 of this Section if not already taken.

III. (1) The course of study in law necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law shall extend over two academical years.

(2) No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the course of study necessary for that degree, who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

(3) The candidate may prosecute his studies during the prescribed two years in one Scottish University, or in different Scottish Universities, or in a Scottish University and a University or School of Law specially recognised by the University Court; but one at least of these years must have been spent, and all the examinations in the subjects mentioned in the preceding Section must have been passed at the University in which he intends to graduate.

IV. The candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Law must undergo examination, and pass in the four or more subjects selected by him; but he may present himself for examination in one subject or group of subjects at a time, provided that he has completed the course of study for such subject or group of subjects, and provided also that in that case a higher standard of proficiency shall be exacted.

V. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Law shall be examined, both orally and in writing, on each of the subjects in the course of study above prescribed, in which he presents himself for examination.

VI. (1) Distinction may be awarded to candidates who have displayed exceptional merit in their examinations.

(2) For the degree of Bachelor of Law a Diploma shall be given, setting forth the subjects in which the candidate has passed, and the distinction (if any) he has attained.

VII. The Examiners shall be the Professors of and Lecturers on the subjects included in the said examinations, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court. The mode of conducting the examination shall be fixed from time to time by the Senatus Academicus.

VIII. Every student who at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation shall have completed a part of his course with a view to graduation as a Bachelor of Law in any Scottish University under Regulations hitherto in force in that University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such Regulations, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Law, without complying with the provisions of this Ordinance.

IX. Ordinance numbered 75 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with this Ordinance.

X. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th May 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 41.

[GENERAL, No. 13.—HONORARY DEGREES.]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of the Senatus Academicus and of the Faculties; and by the said Section, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and in particular (d) the granting of degrees: Ordinance No. 41.
General, No. 13.

And whereas it is expedient that the powers of the Senatus Academicus to grant honorary degrees be regulated.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The degree of Doctor of Divinity (D.D.), and the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.), may as heretofore be conferred *honoris causa*.

II. (1) At the commencement of every session, the Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint a Committee, to be called the Committee on the degree of Doctor of Divinity, consisting of the Principal, three Professors from the Faculty of Theology (of whom the Professor of Divinity, or in St Andrews the Principal of St Mary's College, shall be one), and three other Professors to be selected by the Senatus Academicus from the other Faculties.

(2) It shall be the duty of this Committee to select persons to be recommended to the Senatus Academicus for the degree; but the Committee shall not entertain applications from or on behalf of persons desirous of receiving the degree.

(3) The Committee shall present a reasoned report, embodying its recommendations to the Senatus.

(4) In the case of every person recommended for the degree, the report shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recommendation is founded, specifying such particulars as the Senatus may from time to time require.

Ordinance No. 41.
General, No. 13.

(5) No resolution to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity shall be moved in the Senatus, except upon special notice given after a fortnight has elapsed from the date when the report of the Committee shall have been presented.

III. (1) At the commencement of every session, the Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint a Committee, to be called the Committee on the degree of Doctor of Laws, consisting of the Principal and such Professors selected from the various Faculties as the Senatus Academicus may determine, provided that the total number of the Committee shall not exceed twelve.

(2) It shall be the duty of this Committee to select persons to be recommended to the Senatus for the degree, but the Committee shall not entertain applications from or on behalf of persons desirous of receiving the degree.

(3) The Committee shall present to the Senatus a reasoned report embodying its recommendations.

(4) In the case of every person recommended for the degree, the report shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recommendation is founded, specifying such particulars as the Senatus may from time to time require.

(5) No resolution to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws shall be moved in the Senatus except upon special notice given after a fortnight has elapsed from the date when the report of the Committee shall have been presented.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th May 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 42.

[GENERAL, No. 14.—INSTITUTION OF BOARDS OF STUDIES IN THE FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE]

Ordinance No. 42.
General, No. 14.

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching.

And whereas it is desirable that a certain number of Lecturers in the University who may not be members of the Senatus Academicus should be associated with the Professors in the Faculties of Medicine and Science in regulating the course of study qualifying for graduation in these Faculties.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. With regard to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh:—

(1) For the better carrying out of the purposes of Section VII., Sub-section 4 (a) and (b) of Ordinances No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], No. 15 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], and No. 16 [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], the Senatus Academicus in each of the said Universities shall institute a Board or Boards of Studies consisting of Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, together with such Professors in other Faculties whose subjects qualify for graduation in Medicine, and such of the Lecturers in the University appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], as the Senatus may from time to time select.

(2) The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall be the Convener of such Board or Boards of Studies.

(3) It shall be the duty of such Board or Boards of Studies to consider the matters specified in the said Section VII., Sub-section 4 (a) of each of the said Ordinances, and to report their opinion on the same to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration before transmission by the Faculty to the Senatus.

(4) In carrying out the duty imposed upon them by the said Section VII., Sub-section 4 (b), of each of the said Ordinances, the Professors and Lecturers shall submit the schemes therein mentioned to the Board or Boards of Studies, by whom the same shall be transmitted to the Faculty of Medicine who shall submit them to the Senatus Academicus with such observations as they may think fit to make thereon.

II. With regard to the Universities of St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh:—

(1) For the better carrying out of the purposes of Section VI., Sub-sections 1, 2, and 3 of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science], the Senatus Academicus in each of the said Universities shall institute a Board or Boards of Studies consisting of Professors in the Faculty of Science, together with such Professors in other Faculties whose subjects qualify for graduation in Science, and such of the Lecturers in the University appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], as the Senatus may from time to time select.

(2) The Senatus shall appoint one of the members of such Board or Boards to be Convener thereof.

(3) It shall be the duty of such Board or Boards of Studies to consider the matters specified in the said Section VI., Sub-sections 1 and 2, of the said Ordinance, and to report their

opinion on the same to the Faculty of Science for consideration before transmission by Ordinance No. 42. the Faculty to the Senatus.

- (4) In carrying out the duty imposed upon them by the said Section VI., Sub-section 3, of the said Ordinance, the Professors and Lecturers shall submit the schemes therein mentioned to the Board or Boards of Studies, by whom the same shall be transmitted to the Faculty of Science, who shall submit them to the Senatus Academicus, with such observations as they may think fit to make thereon. General, No. 14.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the First Academical Year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th May 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 43.

[GENERAL, No. 15.—REGULATIONS AS TO EXAMINATIONS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 13.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirteenth day of December Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

WHEREAS on the Ninth day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance No. 13, General, No. 8, regulating, *inter alia*, the manner of examination, and the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, whereby it is provided by Section IV. that the Joint Board of Examiners shall consist of four Professors or Lecturers and eight additional Examiners, one Professor or Lecturer and two additional Examiners being appointed in January of each year by the University Court of each University from among the Examiners appointed under Section II. of the said recited Ordinance; and whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be amended as hereinafter provided, the Commissioners under the said Act declare and ordain as follows:— Ordinance No. 43. General, No. 15.

I. In Section IV. of the said recited Ordinance, instead of the words 'four Professors or Lecturers,' there shall be substituted the words 'eight Professors or Lecturers;' and instead of the words 'one Professor or Lecturer' in the said section, there shall be substituted the words 'two Professors or Lecturers;' and the following scheme of rotation, according to which the members of the Joint Board shall represent the different subjects of examination, shall be substituted for the scheme set forth in the said Section IV.:—

University.	1893, and every Fourth Year thereafter.	1894, and every Fourth Year thereafter.	1895, and every Fourth Year thereafter.	1896, and every Fourth Year thereafter.
St Andrews,	English (Professor).	English (Professor).	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).
	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Additional Examiner).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).
	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).
Glasgow,	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Professor).	English (Professor).	English (Additional Examiner).
	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Professor).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).
	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).
Aberdeen,	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Professor).	English (Professor).
	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Professor).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).
	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).

Ordinance No. 43.
General, No. 15.

University.	1893, and every Fourth Year thereafter.	1894, and every Fourth Year thereafter.	1895, and every Fourth Year thereafter.	1896, and every Fourth Year thereafter.
Edinburgh.	English (Professor). Classics (Professor). Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner). Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner). Classics (Professor). Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor). Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner). Classics (Additional Examiner). Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor). Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	English (Professor). Classics (Additional Examiner). Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner). Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).

II. Immediately after this Ordinance is approved by Her Majesty in Council, the University Court of each University shall select an additional Professor or Lecturer; and in making such selection, the Court shall have regard to the scheme of rotation set forth in the preceding section hereof, and the four additional Professors or Lecturers so selected shall act as members of the Joint Board until the 31st day of January following.

III. Section IX. of the said recited Ordinance shall be altered to read as follows:—“At the meetings of the Joint Board held in spring and in autumn in each year, the Joint Board shall fix the dates of the two preliminary examinations to be held in the spring and autumn respectively of the next succeeding year, together with the subjects and books, if any, prescribed for these examinations, and shall also prescribe the order in which the several subjects shall be taken.”

IV. Notwithstanding what is contained in Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance, it shall be in the power of the Joint Board with the consent of the University Court of each University, at any time to appoint a permanent Secretary, if, after sufficient experience, they consider it advisable to do so, and such Secretary shall be the Convener of the Board, and the custodian of all documents.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force at the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L. S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th May 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 44.

[GENERAL, No. 16.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 11.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirteenth day of December Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years.

Ordinance No. 44
General, No. 16.

WHEREAS on the Third day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, regulating the course of study for graduation in Arts; and whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be amended and explained as hereinafter provided, the Commissioners under the said Act declare and ordain as follows:—

I. In Section 1., Sub-section 2, of the said recited Ordinance, the words “in May” shall be deemed to be deleted.

II. In Section III., Sub-section 1, of the said recited Ordinance, after the word “curriculum” shall be inserted the words “(subject to the proviso contained in Section IV., Sub-section 1).”

III. Sub-section 9 of Section III. of the said recited Ordinance shall be altered to read as follows.—“A candidate shall be obliged to pass in all the required subjects at one or not more than two examinations, provided that he may offer himself for re-examination as often as may be necessary to satisfy this condition.”

IV. At the end of Sub-section 1 of Section IV. of the said recited Ordinance shall be added the words—“Any student who has passed in Latin, Greek, or Mathematics on the higher standard may attend a qualifying class in such subject or subjects without having passed in the other subjects of the examination, provided always that (a) no candidate shall be allowed to present himself for examination in any subject qualifying for graduation until he has passed the whole Preliminary Examination, and (b) no student shall be admitted to a degree in Arts unless he has attended qualifying classes in the University granting the degree, or in another Scottish University, as provided by Section XXV. hereof, for three academic years after he has completed his Preliminary Examination.”

V. After Section IV., Sub-section 3 of the said recited Ordinance shall be inserted the following Sub-sections:—

“(4) Attendance on a class of Mathematics or Natural Philosophy shall not qualify for graduation unless the candidate, before entering the class—in addition to the examination in Mathematics on the Lower Standard required of all students—has passed an examination in the following subjects:—

“(a) Euclid: Book VI., Propositions 1–19, or Geometry equivalent thereto.

(b) Algebra: Quadratic Equations, Ratio and Proportion.

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"(c) The Trigonometry of Right-angled Triangles:

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"(5) A student who, having passed the Arts Preliminary Examination in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, has thereafter obtained a certificate of attendance on a qualifying class of Mathematics, shall not be required to pass any further examination in Mathematics as a condition of entering on the course of study for graduation in Science under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7:—Regulations for Degrees in Science]."

VI. The expression: "Modern Language" in Section VII, Sub-section 2, and Section XI, Sub-section 1 (g) of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean French, German, Italian, or Spanish.

VII. Modern Greek shall be included in the subjects recognised for graduation under the provisions of Section IX. (1. Language and Literature), of the said recited Ordinance, but shall not be held to be a substitute for Greek as prescribed under the provisions of Section VII, Sub-sections 2 and 3 thereof.

VIII. The *Senatus Academicus*, in determining the courses to be attended within the Honours Group entitled "English (Language, Literature, and British History)," and the character of the examination specified in Section XI, Sub-section 1 (f) of the said recited Ordinance, shall regard English Literature as constituting the chief subject of the Group, the linguistic and historical subjects being regarded as subsidiary thereto.

IX. In addition to the Syllabus of subjects specified in Section XVIII. of the said recited Ordinance, the Professors, and in the case where a subject is taught by a Lecturer only, the Lecturer or Lecturers shall submit to the proper Board of Studies a syllabus of the subjects and books to be prescribed for the examinations for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts in the next academical year, and for the honours examinations in the academical year next but one.

X. Section XXI. of the said recited Ordinance shall be altered to read as follows:—"In the case of a foreign student, whose native language is other than English, the standard required in English in the Preliminary Examination shall be such as the Joint Board of Examiners may deem sufficient. In the case of a student, whose native language is other than European, the *Senatus* may accept as an alternative to Latin or Greek any other classical language, such as Sanskrit or Arabic, subject always to the provisions of Section IV., Sub-section 3, hereof."

XI. Attendance on Classes in the Faculty of Arts in which the teaching is on the standard at present recognised for the classes hitherto known as junior or middle classes, shall in no case qualify for graduation.

XII. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council; provided that Sections III. and IV. hereof shall be held to have come into force on the first day of October, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 28th May 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 45.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 4:—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 45. Act) the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under St Andrews, No. 4. which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 13, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I. Four degrees in Medicine and Surgery shall be conferred by the University of St Andrews, viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). The degree of Bachelor of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

II. Subject to Regulations to be made from time to time by the University Court, the University may also confer Diplomas in Special Branches of Medical and Surgical Practice on Graduates of the University in Medicine and Surgery.

III. Before commencing his medical studies, each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination in (1) English (2) Latin (3) Elementary Mathematics, and (4) Greek or French or German: Provided

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always that, in the case of a candidate whose native language is not English, an examination in the native language of the candidate may be substituted for one in either French or German, and an examination in any other classical language for one in Latin or Greek.

IV. The extent and standard of the Preliminary Examination shall be determined by the Joint Board of Examiners constituted under Ordinance No. 13 [General, No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations], in accordance with the terms of that Ordinance.

V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 [General, No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations]; and, subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, the entire examination shall be passed at one and the same time, except in the case of students who, prior to the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, have passed a portion of the Preliminary Examination of the University, or of a Preliminary Examination recognised by the University.

VI. A degree in Arts, or in Science (not being a degree *honoris causâ tantum*), in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; and the Joint Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 [General, No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations], shall have power to determine what examinations, other than those for the degrees hereinbefore mentioned, shall be accepted either in whole or in part in place of the Preliminary Examination.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

VII. Candidates shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery only after they have fulfilled the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have been engaged in medical study for at least five years.
2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction, in one or more of the subjects of study specified in sub-section 4 hereof—each course extending over a session of not less than five months, either continuous or divided into two terms; or alternatively, one such course, along with two courses, each extending over a session of not less than two and a half months.
3. During the fifth or final year the candidate shall be engaged in clinical study for at least nine months at the Infirmary of Dundee, or at one or more of such Public Hospitals or Dispensaries, British or Foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
4. The candidate must, during his Curriculum, have attended a course or courses of instruction in each of the following subjects of study, including such examinations as may be prescribed in the various classes, viz. :—

1. ANATOMY,	} During a Course of not less than Five Months.
2. PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	
3. CHEMISTRY,	} During two Courses of not less than Five Months each.
4. MATERIA MEDICA,	
5. PHYSIOLOGY OR INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,	
6. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,	
7. SURGERY,	} During Courses of not less than Five Months.
8. MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and INFANTS. Two Courses of Midwifery, of Three Months each, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the Courses, shall be reckoned equivalent to a Course of not less than Five Months,	
9. PATHOLOGY,	
10. PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	} During courses of not less than Two and a half Months.
11. PHYSICS (including the DYNAMICS OF SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, and GASES, and the RUDIMENTS OF SOUND, HEAT, LIGHT, and ELECTRICITY),	
12. ELEMENTARY BOTANY,	
13. ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY,	
14. PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY,	
15. PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY,	
16. FORENSIC MEDICINE and PUBLIC HEALTH,	

Provided always in so far as regards the University of St Andrews that—

(a) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time the number of meetings of which such courses shall consist, and in what cases two half courses shall be deemed equivalent to a full course; and to report the determination to the University Court for its approval.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers to submit to the Senatus annually at the end of the winter session a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(c) The University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the other Universities of Scotland.

5. The candidate must have attended for at least three years the Medical and Surgical Practice either of the Infirmary of Dundee, or of a General Hospital elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons, and is recognised for the purpose by the University Court. Ordinance No. 45.
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6. The candidate must have attended Clinical Surgery during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Surgeons of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
7. The candidate must have attended Clinical Medicine during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by Professors of the University, or by Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the Ordinary Physicians of a General Hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
8. The candidate must have attended a course of instruction in Mental Diseases of such duration, and so apportioned between lectures, demonstrations, and clinical instruction, as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
9. The candidate must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment of any chemist or druggist who is registered in the books of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
10. The candidate must have attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an Hospital, or the practice of a Dispensary, or of a Physician or Surgeon, or of a Member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries. He must have acted as Clerk in the Medical, and Dresser in the Surgical Wards of a Public Hospital; and must also have availed himself, to such an extent as may be required by the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, of opportunities of studying, at an Hospital or Dispensary, *post-mortem* examinations, Fevers, Diseases of Children, Ophthalmology, or such other special departments as may from time to time be determined.
11. The candidate must have attended, under the superintendence of a registered Medical Practitioner, twelve cases of labour, or such additional number as the Senatus, with the sanction of the University Court, may from time to time determine; or have attended for three months the practice of a Lying-in Hospital or of the Maternity Department of a General Hospital or other Public Charitable Institution, and have conducted personally six, or such an additional number of cases of labour as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
12. The candidate must have been properly instructed in Vaccination at a Public Vaccination Station, by a Public Vaccinator, authorised by the proper Government Authority to grant Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.
13. No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum necessary for that degree, who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

VIII. With respect to the Places and Institutions at which the studies of the candidate may be prosecuted, the following Regulations shall have effect:—

1. Two of the five years of medical study must be spent in the University of St Andrews, each year of study including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
2. The remaining three years may be spent in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical Schools or under such teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court, each year of study during the first four years including always the attendances specified in section VII., sub-section 2.
3. Of the subjects of study specified in section VII., sub-section 4, not less than eight must be taken in the University of St Andrews, or (subject always to the provisions as to attendance contained in the immediately preceding sub-sections) in some other University of the United Kingdom, or in some Foreign or Colonial University entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in a College incorporated with, or affiliated to a University entitled to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, recognised for the purpose by the University Court: Provided always that where in any of said subjects of study two or more courses are required, the taking of one of those courses shall constitute a taking of the subject for the purpose of this sub-section.
4. The remainder of such subjects of study may (subject always as aforesaid) be taken in such Medical Schools or under such Teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
5. The University Court shall not recognise as qualifying for examination in any of the subjects specified in section VII., sub-section 4, the class of any teacher who is at the time a teacher of more than one of the said subjects, except in those cases where Professors in the University of St Andrews are at liberty to teach two subjects: Provided always that a Professor or other teacher in any endowed public College or Institution

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who, by the terms of his appointment, is required to teach more than one subject of Medical Study therein, may be recognised under sub-section 2 of this section as a teacher of any one of the subjects which he teaches.

6. A teacher, attendance on whose course of instruction shall, before the date of the approval of this ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, have been recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, shall not require to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the course of instruction of every such teacher may continue to be recognised as heretofore.
7. It shall be in the power of the University Court, if it shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend any recognition which it may have granted.

Provided always that nothing contained in this section shall apply to the graduation of women in Medicine until provision is made in the University of St Andrews for the instruction of women in all the subjects qualifying for graduation in which provision is made for the instruction of men.

IX. Women shall be admitted to graduation in Medicine, subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 [General, No. 9.—Regulations for the Graduation of Women; and for their Instruction in the Universities]: Provided always that every candidate for graduation shall produce evidence of having satisfied the conditions herein laid down with respect to the Preliminary Examination, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for graduation by the Examiners of the University of St Andrews. All the classes necessary for graduation shall be taken in the University of St Andrews except in so far as instruction obtained elsewhere is allowed by the said Ordinance.

X. In the University of St Andrews it shall be the duty of the Professors of the subjects specified in section VII., sub-section 4 hereof (except Practical Anatomy and such other subjects as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine), so to conduct the courses that students may receive instruction sufficient for graduation in any one of the said subjects by attendance on one course of five or six months, or of two and a half or three months, as the case may be.

XI. If any candidate shall, before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination, have attended in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any University or Institution specially approved, or under any Teacher specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a course or courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, equivalent in the judgment of the Senatus to the qualifying course or courses in the same subject in the University of St Andrews, the University Court may, if the Senatus Academicus report special grounds for granting such permission, permit such attendance (notwithstanding anything hereinbefore ordained) to be held as entitling him to be examined in these subjects; and if the candidate shall have attended such course or courses in each of the said subjects, the University Court may, if the Senatus shall report as aforesaid, hold that he has completed his first year of Medical Study: Provided always that the evidence of such attendance at such equivalent course or courses shall be presented to the Senatus at the time when the candidate presents himself for his Preliminary Examination.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

XII. Each candidate shall be examined both in writing and orally, and also clinically where the nature of the subject admits, in the following divisions, viz.:—*First*, in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry; *Second*, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica; *Third*, in Pathology, and Forensic Medicine and Public Health; *Fourth*, in Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Midwifery.

In subjects which admit of practical instruction, the examination shall be such as to test the practical acquirements of the candidate.

Provided always that—

1. If a candidate have obtained in a Scottish University a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed the examinations prescribed by this section in such subject or subjects.
2. If a candidate have obtained a degree in Science or in Arts in any University other than a Scottish University, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, it shall be in the power of the University Court to exempt such candidate from the examinations in such subject or subjects prescribed by this Section: Provided that the course of study and the standard of examination in each case is satisfactory in the judgment of the Senatus Academicus.

XIII. Candidates who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination in the subjects comprised in the first division, viz.:—Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, may be admitted to examination in all or any two of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in each of the subjects professed.

XIV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first division may be admitted to examination in the second division at the end of the third winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Materia Medica until the close of the summer session following.

XV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first and second divisions may be admitted to examination in the third division at the end of the fourth winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Forensic Medicine and Public Health until the close of the summer session following.

XVI. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first, second, and third divisions may be admitted to examination in the fourth or final division, when they have completed the fifth year of study. Ordinance No. 45.
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XVII. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified in one or more subjects, he shall not again be admitted to examination unless he has pursued his medical studies for such time, and subject to such conditions, as the Faculty of Medicine may prescribe.

XVIII. If any candidate at these examinations be found to have passed in one or more subjects with sufficient merit, he shall not be liable to re-examination in such subject or subjects, although he may have been found unqualified in a subject or subjects comprised in the same division as hereinbefore specified.

XIX. Every candidate must deliver, on or before such day as the Senatus may from time to time determine, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, or that he will have completed it on or before the day of graduation, and that he will not be, on the day of graduation, under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master.

XX. After the candidate has satisfied the Examiners, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall lay the proceedings before the Senatus, by whose authority the candidate shall be admitted, on such day as the Senatus may from time to time appoint, to the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, on payment of the required fees.

XXI. Candidates for graduation shall produce evidence of their having conformed to the Regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their Medical Studies, except in so far as is provided in section XXVII. hereof.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

XXII. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of St Andrews, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice other than Practice restricted to Surgery.

2. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination in Clinical Medicine, and in such of its special departments as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, shall determine; and he may present himself for examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

3. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a Thesis, on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects which are exclusively surgical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate, that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.

4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering within twelve months after obtaining such degrees on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a foreign Country may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to the examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively surgical, and unless his Thesis, in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine, is of exceptional merit.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

XXIII. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the degree of Master of Surgery shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of St Andrews, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to his having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice other than practice restricted to Medicine.

2. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—Surgical Anatomy, operations upon the dead

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body, and Clinical Surgery, and such of the special departments of Clinical Surgery as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, may determine; and he may present himself for examination in these subjects at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

3. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Surgery shall submit, for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine, a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those degrees, excepting subjects that are exclusively medical; and the Thesis accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself, shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.
4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering within twelve months after obtaining such degrees on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to examination in the subjects specified in sub-section 2 of this section at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice which has not been exclusively medical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

FEES.

XXIV. The fee to be paid for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be twenty-two guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be ten guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which for the time may be exigible. The fee to be paid for the degree of Master of Surgery shall be ten guineas.

EXAMINERS.

XXV. The examiners for graduation in Medicine in the University of St Andrews shall be such Professors in that University, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners, to be appointed by the University Court, as the University Court shall deem necessary. Provided that the Court shall make such provisions as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two Examiners, of whom one shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University. The examinations shall be conducted under Regulations framed by the Senatus, subject to the approval of the University Court.

DATE OF COMING INTO EFFECT.

XXVI. Ordinance No. 19 [St Andrews—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed.

XXVII. Notwithstanding the repeal of the last-mentioned Ordinance, in each of the three years next after the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation, but no longer, it shall be lawful for the University of St Andrews to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on not exceeding ten registered Medical Practitioners above the age of forty years, whose professional position and experience are such as in the estimation of the University to entitle them to that degree, and who shall, on examination, satisfy the Medical Examiners of the sufficiency of their professional knowledge. No person shall be entitled to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the provisions of this section, unless he shall have intimated his candidature for the said degree to the Secretary of the University on or before the seventh day of November 1892.

XXVIII. Except under the provisions of the immediately preceding section, the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who has not obtained the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, and otherwise complied with the Regulations contained in this Ordinance.

XXIX. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation at the beginning of the winter or summer session next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.



A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th January 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 46.

[ST. ANDREWS, No. 5.—REGULATIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, AS TO SALARIES AND FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A FEE FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.]

At Edinburgh, the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 46. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under St Andrews, No. 5. which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular:—(a) The amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of fees and other payments made by students; and by the said section, sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of Principals, Professors, Lecturers, and Assistants of Professors and other University officers, to provide for the appointment of Assistants, and to determine by whom the right of appointing Assistants shall be exercised; and by the said section, sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities, and the better custody and management of any libraries, museums, and laboratories thereto belonging, or of the contents thereof, and of any collections, furniture, apparatus, or objects acquired, or to be acquired, for the use of the Universities, or of any class therein, and to make such provision as they may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties; and by section 26 to apportion the annual sum of £42,000 to be provided by Parliament among the Universities in such shares as the Commissioners think just, and to prescribe how the share of each University is to be applied and expended: Provided that (1) no one of the said Universities shall receive a smaller sum than the average amount of public moneys exclusive of building and other special grants which such University has received during the five years preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act; and (2) no portion of the said annual sum shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology beyond the sum, if any, which has been, within the twelve months preceding the commencement of the first-mentioned Act, granted for the endowment of such Chair out of public moneys; but this restriction shall not apply to the Chair or Chairs of Hebrew or Oriental Languages which may now or hereafter be attached to the Faculty of Theology:

And whereas by the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, the said Commissioners are empowered to determine the manner in and conditions under which the annual sum of £30,000 payable out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account is to be distributed by or under the direction of the Secretary for Scotland among the Universities of Scotland:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The University College of Dundee is hereby affiliated to, and made to form part of, the University of St Andrews, subject to the conditions set forth in the agreement set forth in schedule I, hereunto annexed.

II. (1) The University of St Andrews shall receive the sum of £6,300 as its share of the annual sum of £42,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant divisible among the Universities under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

(2) The said University shall receive the sum of £4,500 as its share of the annual sum of £30,000, constituting the Parliamentary Grant to the Universities under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The said apportionments shall take effect as from the respective dates when the said Parliamentary Grants became payable, but under deduction of the sums paid by the Commissioners to the said University *ad interim*.

III. The sums apportioned to the said University under the preceding section shall be paid to the University Court, and shall be applied by the said Court as follows:—

(1) In paying to the Principals and Professors of St Mary's College, and of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard sums equivalent to the sums payable to them respectively out of public moneys prior to the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

In the purchase of books for the University Library—provided that not less than £630 shall be set aside for this purpose in each year.

In paying to the Exchequer Bursar in St Mary's College the sum of £30 per annum, hitherto paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

In paying to the Principal of the University such sum as may be required in each year to bring up his emoluments (including the endowments and the sum equivalent to the sum paid to the Principal of the United College out of Public Moneys prior to the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, to the sum of £850.

In paying to each Professor specified in schedule II., hereunto annexed, such sum as may be required in each year to bring up his emoluments, exclusive of any payment out of the Fee-Fund hereinafter mentioned, to the sum mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) In providing the Salaries enumerated in schedule III., hereunto annexed, for the Chairs instituted pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance No. 47 [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of St Andrews].

(3) In making provision for the pensions of existing or retired Principals and Professors who had right to such pensions prior to the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and who are not subject to the powers contained in section 14, sub-section 9, of the said Act.

(4) In making provision for such other pensions as may be payable to Principals and Professors

Ordinance No. 46.

St Andrews, No. 5.

at St Andrews and at Dundee under any Ordinance of the said Commissioners, or any Ordinance repealing or amending the same.

- (5) In making good to the present Professor of Medicine at St Andrews such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section XIII. hereof.

IV. The residue of the sums apportioned, as hereinbefore provided, along with (a) the Matriculation, Graduation, and Registration Fees received from the students of University College, Dundee; (b) any annual assessment which may in any year be payable from the funds of University College Dundee, under the provisions of Article 3 of the agreement hereinbefore mentioned; and (c) all other revenues which belong, or may come to belong, to the University as a whole, shall, subject to the provisions of section VII. hereof, be applied by the University Court towards:—

- (1) Payment of the expenses incident to the transaction of the business of the University, including, *inter alia*, the salaries of the Librarian, Secretary, and other officers of the University, the expenses of elections, examinations, and graduations, and the remuneration of Examiners (including any Professor who may be appointed to act as Examiner at any examination other than an examination for graduation), together with such provision as the University Court may think necessary to enable the Senatus Academicus and the General Council to discharge their duties; and also such payment, if any, as the Court may think fit to make towards the expenses of the Students' Representative Council.
- (2) Such other purposes in connection with the University or the Colleges thereof as the University Court may from time to time determine; provided always that the whole sums to be applied for purposes in connection with University College, Dundee, including the purposes specified in section III., sub-sections 2 and 4 hereof, shall not in any one year exceed the sum of £3000, provided also that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the stipulations contained in article 9 of the agreement hereinbefore mentioned.

V. In allocating the sums apportioned to University College, Dundee, under section IV., sub-section 2 hereof, the University Court shall have regard in the first place to the equipment and maintenance of the Medical Chairs at Dundee.

VI. The share of the University of St Andrews of the Parliamentary Grants hereinbefore apportioned accruing prior to this Ordinance taking effect, but under deduction of all sums paid to the said University *ad interim*, shall form part of the General Funds of the University, and shall be either funded or applied to capital expenditure, in whole or in part, as the University Court shall think fit; provided always that out of the said share the University Court shall make such provision as it shall think fit for the due equipment of the Chairs constituting the Conjoint University School of Medicine.

VII. A separate account shall be kept of all Matriculation, Graduation, and Registration Fees received by the University from others than students at University College, Dundee, and no part of the said fees shall be applied otherwise than in terms of article 3 of the agreement hereinbefore mentioned.

VIII. The whole fees payable in respect of the classes of the Professors specified in schedule II. hereunto annexed, and of the existing Lecturers at St Andrews whose classes qualify for graduation, shall be drawn by the University Court, and shall be collected in such manner as the University Court may from time to time appoint, and shall constitute the Fee Fund. In the event of Professorships or Lectureships being instituted pursuant to the provisions of the first-mentioned Act or of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], the University Court shall determine in each case whether and under what conditions the class-fees of such Professors and Lecturers shall be payable into the said Fee Fund.

IX. The University Court shall keep a separate account of the fees so collected, distinguishing those drawn in each class; and the account shall be called 'The Fee Fund Account.'

X. It shall be in the power of the University Court from time to time to fix the fees in any of the classes within the University, including the classes in University College, Dundee, excepting the Evening and Technical Classes.

XI. The whole sums, other than payments out of the Fee Fund, payable to the Professors specified in schedule II., hereunto annexed, and in particular (1) the income from the endowments of the several Chairs, and (2) the sums to be set aside out of the Parliamentary Grants under section III., sub-section 1 hereof, shall be annually placed by the University Court to the credit of a separate account to be kept by it, and to be called 'The Salaries Account.'

XII. (1) The Professors specified in schedule II., hereunto annexed, and their successors, shall receive annually, out of the amount at the credit of the said Salaries Account, the sums paid under the immediately preceding section into the said Account in respect of their respective Chairs, and shall also receive such sums from the Fee Fund as shall bring up their salaries in each case to the amount (hereinafter referred to as the Normal Salary) set forth in the second column of schedule II., hereunto annexed.

(2) In the event of a deficiency in the Fee Fund in any year, the payment therefrom under this section for that year shall in each case be diminished proportionately to the normal salary of each Professor.

(3) In the event of a surplus in the Fee Fund in any year, the same shall be applied to such purposes at St Andrews as the Court may determine.

(4) Professors appointed to Chairs which may hereafter be instituted by the University Court, with the approval of the Universities Committee in terms of section 6, sub-section 10, of the first-mentioned Act, shall receive such salaries, and shall have such interest in the Fee Fund, as may be fixed by the said Court when the said Chairs are instituted, provided that such interest in the Fee Fund may be fixed, subject to such conditions as the Court may determine, and that such determine

tion may be varied by the Court on the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of any such last-mentioned Professors. Ordinance No. 46.

(5) No Professor shall, after the date of this Ordinance, be liable to make any payments in respect of the salaries of assistants or of class expenses. St Andrews, No. 5.

XIII. The present Professor of Medicine at St Andrews shall, during his tenure of office, be entitled to receive in each year such payment, if any, out of the General Funds of the University as may be necessary to bring up his total income to the sum of £425.

XIV. Except as hereinbefore provided, the whole funds belonging to the University of St Andrews, as constituted prior to the passing of the first-mentioned Act, and to the Colleges thereof and to the University College, Dundee, shall continue to be administered as heretofore, subject to the various Trusts affecting the same, and subject also to the provisions of the agreement hereinbefore mentioned.

XV. (1) With a view to providing for payment of the pensions mentioned in section III., sub-section 3 hereof, and of doing so without permanently encroaching on the capital funds of the University, the University Court shall set aside each year, out of its share of the Parliamentary Grants, or out of its general revenues, the sum of £750, which sum shall be carried to the credit of an account to be called 'The Pension Fund.'

(2) The said sum shall continue to be set aside each year until the whole of the said pensions shall have expired, or until, on the report of an actuary to be employed by the University Court, it appears that the Pension Fund, together with any accumulations of interest thereon, is sufficient to provide for the said pensions which may still be payable.

(3) In the event of the claims for such pensions at any time exceeding the amount at the credit of the Pension Fund, it shall be in the power of the Court to draw upon the capital funds of the University, or to borrow upon the security thereof, to meet the deficiency; but the sums so drawn or borrowed shall be repaid to the said capital funds, or paid off, as the case may be, out of the said annual sums set aside as aforesaid, and such annual sums shall continue to be set aside until the said capital funds have been completely recouped, or the sums borrowed have been paid off as aforesaid.

(4) In the event of any sum remaining at the credit of the Pension Fund after all the pensions shall have lapsed, the same shall be added to the general capital funds of the University.

XVI. No part of the Parliamentary Grant payable under the first-mentioned Act, save in so far as provided in section 26, sub-section 2 thereof, shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology.

XVII. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right of the Principal and Professors of St Mary's College other than the Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, to draw and retain to their own use the income of the endowments heretofore paid to them, and the fees (if any) exigible in their respective classes.

XVIII. This Ordinance shall, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council: provided that it shall be competent to the University Court to postpone the operation of any of the foregoing provisions to such date, not being later than the commencement of the then ensuing academical year, as it may deem to be expedient, having regard to existing financial arrangements.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th January 1897.

SCHEDULE I

Agreement between the University of St Andrews and the University College of Dundee.

1. The Union shall, as regards duration, be permanent, and dissoluble only by Act of Parliament.

2. The fundamental purposes and conditions of the Deed of Endowment of Dundee College shall be preserved and maintained. These are as follows:—'For the purposes of founding, establishing, endowing, maintaining, and conducting a College for promoting the education of persons of both sexes, and the study of science, literature, and the fine arts, subject to the following as a fundamental condition, viz:—That no Student, Professor, Teacher, or other officer or person connected with the College, or the operations thereof, shall be required to make any declaration as to his or her religious opinions, or submit to any test of his or her religious opinions, and that nothing shall be introduced in the manner or mode of education or instruction in reference to any religious or theological subject which can be reasonably considered offensive to the conscience.'

3. The funds and estates of Dundee College shall remain under the management and control of the Council of said College, who shall bear and pay, as they have heretofore done, all the charges and expenses of and incident to the maintenance of the said College, including its buildings, furniture, furnishings and apparatus of every kind, and all other annual outgoings, including also the salaries of its Principal, Professors, Lecturers, and Officers. But it is hereby provided that the University Court to be established under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be entitled to make and levy an annual assessment upon and from the same to and for the benefit and use of the General University Fund, sufficient in the judgment of such Court to meet the proportion justly pertaining to the Dundee College of the amount properly payable, out of a University fund for defraying the expenses of and incident to the transaction of the business, including Meetings of the

Ordinance No. 46. University Court, University Council, and Senatus Academicus, and the expense of Elections and of Graduations, in so far as the Matriculation, Graduation, and Registration Fees received by the University from students of Dundee College may be insufficient to meet the proportion assessed upon the College; further, that Matriculation, Graduation, and Registration Fees received by the University from others than the students of Dundee College shall be available for University purposes at St Andrews as heretofore. The Council of the Dundee College shall regularly transmit to the University Court a copy of their annual Accounts as audited under the provisions of the Deed of Endowment of said College.

4. • • • • •

5. All bequests, gifts, or legacies (afterwards called gifts) that may hereafter be made to or for behoof of Dundee College, or for establishing or maintaining any new or other Chairs therein, shall be applied and administered by the Council of said College, provided, as regards gifts for establishing or maintaining any new or other Chairs therein, that the University Court shall be entitled, in the interest of the whole University, to direct any appropriation of the same by the Council in or in connection with Dundee College in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the gift.

6. The Dundee College and its Principal and Professors, including any persons to be appointed to Chairs now vacant, or under the provisions of the Universities Act to be hereafter established (all afterwards called Professors) are, and shall be recognised as part of the University of St Andrews, and said Professors shall become and be members of the Senatus Academicus, and shall have the same tenure of office and the same privileges as the other Professors of the said University, and shall be subject to the same jurisdiction and authorities; provided always that the matter of pensions, as regards Dundee and its Professors, shall be adjusted and settled by the Scottish Universities Commissioners, established by the said Universities Act, as in all the circumstances such Commissioners may think just and right. On the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of any Professor, the Council of the Dundee College may appoint his successor, subject to the approval of the University Court; and so far as consistent with and subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the same rule shall apply to appointments to Chairs that may hereafter be instituted, in the event of the Donors of the Endowments for such Chairs designating the Council as patrons, or making the gift to the Dundee College or its Council without any special designation of patrons.

7. The Council of Dundee College shall have no power or jurisdiction over or in regard to the University teaching in the College, save a power to see that the fundamental purposes and conditions of its Deed of Endowment are faithfully adhered to and carried out; nor shall they have any power or jurisdiction on or over the courses for Graduation, the fees for Classes forming part of these courses, or any other academic matters *ejusdem generis* with those named; but declaring always that provision may continue to be made by the Council for Evening Classes in and connected with the said College, and for implementing the Agreement with Sir David Baxter's Trustees concerning the Technical Institute, and that the Council shall be entitled to exercise the same powers and control as heretofore over and in regard to said Classes and Agreement; and declaring also that the University Court shall, as far as possible, watch over, extend, and develop the College as opportunity arises, on the lines of its foundation. Further, the University Court shall be entitled to employ the services of any Dundee Professor in St Andrews, with the consent of such Professor and of the Senatus Academicus, and of the Council of Dundee College, and the University Court may employ the services of any St Andrews Professor in Dundee, with the consent of such Professor, and of the Senatus Academicus, and of the said Council.

8. All the funds and estates at present belonging to the University of St Andrews as now existing, or to either of its present Colleges, shall continue to be appropriated to University and College uses respectively in St Andrews, and all funds which are or shall be vested in or bequeathed to the said University, or to either of the said Colleges, by any deed or writing dated on or before the 31st December 1890, shall, if bequeathed for specific purposes, be appropriated to the purposes for which they have been bequeathed, and if bequeathed without designation of a specific purpose, shall be devoted to the further endowment of the offices of the principals, professors, lecturers, and class assistants and to other University or College uses in St Andrews; and all funds thereafter gifted or bequeathed to either of the Colleges of the University of St Andrews, at St Andrews shall also be devoted to the use of the College in St Andrews to which they are gifted or bequeathed.

9. As regards gifts or bequests to be made by any deed or writing dated after 31st December 1890 to the University generally, or without the designation of any particular College or specific purpose, all Colleges of the University shall participate therein in such proportions and manner as the University Court shall from time to time fix.

10. Subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Scholarships, Fellowships, and Bursaries now attached to the Colleges and the University of St Andrews shall continue to be tenable only by students studying at St Andrews, and the Scholarships, Fellowships, and Bursaries existing at Dundee shall be tenable only by students studying there.

11. All meetings of the University Council shall be held at St Andrews, and all ordinary meetings of the University Court and of the Senatus Academicus shall also be held at St Andrews.

SCHEDULE II.

Ordinance No. 46.

Normal Salaries and Total Endowments of certain Professors at St Andrews.

St Andrews, No. 5.

Professors.	Normal Salary.	Total Endowments.
	£	£
Professor of Greek	700	500
„ Logic and Metaphysics	600	500
„ Moral Philosophy	600	500
„ Natural Philosophy	700	500
„ Humanity	700	500
„ Hebrew and Oriental Languages	600	400
„ Mathematics	700	500
„ Natural History	600	400
„ Chemistry	600	400
„ Education	500	400

SCHEDULE III.

Salaries of Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine instituted pursuant to Ordinance No. 47 [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of St Andrews.]

Professors.	Salaries.
	£
Professor of Pathology	350
„ Materia Medica	350
„ Medicine	100
„ Surgery	100
„ Midwifery	100

ORDINANCE No. 47.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 6.—PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.]

At Edinburgh, the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act, Ordinance No. 47. the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where there are sufficient means for their endowment from the funds administered by St Andrews, No. 6. the said Commissioners or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested; and by the said section 14, sub-section 2, subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the said first-mentioned Act, to regulate the powers, duties, and privileges of Professors in the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said first-mentioned Act, and of the University Court and to abolish Professorships which may appear to the Commissioners to be unnecessary; and by the said section 14, sub-section 3, to regulate and alter the designations of Professorships.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The Professorship of Medicine in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard shall be abolished, and it shall be in the power of the University Court to apply the revenues appropriated to the said Professorship towards the endowment or equipment of a new Professorship of Botany; or, in the event of such a Professorship being adequately endowed and equipped, of any new Professorship in the Faculty of Arts. Provided always that this section shall not have effect until the death or resignation of the present Professor of Medicine, whose rights, privileges, and emoluments are hereby reserved to him during his tenure of office.

II. (1) There shall be in the University of St Andrews Professorships of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Materia Medica, and Midwifery. The Professors shall be Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, and shall conduct classes in University College, Dundee, qualifying for graduation in Medicine.

(2) There shall be attached to the said Professorships the salaries provided therefor by Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

III. The Patronage of the Professorships hereby instituted, and the right of presenting or appointing the Professors, shall be vested in and exercised by the University Court.

Ordinance No. 47.
St Andrews, No. 6.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.



A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th January 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 48.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 7.—COMPOSITION OF THE FACULTIES AND INSTITUTION OF FACULTIES OF SCIENCE]

At Edinburgh, the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

Ordinance No. 48.
St Andrews, No. 7.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 3, to regulate and alter the constitution, composition, and number of the Faculties, to regulate and alter the designations of Professorships, and to create new Faculties: and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Arts—

	The Professor of Greek in the United College.
"	Logic and Metaphysics in the United College.
"	Moral Philosophy in the United College.
"	Natural Philosophy in the United College.
"	Humanity in the United College.
"	Hebrew and Oriental Languages in St Mary's College.
"	Mathematics in the United College.
"	Theory, History, and Practice of Education.
"	Classics and Ancient History in University College, Dundee.
"	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in University College, Dundee.
"	English Language and Literature in University College, Dundee.

In the event of any of the above-named Professorships in University College, Dundee, being discontinued, and a new Chair substituted therefor, the University Court shall determine to which Faculty such new Chair shall belong.

II. The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Science (which is hereby instituted)—

	The Professor of Natural Philosophy in the United College.
"	Mathematics in the United College.
"	Natural History in the United College.
"	Chemistry in the United College.
"	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in University College, Dundee.
"	Natural History in University College, Dundee.
"	Botany in University College, Dundee.
"	Anatomy in University College, Dundee.
"	Chemistry in University College, Dundee.
"	Physiology in University College, Dundee.
"	Engineering and Drawing in University College, Dundee.

III. The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Divinity—

	The Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College.
	The Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in St Mary's College.
"	Hebrew and Oriental Languages in St Mary's College.
"	Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in St Mary's College.

IV. The following Professors shall constitute the Faculty of Medicine—

	The Professor of Natural History in the United College.
"	Chemistry in the United College.
"	Natural History in University College, Dundee.
"	Botany in University College, Dundee.
"	Anatomy in University College, Dundee.
"	Chemistry in University College, Dundee.
"	Physiology in University College, Dundee.
"	Pathology.
"	Materia Medica.
"	Medicine.
"	Surgery.
"	Midwifery.

The present Professor of Medicine in the United College shall, during his tenure of office, be a Member of the Faculty of Medicine. Ordinance No. 48.

V. The designations of the present Professorships of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, and Civil and Natural History in the United College, shall be altered, and hereafter they shall be designated as the Professorships of Logic and Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy and Natural History, respectively. The present Professor of Logic and Metaphysics and his successors shall not be required to deliver Lectures on Rhetoric and English Literature. St Andrews, No. 7.

VI. In the event of the Professor of Classics and Ancient History in University College, Dundee, conducting classes both in Greek and in Latin, the classes in Greek shall not qualify for graduation; and in the event of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in University College, Dundee, conducting classes in both these subjects, only one of these subjects to be determined by the University Court shall qualify for graduation.

VII. It shall be in the power of the University Court to transfer Chairs from one Faculty to another, and in the event of the foundation of new Chairs, to determine to which Faculty such Chairs shall belong.

VIII. The Professors constituting each Faculty, other than the Faculty of Divinity, shall annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty, and the Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College shall be *ex officio* Dean of the Faculty of Divinity. Each Dean of Faculty shall receive such remuneration as the University Court shall determine.

IX. Ordinance numbered 21 (St Andrews—Financial arrangements), in so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

X. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th January 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 49.

[ABERDEEN, NO. 7.—REGULATIONS FOR THE FORDYCE TRUST.]

At Edinburgh, the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof, existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professor, student, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act :

Ordinance No. 49.

Aberdeen, No. 7.

And whereas, in or about the year Seventeen hundred and ninety, Sir William Fordyce, Knight, M.D., bequeathed to the Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen, and to the Principal and Professors of Marischal College, the sum of One thousand pounds consolidated four per cent. Bank Annuities (hereinafter referred to as the Fordyce Endowment), the annual income and dividends to be applied annually by the said Provost and others (hereinafter referred to as the Fordyce Trustees) to pay a Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural History and Agriculture for twelve lectures on such subjects as belong thereto, in the public hall of the said College, once a year for ever :

And whereas it is desirable that the said endowment should be regulated as hereinafter provided :

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows :—

I. The Fordyce Trustees shall annually pay over to the University Court of the University of Aberdeen the free income of the Fordyce Endowment, and the University Court shall apply the same in paying the salary of a Lecturer on Agriculture and Rural Economy in the said University, who shall be appointed by the University Court, on such terms and for such period as the Court shall determine : Provided that nothing contained in this section shall prejudice Thomas Jamieson, until the expiration of the period for which he has been appointed by the Fordyce Trustees to deliver lectures upon the foundation of the said Sir William Fordyce.

II. The University Court shall have power to determine from time to time the duties of the said lecturer, and shall be entitled to receive and administer any funds given or bequeathed or grants from public moneys or from any Government Department made for the better endowment or equipment of the said lectureship, or the more efficient teaching of Agriculture and Rural Economy by the said lecturer.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year, after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 7th August 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 50.

[GENERAL, No. 18.—FEES FOR MATRICULATION AND ENTRANCE, AND FOR GRADUATION IN ARTS, SCIENCE, LAW, AND DIVINITY.]

At Edinburgh, the First day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

Ordinance No. 50.

General, No. 18.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act) the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and in particular (a) the amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of the fees and other payments made by students; and by the said section, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Each student shall pay a Matriculation Fee of one guinea at the commencement of each winter session for the whole academical year then ensuing; but any student attending a class or classes during a summer session without having matriculated at the commencement of the immediately preceding winter session shall, in respect of such summer session, pay a Matriculation Fee of half a guinea only.

II. The University Court shall in special circumstances have power to permit persons who have not matriculated as aforesaid to attend any single class in any Faculty, on payment of an entrance fee to be fixed by the University Court in addition to the authorised class fee, subject to the following provisions, viz.:—that (1) attendance on any class without payment of the Matriculation Fee shall not qualify for graduation in any Faculty; (2) that persons who have not paid the Matriculation Fee shall not be entitled to a certificate of attendance on any class; and (3) that payment of such Entrance Fee shall not confer any University privilege other than the right of attendance on such class.

III. The fee to be paid for the degree of Master of Arts shall be five guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

IV. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science shall be six guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

V. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering shall be six guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

VI. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall be six guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

VII. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health shall be six guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

VIII. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Science in Pure Science shall be ten guineas.

IX. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering shall be ten guineas.

X. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Science in Public Health shall be ten guineas.

XI. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Law shall be five guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

XII. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be six guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

XIII. The fee to be paid for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity shall be five guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court.

XIV. The University Court in each University shall have power to require payment of such additional fee as the Court may think fit from candidates for any degree, who, having been previously rejected, present themselves for a second or any subsequent examination.

XV. No fees shall be paid in respect of the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity or the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

XVI. All Matriculation, Graduation, and Entrance Fees shall be paid into and placed to the account of the General University Fund in each University.

XVII. Ordinances numbered 12, 21, 22, 23, 27, and 75 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed in so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance.

XVIII. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 7th August 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 51.

[ABERDEEN, No. 8.—SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 26 (ABERDEEN, No. 2.—REGULATIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, AS TO SALARIES AND FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A FEE FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES).]

At Edinburgh, the Thirty-first day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (c) the awarding of compensation to existing Professors where compensation seems to the Commissioners to be equitably due, taking all the circumstances into account. Ordinance No. 51.
Aberdeen, No. 8.

And whereas such compensation seems to the Commissioners to be equitably due to the Professors of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Surgery, and Forensic Medicine in the University of Aberdeen as well as to the Professors of Natural History and Anatomy in the said University.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The Professors named in the first column of the Schedule, hereunto annexed, shall during their respective tenures of office be entitled to receive in each year such payments, if any, out of the General University Fund as may be necessary to bring up their total income to the amount of the salaries set forth in the second column of the said Schedule. The payments made under the provisions of this Section shall be deemed to be in full of the compensation equitably due to the said Professors, or any of them, under the provisions of Section 14, Sub-section 5 (c) of the said Act.

II. The payments under the foregoing Section shall be made *pari passu* with the payments enumerated in Section X., Sub-section 2, of Ordinance No. 26 [Aberdeen No. 2.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th October 1894.

SCHEDULE.

Professors whose Salaries are specially regulated under Section I.

Professors.	Salaries.
	£
William Mitchell Ramsay	775
John Harrower	770
George Pirie	725
Charles Niven	656
John Fyfe,	620
Francis R. Japp	800
James W. H. Trail	695
John Alexander MacWilliam	725
David James Hamilton	750
John Theodore Cash	600
Alexander Ogston	600
Matthew Hay	500

ORDINANCE No. 52.

[GLASGOW, No. 6.—LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighth day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), Section 6, Sub-section 7, the University Court of each University has power, subject to any Ordinances made by the Commissioners under the said Act, to appoint from among members of the University or others, not being members of the Senatus Academicus, one-third of the members of any standing committee or committees charged, by Ordinance of the Commissioners under the said Act, with the immediate superintendence of any libraries or museums, or the contents thereof Ordinance No. 52.
Glasgow, No. 6.

Ordinance No. 52.
Glasgow, No. 6.

belonging to the University and College or Colleges thereof, existing at the passing of the said Act, and on representation made by any of its members, or by any member of the *Senatus Academicus*, to review any decision which the *Senatus Academicus*, in the exercise of its powers, may come to in respect of the recommendations of such committee or committees:

And whereas by the said Act, Section 7, Sub-section 2, the *Senatus Academicus* in each University has power to appoint two-thirds of the members of any standing committee or committees charged by Ordinance of the Commissioners under the said Act with the immediate superintendence of any libraries or museums, or the contents thereof, belonging to the University and College or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, and to receive in the first instance all reports by such committee or committees, and subject to the review of the University Court, to confirm, modify, or reject the recommendations in such reports:

And whereas by the said Act, Section 14, Sub-section 16, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. A Committee, to be called the Library Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of three members of the University or others, not being members of the *Senatus Academicus*, appointed by the University Court, and of six members of the *Senatus Academicus*, appointed by the *Senatus Academicus*. The said Committee shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of the University Library, and of the contents thereof, and of any libraries acquired, or to be acquired, for the use of the University, or of the students therein. The members of the said Committee, in the proportions foresaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and *Senatus Academicus* respectively at their first meetings in October of each year. It shall be the duty of the Library Committee to present to the *Senatus Academicus*, for transmission to the University Court, at such time as the Court may appoint, a report on the matters under its charge.

II. A Committee, to be called the Museums Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of two members of the University or others, not being members of the *Senatus Academicus*, appointed by the University Court, and of four members of the *Senatus Academicus*, appointed by the *Senatus Academicus*. The said Committee shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of the Hunterian Museum, and of the contents thereof, and of any collections or objects acquired, or to be acquired, for the use of the University or of the students therein. The members of the said Committee, in the proportions foresaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and *Senatus Academicus* respectively at their first meetings in October of each year. It shall be the duty of the Museums Committee to present to the *Senatus Academicus* for transmission to the University Court, at such time as the Court may appoint, a report on the matters under its charge.

III. For the purposes of this Ordinance the Hunterian Museum shall be held to include the collections of books, manuscripts, coins, paintings, anatomical preparations, zoological and mineral specimens, and archæological relics bequeathed to the University by the late Dr William Hunter, together with any additions which have been, or may be made thereto.

IV. A Committee, to be called the Observatory and Laboratories Committee, shall be constituted, consisting of two members of the University or others, not being members of the *Senatus Academicus*, appointed by the University Court, and of four members of the *Senatus Academicus*, appointed by the *Senatus Academicus*. The said Committee shall be charged with the immediate superintendence of the Observatory and of all Laboratories belonging to the University, and of the contents thereof, and of any furniture or apparatus acquired, or to be acquired, for the use of the University or of any class therein. The members of the said Committee, in the proportions foresaid, shall be appointed by the University Court and *Senatus Academicus* respectively at their first meetings in October of each year. It shall be the duty of the Observatory and Laboratories Committee to present to the *Senatus Academicus* for transmission to the University Court, at such time as the Court may appoint, a report on the matters under its charge.

V. The quorum of each of the Committees constituted by this Ordinance shall be three, and each Committee shall have power to appoint a Chairman, and to regulate its own procedure.

VI. Ordinances numbered 68 and 89 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th October 1894.

ORDINANCE No. 53.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 8.—PENSIONS TO PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

Ordinance No. 53. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 9, to lay down

St Andrews, No. 8.

the conditions and the scale on which pensions may be granted to Principals and Professors appointed by the Crown after the Sixth day of April One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and to all Principals and Professors to be appointed after the passing of the first-mentioned Act; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858; and by section 26 to apportion the annual sum of £42,000 to be provided by Parliament among the Universities in such shares as they shall think just, and to prescribe how the share of each University is to be applied and expended:

Ordinance No. 53.

St Andrews, No. 8.

And whereas, by section 28 of the first-mentioned Act, it is provided that the said annual sum granted in pursuance of that Act shall be deemed to be in full discharge of all past and present claims of the said Universities, or any past or present Professor, member, officer, or servant of any of the said Universities to be maintained or paid out of public moneys, or to receive any portion of public moneys by way of salary, pension, or allowances or otherwise, in so far as such claims are based upon rights existing or alleged to exist at or before the passing of the first-mentioned Act, and on and after such day as aforesaid, all grants of public moneys in use to be made at or before the passing of the first-mentioned Act, to or on account of the said Universities, or any Professor, member, officer, or servant of the said Universities, shall cease, and all liabilities, debts, and obligations incurred previously to the passing of the first-mentioned Act, by any of the said Universities, shall be defrayed by the said Universities respectively:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. Any Principal or Professor in the University of St Andrews (including University College, Dundee), within the meaning of the first-recited enactment, desiring to retire from his office on a pension on the ground of age or infirmity, shall apply by petition to the University Court, stating the grounds on which his application is rested; and if the University Court, after due inquiry, shall be satisfied (1) that the petitioner has completed the sixty-fifth year of his age, or having completed the sixtieth year of his age has served as a Principal or Professor for thirty years or upwards, or (2) that by reason of infirmity he has become permanently incapable of discharging the duties of his office, he shall be entitled to retire from his office and to receive a pension on the conditions and the scale hereinafter set forth.

II. The pension to be granted to a Principal or Professor as aforesaid in the said University (including as aforesaid), retiring from his office on the ground of age or infirmity, shall be as follows; that is to say,

To any Principal or Professor who shall have served for ten years and under eleven years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-sixtieths of the annual emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-one sixtieths of such emoluments:

And in like manner a farther addition to the annual allowance, equal to one-sixtieth, in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of thirty years, when an annual allowance equal to forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years.

III. In reckoning the years of service of a Principal or Professor as aforesaid, under this Ordinance, the years during which he shall have held in the office from which he retires, and also the years, if any, during which he may have held any other office of Principal or Professor in the same or in any other Scottish University, shall be taken into account. If a Principal or Professor as aforesaid, who has served for ten years or upwards in a Scottish University either before or after the passing of the first-mentioned Act, has been, or shall be, transferred to another Scottish University, an amount equal to one-half of the pension to which he would have been entitled had he retired at the date of his transference, shall be contributed by the University Court of the University in which he formerly held office towards payment of the pension granted to him by the University Court of the University in which he held office at the date of his retirement.

IV. The annual emoluments of a Principal or Professor, as aforesaid, shall be taken to be the average emoluments of the office or offices held by him during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of retirement: Provided that in calculating the pension of a Principal or Professor no account shall be taken of any sums he may have received in any one year in excess of £900, which for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be held to be the maximum emoluments of a Principal or Professor.

V. In reckoning the years of service or the average emoluments of a Principal or Professor, no period of service in University College, Dundee, prior to the 21st day of March 1890, shall be taken into account.

VI. In calculating the pensions of Principals and Professors, as aforesaid, a year of service shall be held to be a complete Academical year, except that the last year of service may, if the University Court think fit, be held to terminate at the end of any winter or summer session.

VII. Ordinance No. 9 [General—Provision for a Professor, applying to be allowed to retire on a Retiring Allowance] and Ordinance No. 26 [General—Rate and Conditions of Retiring Allowances] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed: Provided that such repeal shall not affect any Principal or Professor appointed before the passing of the first-mentioned Act, save only a Principal or Professor appointed by the Crown after the Sixth day of April One thousand eight hundred and eighty-two: Provided also that any grants of pensions by the University Court under the said Ordinances to any Principal or Professor appointed before the passing of the first-mentioned Act (which grants the said Court is hereby authorised to make) shall not require to be submitted to and approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Ordinance No. 53.
St Andrews, No. 8.

VIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 15th January 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 54.

[GLASGOW, No. 7.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 14.]

Ordinance No. 54.
Glasgow, No. 7.

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the manner of examination, and the granting of degrees; and whereas, on the Third day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the said Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance, entitled No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; and whereas it is provided by Section VII., Sub-section 9 of the said Ordinance that candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society; and whereas by Section XI. of the said Ordinance it is provided that if a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects: And the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and whereas doubts have been felt as to the meaning of the expressions 'the Pharmaceutical Society,' and 'an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society,' in the said Section VII., Sub-section 9; and whereas it is expedient to amend, explain, and extend the provisions of the said sections; and whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the graduation as Doctors of Medicine, of those Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery who graduated under the regulations in force before the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The expression 'Pharmaceutical Society,' in Section VII., Sub-section 9 of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean and include the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

II. The expression 'an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society,' in the said Section VII., Sub-section 9 of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean the establishment of any chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain, or any pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, who is registered in the Books of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland respectively.

III. If a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have completed in a University of the United Kingdom a course of study, and passed an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, qualifying for a degree in Science or in Arts, he shall be held to have passed the examinations prescribed by Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance in such subject or subjects.

IV. If a candidate have obtained a degree in Science or in Arts in any University other than a University of the United Kingdom granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, it shall be in the power of the University Court to exempt such candidate from the examinations in such subject or subjects prescribed by Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance; provided that the course of study and the standard of examination in each case are satisfactory in the judgment of the Senatus Academicus.

V. The provisions of Section X. of the said recited Ordinance shall not have effect except where the University Court shall allow their application after a report by the Senatus Academicus, setting forth special grounds therefor in the case of any candidate named in the report.

VI. Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Glasgow, who have graduated under the regulations in force before the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two, may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the provisions of Section XXI. of Ordinance No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], in the same manner as if they held the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th May 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 55.

[ABERDEEN, No. 9.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 15.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the manner of examination, and the granting of degrees; and whereas, on the Third day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the said Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance, entitled No. 15 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; and whereas it is provided by Section VII., Sub-section 9, of the said Ordinance that candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society; and whereas by section XI. of the said Ordinance it is provided that if a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects: And the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and whereas doubts have been felt as to the meaning of the expressions 'the Pharmaceutical Society,' and 'an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society' in the said section VII., sub-section 9; and whereas it is expedient to amend, explain, and extend the provisions of the said sections; and whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the graduation as Doctors of Medicine, of those Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery who graduated under the regulations in force before the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two:

Ordinance No. 55.
Aberdeen, No. 9.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The expression 'Pharmaceutical Society,' in section VII., sub-section 9 of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean and include the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

II. The expression 'an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society,' in the said section VII., sub-section 9 of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean the establishment of any chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain, or any pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, who is registered in the Books of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland respectively.

III. If a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have completed in a University of the United Kingdom a course of study, and passed an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, qualifying for a degree in Science or in Arts, he shall be held to have passed the examinations prescribed by section XI. of the said recited Ordinance in such subject or subjects.

IV. If a candidate have obtained a degree in Science or in Arts in any University other than a University of the United Kingdom, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, it shall be in the power of the University Court to exempt such candidate from the examinations in such subject or subjects prescribed by section XI. of the said recited Ordinance; provided that the course of study and the standard of examination in each case are satisfactory in the judgment of the *Senatus Academicus*.

V. The provisions of section X. of the said recited Ordinance shall not have effect except where the University Court shall allow their application after a report by the *Senatus Academicus*, setting forth special grounds therefor in the case of any candidate named in the report.

VI. Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Aberdeen, who have graduated under the regulations in force before the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two, may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the provisions of section XXI. of Ordinance No. 15 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], in the same manner as if they held the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th May 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 56.

[EDINBURGH, No. 10.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 16.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

Ordinance No. 56.

Edinburgh, No. 10.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by Section 14, Sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the manner of examination, and the granting of degrees; and whereas, on the Third day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the said Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance, entitled No. 16 [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for degrees in Medicine]; and whereas it is provided by Section VII., Sub-section 9 of the said Ordinance that candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an Hospital or Dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society; and whereas by Section XI. of the said Ordinance it is provided that if a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study, and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects: And the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and whereas doubts have been felt as to the meaning of the expressions 'the Pharmaceutical Society,' and 'an establishment recognised by the 'Pharmaceutical Society,' in the said Section VII., Sub-section 9; and whereas it is expedient to amend, explain, and extend the provisions of the said sections; and whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the graduation as Doctors of Medicine, of those Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery who graduated under the regulations in force before the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The expression, 'Pharmaceutical Society,' in Section VII., Sub-section 9 of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean and include the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

II. The expression 'an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society,' in the said Section VII., Sub-section 9 of the said recited Ordinance, shall mean the establishment of any chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain, or any pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, who is registered in the Books of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland respectively.

III. If a candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have completed in a University of the United Kingdom a course of study, and passed an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry qualifying for a degree in Science or in Arts, he shall be held to have passed the examinations prescribed by Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance in such subject or subjects.

IV. If a candidate have obtained a degree in Science or in Arts in any University other than a University of the United Kingdom, granted in either case after a course of study, and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, it shall be in the power of the University Court to exempt such candidate from the examinations in such subject or subjects prescribed by section XI. of the said recited Ordinance; provided that the course of study and the standard of examination in each case are satisfactory in the judgment of the Senatus Academicus.

V. The provisions of section X. of the said recited Ordinance shall not have effect except where the University Court shall allow their application after a report by the Senatus Academicus, setting forth special grounds therefor in the case of any candidate named in the report.

VI. Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh, who have graduated under the regulations in force before the Fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two, may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the provisions of section XXI of Ordinance No. 16 [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], in the same manner as if they held the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th May 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 57.

[GENERAL, No. 19.—REGULATIONS AS TO BURSARIES, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirtieth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act) the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof, existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and (c) where it shall seem requisite to frame regulations under which the patronage of existing bursaries vested in private individuals or corporate or other bodies shall be exercised: provided that in all cases where competition for bursaries and other endowments is at present restricted to the holders of certain degrees, the Commissioners shall have power to extend it to the holders of such other degrees as they may consider to constitute in the circumstances an equivalent standard of merit; provided also that in framing such regulations or making such alterations the Commissioners shall take care not to diminish the advantages provided for poor students by such foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, or bursaries aforesaid; and by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Ordinance No. 57

General, No. 19.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships which have taken effect prior to the 30th day of August 1864, as follows:—

GENERAL.

I. For the purposes of this Ordinance, bursaries in the Faculty of Arts (hereinafter referred to as bursaries in Arts) shall be deemed to be the bursaries now attached to the said Faculty by Deed of Foundation or by custom.

II. Bursaries in Arts heretofore tenable for four years, shall continue to be so tenable, provided that, if the holders graduate after the three years' course, they shall only retain their bursaries during the fourth year of tenure if they shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senatus Academicus in subjects included in the curriculum for degrees in Arts or in Pure Science.

III. All bursars in Arts, subject to the provision as to the fourth year of tenure contained in the immediately preceding section, shall attend in each year at least two classes qualifying for graduation in Arts, and shall duly perform the work of these classes: Provided (1) that, for the purposes of this section, the classes known as Middle Classes, so long as the same exist, may be attended in place of classes qualifying for graduation; and (2) that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to permit such bursars as they shall from time to time select to attend classes qualifying for graduation in Pure Science in place of classes qualifying for graduation in Arts.

IV. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend or deprive a bursar, scholar, or fellow on the ground of misconduct, or, if it think fit, on the ground of his failure to obtain class certificates, or to produce such other evidence as may be required that he is prosecuting his studies in a manner satisfactory to the Senatus Academicus.

V. Bursaries in Divinity heretofore tenable for four years shall continue to be so tenable; provided that, if the holders graduate after the three years' course, they shall only retain their bursaries during the fourth year of tenure if they shall engage in a course of study in Divinity approved by the Senatus Academicus.

VI. In the case of a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship not in the gift of a patron becoming vacant by forfeiture or otherwise before the expiry of the period of tenure, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to determine as to the disposal thereof or of the income thereof, during the remainder of the said period.

VII. Any bursary tenable in several Faculties successively shall not be attached to any one of such Faculties in any year other than a year in which in ordinary rotation it would have been attached to such Faculty.

VIII. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to require, as a condition of tenure, any holder of a scholarship or fellowship who is a graduate to engage in teaching within the University or to conduct tutorial classes, unless he shall satisfy the Senatus Academicus that he is pursuing special higher studies, or that he is engaged in original research.

IX. Each Examiner at competitions for bursaries, scholarships, or fellowships shall receive suitable remuneration, and it shall be in the power of the University Court to charge the funds of bursaries, scholarships, or fellowships with the necessary expenses of examination.

OPEN BURSARIES.

X. (1) The subjects of the Examination for open bursaries in Arts of the first year shall be the subjects prescribed for the Preliminary Examination in Arts instituted by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], section III. The Examination shall be taken at the Spring or the Autumn Preliminary Examination, according as the University Court shall

Ordinance No. 57.
General, No. 19.

determine, and shall be upon the same papers: Provided that the *Senatus Academicus* may, for purposes of competition, subject candidates to any further test that may be deemed necessary.

(2) Candidates for such bursaries who select in the Bursary Competition Examination, Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, shall, for the purposes of the competition, take the papers of the higher standard in those subjects: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a candidate passing the Preliminary Examination if he complies with the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], and Ordinance No. 44 [General, No. 16.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 11.].

(3) No candidate shall, except as hereinafter provided, obtain a bursary in Arts who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts; Provided that it shall be in the power of the *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, to admit to a bursary in Arts a candidate who shall have passed in at least three subjects of the Preliminary Examination, on the condition that he shall not retain the bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the Second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as bursar: Provided also that this power shall lapse after the expiry of seven years from the date hereof, unless it be renewed by Ordinance.

XI. It shall be competent for the *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, from time to time to make regulations as to the conditions under which persons shall be eligible to compete for bursaries of the first year in the Faculties of Arts and Science: Provided always that no student, who has during a winter or summer session attended any class qualifying for graduation in the said Faculties in any Scottish University, shall be eligible to compete for such bursaries.

XII. (1) In determining the marks to be assigned to the several subjects of the Bursary Competition Examination, English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics shall each have assigned to them double the marks assigned to any other subject.

(2) Candidates may select not more than five subjects for examination from the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Arts, and no candidate shall be credited with marks in any subject in which he has not obtained such proportion of the total number of marks assigned to that subject as the *Senatus Academicus* may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. The *Senatus Academicus*, in determining the results of the Bursary Competition Examination, may award bursaries in Arts of the first year in respect of exceptional distinction in any one branch of study: Provided that this power shall not be exercised with regard to more than two bursaries in any one year.

XIV. Bursaries open for competition to students entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Medicine shall be tenable only by those students who have passed the Preliminary Examination in Medicine, or who have been exempted therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section VI. of Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], Ordinance No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], Ordinance No. 15 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], or Ordinance No. 16 [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], and who have not attended any class qualifying for graduation in Medicine; provided always that the last-mentioned condition shall not be held to exclude a candidate who may have attended the class of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, otherwise than as part of a graduation course in Medicine.

RESTRICTED AND PREFERENTIAL BURSARIES.

XV. Candidates for Bursaries in Arts which are not awarded by open competition shall present themselves for the Preliminary Examination in Arts prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], section III., and no bursary shall, except as hereinafter provided, be awarded to any candidate who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts: Provided that it shall be in the power of the *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, to admit to a bursary in Arts not awarded by open competition, a candidate who shall have passed in at least one subject of the Preliminary Examination, on the condition that he shall not retain the bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the Second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as bursar.

XVI. In the case of a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship in the gift of a patron, including bodies corporate and not corporate, becoming vacant by forfeiture or otherwise during the period of tenure, the *Senatus Academicus* shall forthwith give notice of the vacancy to the patron, who may, within such time as the *Senatus* shall fix, appoint a qualified student to fill the vacancy; and if he fail to do so within such time, the *Senatus Academicus* may select a deserving student to fill the vacancy until the next Preliminary Examination at which bursaries are awarded, when the patron's right to present shall revive.

XVII. On the occurrence of a vacancy in any bursary in the gift of a patron, including bodies corporate and not corporate, at the expiry of the period of tenure, the *Senatus Academicus* shall give notice of such vacancy to the patron of the bursary, and of the date fixed for the Preliminary Examination next ensuing at which bursaries are awarded; and the patron may, if he think fit, submit to the *Senatus* the names of two or more candidates eligible for such bursary, who shall undergo an examination to be conducted by the examiners for open bursaries in the University, and the result of the examination shall be communicated to the patron for his information, who shall thereafter present to the bursary.

XVIII. In the case of a bursary in the gift of a patron, including bodies corporate and not corporate, if no qualified person be presented before the date of the Preliminary Examination intimated in terms of the immediately preceding section, the bursary shall be open to unrestricted competition for that year; and in the event of no qualified person being presented as before provided at the beginning of the next academical year, the *Senatus* may either throw open the bursary to

unrestricted competition, or continue the same to the student to whom it had previously been awarded: Provided that this section shall not apply in cases where the patron shall previously satisfy the *Senatus Academicus* that proper arrangements have been made for the selection of a bursar. Ordinance No. 57. General, No. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XIX. In the case of bursaries designed for poor students, the *Senatus Academicus* shall satisfy itself that the circumstances of candidates are such as to entitle them to the benefit of the endowment, and for this purpose the *Senatus* may require that a declaration be made by a parent or guardian, or by the minister of religion or schoolmaster, of each candidate as the Court shall think fit.

XX. In the case of the bursaries enumerated in the first column of the Schedule hereunto annexed, the preferences and restrictions set forth in the second column of the said Schedule shall be and are hereby cancelled, and shall be of no force or effect.

XXI. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any bursary or endowment granted by any incorporation or society whose funds, capital, or revenue have been and are contributed and paid by the members of such incorporation or society by way of entry moneys or other fixed or stated contributions.

XXII. The *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, shall prescribe the subjects of examination and the conditions of competition for bursaries, scholarships, or fellowships, in so far as the same are not prescribed by Ordinance or by deed of foundation.

XXIII. The provisions of any Ordinance of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

XXIV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the 1st day of January 1895, or as soon thereafter as it may be approved by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect the interests of, any person holding a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship at the date of its coming into effect.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th May 1895.

SCHEDULE.

Date.	Name of Bursaries.	Restrictions or Preferences.
1695	ST ANDREWS:— Alexander,	Preference to (1) kin of founder, and (2) name of Alexander.
1846	Craig-Buchanan,	Restriction to students from the Parishes of (1) Kinross, (2) Cleish, (3) Orwell, and (4) Dunfermline. Preference to names of Dalziel, Buchanan, and Craig.
1814	Duncan,	Preference to (1) kin of founder, (2) name of Duncan.
1829	Garth,	Preference to candidates of name of Stewart, being descendants of family of Garth, or related thereto; failing such, persons of other name connected with said family.
1831	Garvie,	Preference to the name of Garvie.
1808	Mackay,	Preference to candidates from district of Breadalbane, or Highlands of Perthshire.
1751	Maxwell,	Preference to (1) kin of founder, and (2) name of Maxwell.
1811	Stuart (United College),	Preference to names of (1) Stuart, and (2) Simpson.
"	" (St Mary's College),	" "
1790	Thomson,	Preference to names of (1) Thomson, and (2) Reid, natives of the Parish of Anstruther Wester.
1675	Yeaman (Patrick) (United College),	Preference to name of Yeaman or Kinnaird.
"	" (St Mary's College),	" "

SCHEDULE—continued.

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General, No. 19.

Date.	Name of Bursaries.	Restrictions or Preferences.
	GLASGOW:—	
1831	James Adam,	Preference to kin of founder and name of Adam.
1836	John Adam,	Preference to kin of founder and name of Adam or Dollar.
1674	Adamson,	Restriction to sons of freemen in one of the seven Incorporate Trades of Stirling.
1635	Boyd and Sanders,	Preference to names of Boyd, Sanders, Corbet, Colquhoun, and Wardrop.
1777	Brisbane,	Preference to kin of founder.
1697	Brown (David),	Preference to kin of founder.
1697	Craig,	Preference to name of Craig and kin of spouse of founder.
1700	Gilchrist,	Restriction to sons of tradesmen freemen of Burgh of Glasgow. Preference to names of Gilchrist, Bryce, and Boyd.
1753	Gilhagie,	Preference to names of Somerville or Wallace.
1613	Howison,	Restrictions to candidates to be of "ye craftismanis rank."
1863	Lamb,	Preference to applicants in parish of Carmichael or Pittenain. Restricted to applicants from Presbytery of Lanark.
1863	Logan,	Preference to names of Logan and Johnstone.
1641	Old Library or Hutcheson,	Preference to son of burgess, particularly to one of name Hutcheson or Herbertson.
1809	Stuart,	Preference to names of (1) Stuart, and (2) Simpson.
1857	Tayler,	Preference to (1) kin of founder bearing the names of Tayler or Taylor, and (2) names of Ronald, Dunlop, Henderson, and M'Arthur in order.
	ABERDEEN:—	
1806	Adam (Fordyce),	Preference for a "lad from Fordyce properly qualified for academical studies."
1791	Coll,	Preference to those of the name of Maclean.
1815	Cruickshank (New Deer),	Restriction to those of the names of (1) Cruickshank, and (2) Tap or Top.
"	" (Monquhitter), }	
1827	Davidson (William),	Restriction to those of the names of Davidson, Knowles, Sim, Ramsay, Simson, Cooper, Collie, Thom, Forbes, Gerrard, and Gordon. Preference to nearest relative of founder, bearing one of these names.
1860	Dingwall (Alexander),	Restriction to students, one of whose parents bore the name of Dingwall, or whose name is Dow.
1804	Findlay (Arts, Divinity, and Medicine),	Preference to the names of Moir, Garioch, and Garden, if related to the patron or founder; and to the sons of residents in the Parish of Clatt of the names of Booth, Barclay, Hay, and Wilson.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Ordinance No. 54.
General, 184. 184.

Date.	Name of Bursaries.	Restrictions or Preferences.
1716	Glenfarquhar (Kintore), }	Preference to (1) boys of the name of Falconer or Ramsay; (2) boys born in the parish of Conveth or Fardoun.
"	" (Ramsay), }	
1795	Grant,	Preference to those of the name of Grant or descendants of Captain Thomas Fraser of Newton.
1724	Greig, John,	Preference to those of the names of Greig, Thompson, or Erskine.
1827	Hogg,	Preference to (1) relations of founder, (2) students of the name of Hogg.
1838	Launie,	Preference to the name of Booth.
1764	Lorimer (Cullen),	Preference to relations of the father or mother of the founder.
1793	Lorimer (Mortlach),	Preference to relations of the parents of the founder.
1728	Mackintosh,	Preference to persons of the name of Mackintosh or of the Clan Chattan.
1806	Macleod,	Restriction to name of Macleod. Preference to descendants of Æneas Roy Macleod, formerly of Ardmore, Coigach.
1810	Middleton,	Preference to names of Middleton and Sim.
1736	Moir (Trades),	Restriction to tradesmen's sons in the Burgh of Aberdeen, and a preference to the name of Moir.
1762	Paterson,	Preference to (1) founder's relations, (2) the name of Paterson, (3) the sons of hammermen, burgesses of Aberdeen.
1714	Ramsay,	Preference to (1) the name of Ramsay, (2) natives of the parish of Birse.
1835	Scott,	Preference to son of residenter in the town of Huntly, failing such; to any young man residing within the bounds of the parish of Strathbogie.
1838	Simpson,	Preference to the name of Simpson or Thomson.
1809	Stuart,	Preference to the names of (1) Stuart, and (2) Simpson.
1791	Udny Duff,	Restriction to young men of the name of the founder, or related to or connections of the founder's family.
EDINBURGH :—		
1714	Brown,	{ 1. Restriction to a Protestant Poë. 2. Preference to the name of Brown, natives of Scotland.
1702	Bryson,	Preference to (1) kinsmen of the donor, (2) the name of Bryson, (3) those from or educated within the parish of Dunbar.
1734	Dundas,	Preference to (1) founder's kin, (2) the name of Dundas.
1768	Fraser,	Restriction to the name of Fraser.
1809	Grant,	Restriction to the name of Grant.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Ordinance No. 57.

General, No. 19.

Date.	Name of Bursaries.	Restrictions or Preferences.
	Gray (Scholarships),	Preference to (1) name of Gray, (2) those born in Parishes of Mid-Calder or Kirknewton.
1838	Hepburn,	Preference to students from Presbyteries of Weem and Auchterarder.
1784	Hume,	Preference to (1) Founder's kin, (2) the name of Hume, (3) natives of or those educated in Dunbar.
1852	Lennie,	Preference to the name of Lennie, Paton, Stobbie, or Ronaldson, and to persons from the country who have been engaged in trade, and exclusion of Roman Catholic or Jesuit.
	Penman (Bailie John),	Preference to kinsmen of founder.
1809	Stuart,	Preference to the name of (1) Stuart, or (2) Simpson.
	BURSARIES TENABLE AT ANY UNIVERSITY:—	
	Sharp,	Preference to (1) the name of Sharp, (2) the name of Sim.
	Dow,	Restriction to scholars, natives of the Parish and educated at Parochial School of Kirkmichael, Perthshire; whom failing, to scholars, natives of the Parish and educated at the Parochial School of Moulin.

ORDINANCE No. 58.

[GENERAL, No. 20.—REGULATIONS FOR ADMITTING WOMEN TO BURSARIES, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND FELLOWSHIPS.]

Ordinance No. 58.

General, No. 20.

At Edinburgh, the Thirtieth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and (c) where it shall seem requisite to frame regulations under which the patronage of existing bursaries vested in private individuals or corporate or other bodies shall be exercised: Provided that in all cases where competition for bursaries and other endowments is at present restricted to the holders of certain degrees, the Commissioners shall have power to extend it to the holders of such other degrees as they may consider to constitute in the circumstances an equivalent standard of merit; provided also that in framing such regulations or making such alterations, the Commissioners shall take care not to diminish the advantages provided for poor students by such foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, or bursaries aforesaid; and by the said section 14, sub-section 6, to enable each University to admit women to graduation in one or more Faculties and to provide for their instruction, and by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. (1) It shall be in the power of the University Court in each University, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, to make regulations from time to time for the purpose of appropriating for competition without restriction as to sex, or for competition among women students only who are proceeding to a degree in any Faculty, such number, if any, of open bursaries, which have taken effect prior to the 30th day of August 1864, as the University Court may think fit: Provided always (a) that the Court and the Senatus in each University shall, in making such regulations, have regard to the number of bursaries in that University specially appropriated to women by the terms of the deeds of foundation; (b) that no bursary shall be appropriated to students in any other Faculty

than that to which it is at present attached, except under section III. of Ordinance [General, No. 19. Ordinance No. 58.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships].

(2) It shall be in the power of the University Court of each University, in like manner, to open to competition, without restriction as to sex, such number, if any, of Scholarships or Fellowships tenable by graduates, which have taken effect prior to the 30th day of August 1864, as the said Court may think fit. General, No. 20.

II. Save as hereinbefore provided, women shall not be allowed to compete for or hold any Bursary, Scholarship, or Fellowship, which is not expressly open to competition by women by the terms of the deed of foundation.

III. Women competing for Bursaries, Scholarships, or Fellowships under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be subject to all the provisions prescribed by Ordinance [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships].

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the first day of January 1895, or as soon thereafter as it shall be approved by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect the interests of, any person holding a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th May 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 59.

[GENERAL, NO. 21.—SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE NO. 9 (GENERAL, NO. 4.—GENERAL COUNCIL).]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the said Act, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of Chancellors, Rectors, Assessors, Principals, Professors, and all other members of or office-bearers in the Universities or Colleges thereof, and of the General Council in each University; and whereas on the eighth day of July eighteen hundred and ninety, the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act issued an Ordinance entitled No. 9 [General, No. 4.—General Council] which provides that—"At the meetings of the General Council, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, the Chancellor's Assessor, and in his absence the Rector's Assessor, shall preside; and in the absence of all of the said officials, a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting, provided that no member of the Senatus Academicus shall preside at any meeting of Council held for the purpose of electing an Assessor or Assessors." And the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the fifth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-two; and whereas it is expedient to make further regulations for the conduct of meetings of the General Council in each University: Ordinance No. 59. General, No. 21.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. At meetings of the General Council the Chairman of the meeting shall decide all points of order.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 60.

[GENERAL, NO. 22.—REGULATIONS FOR THE STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, a "Students' Representative Council" is defined to mean a Students' Representative Council in any University, constituted in such manner as shall be fixed by the Commissioners under the said Act; and whereas by section 14, sub-section 12, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to lay down regulations for the constitution and functions of a Students' Representative Council in each University, and to frame regulations under which that Council shall be entitled to make representations to the University Court, and whereas such Students' Representative Councils already exist in each University: Ordinance No. 60. General, No. 22.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The Students' Representative Council in each University shall submit to the University Court for approval the regulations under which it has been formed or now exists, and these regulations as approved, or with such alterations as may from time to time be approved by the

Ordinance No. 60.
General, No. 22.

University Court, shall form the constitution of the Students' Representative Council, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, determine the functions thereof, and the mode of election thereto.

II. After the University Court has approved of the constitution of a Students' Representative Council in any University, alterations in the said constitution shall be of no effect unless and until they shall receive the approval of the University Court.

III. (1) The Students' Representative Council shall be entitled to petition the Senatus Academicus with regard to any matter affecting the teaching and discipline of the University, and the Senatus Academicus shall dispose of the matter of the petition, or shall, if so prayed, forward any such petition to the University Court, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon.

(2) The Students' Representative Council shall be entitled to petition the University Court with regard to any matter affecting the students other than those falling under the immediately preceding sub-section.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be held to prejudice any right of appeal which may be competent under section 6, sub-section 2, of the said Act, nor the powers and jurisdiction of the Senatus Academicus with regard to the teaching and discipline of the University.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 61.

[GENERAL, No. 23.—REGULATIONS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SPECIAL STUDY AND RESEARCH, AND FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF RESEARCH FELLOWS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 61.
General, No. 23.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching: And whereas it is desirable to facilitate and encourage special study and research in the Universities:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus in each University, with the approval of the University Court, to make regulations under which graduates of Scottish Universities or of other Universities recognised by the University Court for the purposes of this Ordinance, or other persons who have given satisfactory proof of general education and of fitness to engage in some special study or research, may be admitted to prosecute such study or research in the University.

II. It shall be the duty of the Senatus Academicus in each University—

- (1) To receive and decide upon all applications for admission to prosecute special study or research.
- (2) To prepare a list of all persons so admitted (hereinafter referred to as Research Students).
- (3) To make regulations for the supervision of their work.
- (4) To satisfy themselves from time to time that the Research Students are carrying on their work in the University in a satisfactory manner.
- (5) To suspend or exclude from any course any student whose conduct or progress is unsatisfactory.

III. Every applicant for admission must send in to the Senatus Academicus a written application stating any degree or other distinction which he has already obtained, the line of study or research which he wishes to prosecute, and the probable period of its duration, together with evidence as to his character, capacity, and general qualifications.

IV. Any application for admission shall be in the first instance referred by the Senatus Academicus to the appropriate Faculty, or to a Committee appointed by the Senatus; one member of the Committee shall always be a Professor or Lecturer within whose department the proposed line of study or research falls. No applicant shall be recommended by the Faculty or the Committee who has not satisfied them by examination or otherwise that he is qualified to prosecute the proposed line of study or research, and further—

- (a) That his proposed line of study or research is a fit and proper one;
- (b) That he possesses a good general education;
- (c) That he is of good character;
- (d) That he proposes to prosecute his studies or research during a period to be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

The Faculty or the Committee shall make a report to the Senatus Academicus upon each application. It shall also be their duty, subject to the regulations of the Senatus Academicus, to provide for the supervision of the Research Student's work, and to report at least once a year to the Senatus as to his progress and conduct. The Senatus shall then determine whether he shall remain a Research Student.

V. Every Research Student shall be required to matriculate each year, paying the ordinary fee.

VI. Research Students shall have access to and the use of the University Laboratories and

Museums, under such conditions as to payment and otherwise as the University Court, after Ordinance No. 61. consultation with the *Senatus Academicus*, may determine.

VII. The title of Research Fellow may be conferred by the *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, on Research Students who have shown special distinction. Such title shall not of itself confer any right to stipend, but it shall be in the power of the University Court to provide a stipend of such amount and for such period as it may think fit to any Research Fellow, under the powers of section XI., sub-section 8, of Ordinances numbered 25 and 27, section X., sub-section 8, of Ordinance numbered 26, and section IV., sub-section 2, of Ordinance numbered 46.

VIII. (1) The Research Fellows shall be appointed as aforesaid after consideration of the report or reports submitted in terms of section IV. hereof.

(2) The title of Research Fellow may be conferred either at the commencement of the Research Student's course of study or research, or at any time during its progress, as the *Senatus Academicus* may determine.

(3) Research Fellows shall retain their title and stipend, if any, for the period during which they are engaged in special study or research in the University, and no longer.

(4) Research Students who have been appointed Research Fellows shall continue to be subject to the conditions above prescribed as to the supervision of their work, and the reports to be made thereon.

IX. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of Research Students to such Fellowships, Scholarships, or prizes as may be open to them by Ordinance or Deed of Foundation.

X. The University Court may, subject to the provisions of section XI., sub-section 8, of Ordinances numbered 25 and 27, section X., sub-section 8, of Ordinance numbered 26, and section IV., sub-section 2, of Ordinance numbered 46, provide such sums as it may think fit in aid of the expenses of special study or Research.

XI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman*.



Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 62.

[GENERAL, NO. 24.—REGULATIONS FOR HIGHER DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees: Ordinance No. 62. General, No. 24.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

DEGREE OF D.Sc.

I. Graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of their graduation in Arts, under the same conditions as if they held the degree of Bachelor of Science.

II. Research Students within the meaning of Ordinance No. 61 [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the Appointment of Research Fellows], may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study or research under that Ordinance, although they have not taken the degree of Bachelor of Science or the degree of Master of Arts with honours as aforesaid, in that University; provided—

(1) That they hold the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Medicine of a Scottish or any recognised University, or a degree of any such University, which the *Senatus Academicus* shall hold to be equivalent to the degree of Bachelor of Science or to the degree of Master of Arts with first or second class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; provided that candidates who hold any such degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the *Senatus* think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students with a view to the degree of Doctor of Science, to pass an examination equivalent to an Honours or to a Final Science examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.

(2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the degree, and that they produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study or research undertaken by them during that period.

(3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

Ordinance No. 62.

General, No. 24.

III. All candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work, to be approved by the Senatus on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science; provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall also be bound to pass such an examination conducted orally or practically, or by written papers, or by all of these methods, on the subjects of his special study or of his thesis, as may from time to time be determined. The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, and shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by him that the work has been done and the thesis composed by himself.

DEGREE OF D.PHIL.

IV. Graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in Mental Philosophy, under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or under the Regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of such graduation.

V. Research Students as aforesaid may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study under Ordinance No. 61 [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the Appointment of Research Fellows], although they have not taken the degree of Master of Arts with honours as aforesaid in that University; provided—

- (1) That they hold the degree of Master of Arts with first or second class honours in Mental Philosophy of any Scottish University, or a degree of any recognised University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to such degree with honours as aforesaid; provided that candidates who hold such a degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students, with a view to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, to pass an examination equivalent to an Honours examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.
- (2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the degree, and produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study undertaken by them during that period.
- (3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

VI. All candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work, which shall be an original contribution to learning, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Senatus; provided that, if required by the Senatus, a candidate shall also be bound to pass such examination, conducted orally or otherwise, on the subject of his thesis or of his special study as may from time to time be determined. The thesis, or memoir, or work shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself. If the thesis has not already been published, it shall be published by the candidate in such manner as the Senatus shall approve.

DEGREE OF D.LITT.

VII. Graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in any group other than Mathematics and Natural Philosophy or Mental Philosophy, under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts] or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of such graduation.

VIII. Research Students as aforesaid may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Letters of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study under Ordinance No. 61 [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the Appointment of Research Fellows], although they have not taken the degree of Master of Arts with honours as aforesaid in that University; provided—

- (1) That they hold the degree of Master of Arts with first or second class honours in any group except Mathematics and natural Philosophy or Mental Philosophy of any Scottish University, or a degree of any recognized University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to such degree with honours as aforesaid; provided that candidates who hold such a degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students, with a view to the degree of Doctor of Letters, to pass an examination equivalent to an Honours examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.
- (2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the degree, and produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study undertaken by them during that period.
- (3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

IX. All candidates for the degree of Doctor of Letters shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work, which shall be an original contribution to learning, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Senatus; provided that, if required by the Senatus, a candidate shall also be bound to pass such examination, conducted orally or otherwise, on the subject of his thesis or of his special study as may from time to time be determined. The thesis, or memoir, or work shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself. If the thesis has not already been published, it shall be published by the candidate in such manner as the Senatus shall approve.

GENERAL.

X. Notwithstanding, and in supplement of the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 [General, No. 8.— Ordinance No. 62. Regulations as to Examinations], sections XIV. and XV., the Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint such Professors or Lecturers as it may think suitable to conduct the examination of candidates who may offer themselves under the provisions either of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science] or of this Ordinance, for the degree of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Letters; and the University Court shall, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, appoint an additional Examiner to act along with them. Such additional Examiner shall be a person of recognised eminence in the subject of the thesis, or memoir, or work which is to be submitted for approval. The result of the examination shall be reported to the appropriate Faculty or Committee of Senatus.

XI. The degrees of Doctor of Science in Mental Science or Doctor of Science in Philology shall no longer be conferred by any Scottish University.

XII. Candidates who have already completed the necessary attendance on classes required for the degree of Doctor of Science in Mental Science, or Doctor of Science in Philology, under regulations hitherto in force in any Scottish University, may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or of Doctor of Letters, as the case may be, under this Ordinance:—Provided such candidates comply with the provisions of section VI., or section IX. hereof, as the case may be, and that a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of their graduation as Masters of Arts.

XIII. The degrees of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Letters shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not satisfied the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causâ tantum*.

XIV. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall be ten guineas.

XV. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Letters shall be ten guineas.

XVI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 63.

[GENERAL, No. 25.—REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; and whereas the degree of Bachelor of Divinity has been instituted in each University, and it is expedient to regulate the granting thereof:—

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) in any University, unless he be (1) a Graduate in Arts of that University, and have taken a complete Theological Course in a Scottish University or Universities, or in an institution or institutions specially recognised for the purpose of this Ordinance by the University Court, or partly in a Scottish University or Universities, and partly in such institution or institutions; or (2) a Graduate in Arts of any Scottish University or other University specially recognised as aforesaid, and have completed his Theological Course, of which not less than two years' attendance shall have been given in the University in which he presents himself for examination.

II. The Examination shall in all cases be conducted at the seat of the University granting the degree, and the examiners shall be the Professors of, or Lecturers on the subjects included in the examinations, and two additional Examiners appointed by the University Court. The mode of conducting the examination shall be fixed from time to time by the Senatus Academicus.

III. Every student who at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation shall have completed a part of his Theological course with a view to Graduation as Bachelor of Divinity in any Scottish University, under Regulations hitherto in force in that University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such Regulations, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, without complying with the provisions of this Ordinance.

IV. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causâ tantum*.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 64.

[GENERAL, No 26.—REGULATIONS AS TO CUSTODY AND MANAGEMENT OF LIBRARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 64.

General, No. 26.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 10, to make Ordinances to ensure the better custody and management of any Libraries of the Universities, or of the contents thereof, or any collections or objects acquired or to be acquired for the use of the Universities or of any class therein; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, issued the Ordinances numbered 68 and 89 for the regulation of the Libraries of the Universities, and it is expedient to amend and consolidate the provisions for regulation of the Libraries:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The Librarian in each University shall have the ordinary management of the Library of the University, subject to the superintendence of the Library Committee appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 8 [St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Libraries and Museums], and Ordinance No. 52 [Glasgow, No. 6.—Libraries and Museums].

II. The Librarian in each University, and such Assistant Librarians as the University Court, on the report of the Library Committee, may think necessary, shall be appointed by the University Court. The University Court shall also have the power of suspending or dismissing such Librarian and Assistant Librarians.

III. All books ordered for the Library by the Library Committee shall be sent direct to the Librarian, and all books received by him shall be forthwith catalogued by him in such manner as the Library Committee may direct, and stamped with the Library stamp; and no person shall be allowed to use or borrow any book until it has been entered in the catalogue and stamped.

IV. The Librarian shall, with the approval of the Library Committee, from time to time prepare a list of such books, manuscripts, and other works as cannot, in consequence of any deed of gift or otherwise, be lent out of the Library; and the Library Committee shall from time to time make such regulations as they shall think expedient for allowing access to such works for consultation.

V. Manuscripts, rare books, works of reference, and such other works as the Library Committee shall determine, shall not be lent out of the Library, except under regulations to be made by the Library Committee and approved by the *Senatus Academicus* and the University Court; and, in addition to such general regulations, the Library Committee may, in each individual case of borrowing such works, impose such special conditions as they may think necessary or expedient: Provided always that every such special permission and all such additional conditions imposed by the Library Committee shall be entered in the Minute-Book of the Committee.

VI. It shall be in the power of the Librarian at any time to withdraw any work from circulation, subject to appeal to the Library Committee.

VII. It shall be in the power of the University Court, after consultation with the *Senatus Academicus*, and on the report of the Library Committee, to sell or exchange such works as they consider it in the best interests of the Library to dispose of.

VIII. A general inspection of the Library of each University shall take place in each University, at such times and during such periods as the University Court, on the report of the Library Committee, shall determine, and all works whatsoever, and by whomsoever borrowed, shall be returned to the Library before the commencement of such periods, under a penalty previously fixed and publicly notified by the University Court.

IX. The Library Committee in each University shall frame regulations to be approved by the University Court, under which the persons hereinafter mentioned may respectively borrow or consult books. Such regulations shall prescribe, *inter alia*, (a) the number of books which the said persons shall be entitled to borrow; (b) the period for which they shall be allowed to retain them; (c) the penalties to be imposed in the event of their failure to return books in due time, or in the event of books being lost or injured.

The persons entitled to borrow books shall be:—

1. Members of the *Senatus Academicus* and University Lecturers.
2. University Assistants and Examiners.
3. The Librarian and Assistant Librarians.
4. Matriculated Students.
5. Extra-academical Teachers, recognised by the University Court, in the town in which the University is situated.
6. Students enrolled in any Scottish University as attending the lectures of extra-academical teachers in the town in which the University is situated, and who are already entitled by Ordinance to the use of the Library.
7. Persons who have retired or who shall hereafter retire from the office of Principal or Professor.
8. Members of the University Court.
9. Members of the General Council.

Provided that no member of the University Court or of the General Council shall be entitled to obtain from the University Library books required by the teachers or students of the University in the prosecution of academic work and research, and that it shall be in the discretion of the Librarian, subject to appeal to the Library Committee, to decide from time to time what books are so required.

In fixing the number of books to be borrowed by the afore-mentioned persons respectively, due regard shall be had to the preferable claims of those engaged in teaching and studying in the University. Ordinance No. 64.
General, No. 26.

X. Members of the General Council shall be required, as a condition of exercising the privilege of borrowing books, to pay such subscription as the University Court shall fix from time to time.

XI. The University Court shall determine what sum, if any, shall be deposited by those entitled to borrow books.

XII. The Library Committee, with the approval of the University Court, may admit to the use of the Library, upon such conditions as to subscription and otherwise as they may require, members of the General Councils of other Scottish Universities and graduates of the University who, by reason of being under the age of twenty-one years, are not qualified to be members of the General Council.

XIII. It shall be in the power of the Library Committee from time to time to grant the use of the Library to such extent and on such conditions as they shall think expedient to persons who may not be members of the University, for purposes of literary research, and the names of those privileged readers shall be reported annually to the University Court.

XIV. So long as any Library subscription or any fine incurred remains unpaid, and so long as any person continues in possession of a book which he is not entitled to retain, the right of the defaulter to the use of the Library shall be suspended and remain in abeyance.

XV. The Library Committee shall, in an annual report to the *Senatus Academicus*, furnish information as to:

1. The state in which the borrowing registers are kept, and whether there is in use any finding list or other means for facilitating the recall of books.
2. The condition of the various catalogues, whether they are brought up to date or not; the amount of arrears, if any, of the cataloguing of the titles of current acquisitions; and what portions of the Library, if any, remain uncatalogued.
3. The amount of money spent in the purchase of books and periodicals respectively; and how the expenditure has been distributed among the several departments of literature and science.

XVI. At such time as shall be fixed by the *Senatus Academicus*, the Librarian shall report to the *Senatus* in reference to the year then ended:—

1. The particulars of every case of admission to special reading privileges.
2. The particulars of every case in which the right to the use of the Library has been suspended or is in abeyance.
3. Every case in which a book belonging to the Library has been replaced at the expense of a borrower.
4. The titles of all books belonging to the Library, known to have been lost or seriously injured, or found at the time of inspection to be amissing.
5. The titles of all books entered as missing in previous reports which have been recovered.
6. The number of accessions to the Library acquired by purchase and received in donation respectively.
7. Any other matter which the Librarian may think it of importance to bring under the notice of the *Senatus Academicus*, or which he may be directed by the Library Committee to report.

The *Senatus Academicus* shall forward the report to the University Court.

XVII. Ordinances numbered 68 and 89 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed, provided that the regulations therein contained shall continue to be in force in each University until new regulations have been framed by the Library Committee and approved by the University Court under the provisions of this Ordinance.

XVIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 65.

[GENERAL, No. 27.—REGULATIONS AS TO LECTURERS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 17.]

At Edinburgh, the fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, and privileges of University Lecturers and Assistants, and by the said section 14, sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of such Lecturers and Assistants, to provide for the appointment of Assistants, and to determine by whom the right of appointing Assistants shall be exercised, and by the said section 14, sub-section 8, to make provision for increasing the teaching power of any University, whether by extra-mural teaching or otherwise: And whereas on the twenty-fourth day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-two, the Commissioners under the said Act issued an Ordinance, entitled No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers]; and the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-eighth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-two: Ordinance No. 65.
General, No. 27.

Ordinance No. 65.

General, No. 27.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The classes of University Lecturers shall be conducted at the seat of the University, and no classes conducted by Lecturers elsewhere shall qualify for graduation in any Faculty.

II. For the purposes of this Ordinance the expression "seat of the University" shall mean and include:—

In the case of the University of St Andrews, the city of St Andrews and the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and the city of Dundee and the immediate neighbourhood thereof.

In the case of the University of Glasgow, the city of Glasgow and the immediate neighbourhood thereof.

In the case of the University of Aberdeen, the city of Aberdeen and the immediate neighbourhood thereof.

In the case of the University of Edinburgh, the city of Edinburgh and the immediate neighbourhood thereof.

The University Court shall determine what shall be deemed to be the immediate neighbourhood of each city for the purposes of this Ordinance.

III. University Lecturers shall be in all respects subject to the discipline of the Senate Academicus and of the University Court.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 66.

[GENERAL, NO. 28.—REGULATION AS TO EXAMINERS.]

At Edinburgh, the fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 66.

General, No. 28.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Section XIII. of Ordinance numbered 14 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, which provides that:—"No person shall be appointed an Examiner who is not a member of the General Council of one or other of the Scottish Universities," is hereby repealed.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 67.

[ST ANDREWS, NO. 9.—REGULATIONS FOR YEAMAN AND STUART BURSARY IN ST MARY'S COLLEGE]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 67.

St Andrews, No. 9.

Yeaman and Stuart Bursary.)

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: Provided that in framing such regulations or making such alterations the Commissioners shall take care not to diminish the advantages provided for poor students by such foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, or bursaries aforesaid: And whereas Mr Alexander Yeaman, Doctor of Medicine in Dundee, did by Testament, dated the Fourteenth day of December Sixteen hundred and sixty-nine leave, mortify, and in legacy dispose to and in favour of the New and Old Colleges of St Andrews in Fife for the "special use, behoof, utility, and profit of an Bursar to be yearly sustained educate, and bred at ilk one of the said colleges" the sum of 3000 merks Scots money: And whereas by bond, dated the Ninth day of February Seventeen hundred and fifty, Colonel Arthur

Forbes, in corroboration of the said will of the said Dr Alexander Yeaman, conveyed to the Principal and Professors of St Mary's College, St Andrews, the sum of £1295, 9s. 1d. Scots, with accumulations of interest thereon, for the foundation of a bursary in the said College in terms of the will of the said Dr Alexander Yeaman: And whereas there is at present in St Mary's College, St Andrews, a bursary on the foundation of the Rev. James Stuart, formerly rector of George Town and All Saints, South Carolina, and Chaplain to the King's Rangers in North America: And whereas the value of the two bursaries on the said foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 67.
St Andrews, No. 9.
(Yeaman and Stuart Bursary.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The bursary on the foundation of the said Alexander Yeaman, and the bursary on the foundation of the said Rev. James Stuart, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in St Mary's College in the University of St Andrews, to be called the Yeaman and Stuart Bursary, the holder of which shall receive, during his tenure thereof, the whole of the free income of the said foundations in St Mary's College.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of the said Alexander Yeaman alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of the said Rev. James Stuart alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patrons, whom failing, the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Yeaman and Stuart Bursary; and so on as often as the said Yeaman and Stuart Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The said Yeaman and Stuart Bursary shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

IV. It shall be lawful to present any person to the said Yeaman and Stuart Bursary without preference as to name.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Yeaman and Stuart Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 68.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 10.—REGULATIONS FOR THE MILLER PRIZES.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas Henry Miller, Esquire, of London, with the view of establishing a fund yielding a sum to be expended annually in prizes for the encouragement of learning in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, in the University of St Andrews, to be called the 'Miller Prizes,' purchased from Walter Foggo Ireland, Esquire, banker, St Andrews, certain lands lying in the vicinity of St. Andrews, and placed in the hands of His Grace George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, the then Chancellor of the University of St Andrews, Sir David Brewster, Knight, the then Principal of the said United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and Alexander Earle Monteith, Esquire, advocate, the then sheriff of the shire of Fife, the price thereof to be paid by them to the said Walter Foggo Ireland, upon their receiving a disposition from him to the said lands and others; and by disposition, dated the Twenty-third day of April Eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the said Walter Foggo Ireland conveyed the said lands and others to and in favour of His Grace the said George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, the said Sir David Brewster, and the said Alexander Earle Monteith, and their successors in the said offices of Chancellor of the University of St Andrews, Principal of the said United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and sheriff of the shire of Fife, for the time being, as trustees for the said 'Miller Prizes,' all and whole the subjects therein particularly described, it being thereby provided and declared that the said lands and others thereby disposed should be held by the disponees of the said Walter Foggo Ireland, and their successors in office, as trustees for the said 'Miller Prizes,' and subject to the declarations and

Ordinance No. 68.
St Andrews, No. 10.
(Miller Prizes.)

Ordinance No. 68.
St Andrews, No. 10.
(Miller Prizes.)

provisions regarding the arrangement of the same, and the disposal of the annual revenue thereof already expressed by the said Henry Miller, Esquire, or to be contained in any deed of declaration of trust to be thereafter executed by him; and the said Henry Miller, Esquire, by deed of declaration to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and others, dated the Fourteenth day of May Eighteen hundred and fifty-three, issued directions in regard to the regulation and management of the said trust: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said trust, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said Foundation in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The said Miller Prizes shall not hereafter be granted under the existing conditions, but the said Prizes shall be combined into two Prizes, to be awarded annually under the conditions hereinafter set forth. Each prize shall consist of one-half of the free income of the said trust.

II. On the first occasion, when the said two Miller Prizes shall be open for competition, one shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus to the most distinguished student in the said United College in Classics, and the other to the most distinguished student in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, or any two of these subjects; and in the following year one shall be awarded to the most distinguished student in the said United College in Mental Philosophy, and the other to the most distinguished student in Zoology and Botany; and so on in alternate years thereafter.

III. The said prizes shall be awarded on the result of the final examination for the degree of Master of Arts, with Honours, in the case of those for Classics and for Mental Philosophy, and of the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, in the case of those for Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, or any two of these subjects, and for Zoology and Botany, under such regulations as the Senatus Academicus may prescribe.

IV. The said Prizes shall not be awarded to any student who has not taken the whole of his course for either of the said degrees at the United College in the University of St Andrews.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council, provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any student holding any of the said Miller Prizes at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 69.

[ST ANDREWS, NO. 11.—REGULATIONS FOR GARTH FOUNDATION.]

Ordinance No. 69.
St Andrews, No. 11.
(Garth Foundation.)

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.
WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the University of St Andrews six bursaries, designed the Garth Bursaries, on the foundation of Alexander Stewart, Esquire, of Chelsea, and formerly of the 73rd Highland Regiment, three of which are in the patronage of the Senatus Academicus and three in the patronage of the Reverend A. Irvine Robertson, B.D., Minister of Clackmannan: And whereas the regulations concerning the said bursaries are contained in a deed executed by the Very Reverend Drs Nicoll and Haldane, Principals in the University of St Andrews, dated the Twenty-fourth day of August Eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, together with a discharge in favour of the Executors of the said Alexander Stewart, of a legacy of £3000 Three per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by him to the said University: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The six bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into four bursaries, the holder of each of which shall receive, during his tenure thereof, one-fourth of the free income of the said foundation.

II. Each bursar on the said foundation may hereafter hold the bursary for four years in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and for four years in St Mary's College, subject to the provisions of sections II. and V. of the Ordinance mentioned in section VI. hereof; provided that he gives regular attendance on the classes in the said Colleges, and provided that, before entering on his Divinity course in the fourth or fifth year, as the case may be, of his tenure of the said bursary, he shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts, or shall have passed all the examinations necessary for his admission to that degree.

III. A bursar on the said foundation, who, at the end of the fourth year of his tenure of the said bursary, has failed to pass all the examinations necessary for his admission to the degree of Master of Arts, shall forfeit the said bursary; and in that event, it shall be lawful for the patron to nominate a candidate, who shall be a Master of Arts, or shall have passed the examinations necessary for his admission to that degree, and who shall be entering on his course of study in St Mary's College; failing such nomination by the patron, the bursary shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus to a candidate qualified as aforesaid, under such conditions as the Senatus Academicus shall prescribe. A bursar nominated under this section shall not hold the bursary for more than four years. Ordinance No. 69.
St Andrews, No. 11.
(Garth Foundation.)

IV. The patronage or right of presenting to two of the said Garth Bursaries shall be vested in and exercised by the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews, and the patronage or right of presenting to two of the said Garth Bursaries shall be vested in and exercised by the Reverend A. Irvine Robertson and his heirs.

V. No appointment to any of the existing bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore, but in the event of two of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron, whom failing, the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant until another of the said bursaries shall have become vacant, or may allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. So soon as two of the existing bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus of one bursar who shall receive the stipend above provided; and so soon as the next two existing bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made by the Rev. A. Irvine Robertson or his heirs of one bursar; and so soon as the two last existing bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus of one bursar, and an appointment shall be made by the Rev. A. Irvine Robertson or his heirs of one bursar: Provided that any surplus income that shall arise before this scheme of combination is completed shall be added to the capital fund of the said foundation.

VI. It shall be lawful to present or appoint any persons to the said Garth Bursaries without preference as to name or birth.

VII. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 12.—REGULATIONS FOR RAMSAY FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas by deed of mortification, dated the fourth day of June sixteen hundred and eighty-one, Mr John Ramsay, minister of Markinch, in the county of Fife, mortified his lands of Duniface, in the said parish and county, for the education and entertainment of three youths at School and College in St Andrews, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act 1858, issued Ordinances numbered 10 and 87, making regulations for the Ramsay Foundation in the University of St Andrews: And whereas there are now on the said foundation eight bursaries in the patronage of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Baronet, of Balmain, and two scholarships, open to competition; and it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the said regulations, in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 70.
St Andrews, No. 12.
(Ramsay Foundation.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The two scholarships on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one scholarship, and the eight bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into four bursaries.

II. The holder of the said scholarship shall receive one-third of the net annual rents and proceeds of the lands or other property included in the foundation. The remaining two-thirds shall be divided equally among the bursars to be appointed to the said four bursaries.

Ordinance No. 70.

St Andrews, No. 12.

(Ramsay Foundation.)

III. The said scholarship shall be tenable for one year, and no longer.

IV. The said scholarship shall be open only to such candidates as shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts with Honours in at least one of the groups of subjects prescribed by Section XI. of Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], according to a scheme of rotation to be determined by the Principal and Professors of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard.

V. No student shall be presented to the said scholarship who has not taken the whole of his course, in so far as is required by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], at the said United College.

VI. The said scholarship shall be awarded on the results of the final examination for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, in each year, in the said groups of subjects, and in case in any year there is no candidate of sufficient distinction in the group of subjects of that year, according to the aforesaid scheme of rotation, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to award the scholarship to the most distinguished student in another of the said groups of subjects.

VII. No appointment shall hereafter be made to either of the said existing scholarships for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but, in the event of the said existing scholarships not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the scholarship which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other scholarship; or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the two existing scholarships shall both have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one scholar, and no more, to the said scholarship, and so on as often as the said scholarship shall thereafter become vacant.

VIII. A bursar on the said foundation may hereafter hold his bursary for four years in the United College subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section XI. hereof, and for three years in St Mary's College, and no longer; provided that he give regular attendance on the classes in the said Colleges, and provided that, before entering on his Divinity course in the fourth or fifth year, as the case may be, of his tenure of the said bursary, he shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts, or shall have passed all the examinations necessary for his admission to that degree.

IX. A bursar on the said foundation, who, at the end of the fourth year of his tenure of his bursary, has failed to pass all the examinations necessary for his admission to the degree of Master of Arts, shall forfeit the said bursary, and in that event it shall be lawful for the patron to nominate a candidate, who shall be a Master of Arts, or shall have passed the examinations necessary for his admission to that degree, and who shall be entering on his course of study in St Mary's College; failing such nomination by the patron, the bursary shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus to a candidate qualified as aforesaid under such conditions as the Senatus Academicus shall prescribe. A bursar nominated under this section shall not hold the bursary for more than three years.

X. No appointment shall hereafter be made to any of the existing bursaries for the same period of tenure as heretofore, but in the event of two of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron, whom failing, the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant until another of the said bursaries shall have become vacant, or may allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as two of the existing bursaries shall have become vacant an appointment shall be made of one bursar, who shall receive one-sixth of the net revenue of the said foundation as hereinbefore provided; and the like provision shall apply to the remaining six existing bursaries and to the bursars to be appointed when they have become vacant.

XI. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the scholarship and bursaries on the said foundation.

XII. Ordinances numbered 10 and 87 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

XIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar or scholar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 71.

[ST ANDREWS, NO. 13.—REGULATIONS AS TO FOUNDATION BURSARIES IN THE UNITED COLLEGE.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 71.

St Andrews, No. 13.

(Foundation Bursaries.)

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions

affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of St Andrews twenty bursaries known as the "Foundation Bursaries," which bursaries were founded by Bishop Kennedy in the year fourteen hundred and fifty-eight, and are tenable in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by combining ten of the said bursaries, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 71.
St Andrews, No. 1.
(Foundation Bursaries.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the Foundation Bursaries in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. Ten of the said Foundation Bursaries shall hereafter be combined and made to form five bursaries, and the holder of each of the said five bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive twenty pounds from the common stock of the said United College.

II. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said five bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the said foundation.

III. The whole of the said foundation bursaries shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first session of attendance in the said United College.

IV. Each of the said Foundation Bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 72.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 14.—REGULATIONS FOR THE COOK AND MACFARLANE SCHOLARSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas there is in St Mary's College, in the University of St Andrews, a prize entitled the "Cook and Macfarlane Testimonial," to be awarded to a student of Divinity belonging to the Church of Scotland who shall have attended regularly during three sessions at the Divinity Hall, in one or other of the Scottish Universities, and who shall enrol at St Mary's College for a fourth or additional session: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said prize, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 72.
St Andrews, No. 1.
(Cook and Macfarlane Scholarship.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The Cook and Macfarlane Testimonial shall be converted into a Scholarship, open for competition to Masters of Arts of any Scottish University who have completed a Theological course of three years, of which the last must have been at St Mary's College in the University of St Andrews.

II. The Cook and Macfarlane Scholarship shall be tenable for one year only, and may be held along with the Tulloch Scholarship.

III. The Principal and Professors of St Mary's College shall, from time to time, fix the date and subjects of examination for the said Scholarship.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the Scholarship hereby instituted.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any student holding the said prize at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 73.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 15.—REGULATIONS FOR STUART BURSARIES IN THE UNITED COLLEGE.]

Ordinance No. 73.

St Andrews, No. 15.

(Stuart Bursaries.)

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the University of St Andrews two bursaries on the foundation of Reverend James Stuart, formerly Rector of Georgetown and All Saints, South Carolina, and Chaplain to the King's Rangers in North America, of date Eighteen hundred and eleven: And whereas the value of the said bursaries is now small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall receive annually, during his tenure thereof, the whole of the free income of the said foundation in the United College, and the said bursary shall be open to competition by all students, without preference as to name, entering on their first session of attendance in the said College.

II. The said bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. No appointment to either of the existing bursaries in the said United College shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said two existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patrons, whom failing, the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundation are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said bursary; and so on as often as the said bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman**Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.*

ORDINANCE No. 74.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 16.—REGULATIONS FOR ARCHBISHOP HAMILTON BURSARIES IN ST MARY'S COLLEGE.]

Ordinance No. 74.

St Andrews, No. 16.

(Archbishop Hamilton Bursaries.)

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the University of St Andrews six bursaries known as the "Foundation Bursaries," which were founded in the year fifteen hundred and fifty-three by Archbishop William Hamilton, and are tenable in St Mary's College: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The said six bursaries on the foundation of Archbishop Hamilton shall hereafter be conjoined into three bursaries to be called the Archbishop Hamilton Bursaries, the holder of each of which shall annually receive during his tenure thereof the sum of twenty-four pounds from the Common Stock of the said St Mary's College. Ordinance No. 74.
St Andrews, No. 16.
(Archbishop Hamilton Bursaries.)

II. The said bursaries shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

III. No appointment to a bursary on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of two of the said bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the second bursary, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the Common Stock of the said College. As soon as two of the said bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, who shall receive the stipend above provided, and the like provisions shall apply to the remaining four bursaries and the two bursars to be appointed when the same have become vacant.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Archbishop Hamilton Bursaries.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 75.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 17.—REGULATIONS FOR ALEXANDER YEAMAN AND GRAY FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the University of St Andrews a bursary known as the Alexander Yeaman Bursary, on the foundation of Dr Alexander Yeaman, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and sixty-nine; and two bursaries, also in the said United College, on the foundation of Dr James Gray of Paddington, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and eight: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 75.
St Andrews, No. 17.
(Alexander Yeaman and Gray Foundations.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of Dr Alexander Yeaman, and the said two bursaries on the foundation of Dr James Gray shall hereafter be conjoined to form two bursaries, to be called the Yeaman and Gray bursaries, and the holder of each of the said Yeaman and Gray bursaries shall receive one-half of the free annual income of the said Yeaman Foundation in the said United College, together with ten pounds from the income of the said Gray Foundation.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of Dr Alexander Yeaman alone, or to either of the said bursaries on the foundation of Dr James Gray alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Principal and Professors of the said United College may select deserving students to hold the bursary or bursaries which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary or bursaries, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundations. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are all vacant, and not sooner, appointments shall be made to the said Yeaman and Gray bursaries; and so on, as often as the said Yeaman and Gray Bursaries shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The said Yeaman and Gray Bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No 57 [General, No 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Yeaman and Gray Bursaries.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty

Ordinance No. 7b. in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.
 St Andrews, No. 17. In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(Alexander Yeaman
and Gray Founda-
tions.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 76.

[ST ANDREWS, NO. 18.—REGULATIONS FOR MONCREIFFE AND RORIE FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 76.
St Andrews, No. 18.

(Moncreiffe and
Rorie Founda-
tions.)

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the University of St Andrews a bursary known as the Moncreiffe Bursary, on the foundation of the Rev. Henry White, Dean of Brechin, of date in or about the year fifteen hundred and fifty-four, which is in the patronage of Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Baronet, of Moncreiffe; and a bursary, also in the said United College, on the foundation of James Rorie, Meigle, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, which is in the patronage of the Lord Playfair: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of the Rev. Henry White and the said bursary on the foundation of James Rorie shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Moncreiffe and Rorie Bursary, and the holder of the Moncreiffe and Rorie Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations in the said United College.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of the Rev. Henry White alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of James Rorie alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Moncreiffe and Rorie Bursary; and so on as often as the said Moncreiffe and Rorie Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the said Moncreiffe and Rorie Bursary shall be vested in Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Baronet, and his heirs, and the Lord Playfair and his heirs; and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Baronet, or his heirs; and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by the Lord Playfair or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

IV. The said Moncreiffe and Rorie Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Moncreiffe and Rorie bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 77.

[GLASGOW, No. 8.—REGULATIONS FOR SMITH (CRUTHERLAND) FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow two bursaries on the foundation of Dr Smith of Crutherland, of date Eighteen hundred and forty-nine, which are in the patronage of the Directors of the Incorporated Company of Stationers: And whereas the value of the said bursaries is now small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 77.

Glasgow, No. 8.

(Smith [Crutherland] Foundation.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation in the patronage of the Directors of the Incorporated Company of Stationers shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall receive annually, during his tenure thereof, the whole of the free income of the said foundation.

II. It shall be lawful for the said patrons to present to the said bursary any person without reference to the Faculty in which he intends to prosecute his studies, and the bursar so appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of sections II. and V. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. No appointment shall hereafter be made to either of the existing bursaries on the said foundation, in the patronage of the said Directors of the Incorporated Company of Stationers, for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the said patrons, failing whom the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the two existing bursaries shall have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said bursary, and so on as often as the said bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships], shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any bursary on the foundation, which is not in the patronage of the Directors of the Incorporated Company of Stationers, nor the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the said date of approval.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 78.

[GLASGOW, No. 9.—REGULATIONS FOR THE BOYD AND WILSON BURSARY.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow a bursary in the Faculty of Divinity in the patronage of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, on the foundation of the Reverend Zachary Boyd, of date in or about the year Sixteen hundred and thirty-five, which is regulated by Ordinance No. 56

Ordinance No. 78.

Glasgow, No. 9.

(Boyd and Wilson Bursary.)

Ordinance No. 78.
Glasgow, No. 9.
(Boyd and Wilson
Bursary.)

of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Divinity and in the patronage of the said Magistrates and Town Council, on the foundation of Michael Wilson, of Eastbourne, in the county of Sussex, gentleman, of date the fifteenth day of September sixteen hundred and seventeen, which is regulated by Ordinance numbered 54 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The bursary on the foundation of the said Zachary Boyd, and the bursary on the foundation of the said Michael Wilson, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Boyd and Wilson Bursary, which shall be in the patronage of the said Magistrates and Council; and the holder of the said Boyd and Wilson Bursary shall receive the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence from the Revenues of the said University, together with eleven pounds from the fund on which the said Boyd Bursary is now chargeable.

II. No person shall be presented to the said bursary who is not a Master of Arts of a Scottish University.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said Boyd and Wilson Bursary for three years, and no longer, provided he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student of Theology in the said University; but if he shall discontinue such regular attendance, he shall forfeit the bursary as from the date of such discontinuance.

IV. No appointment to the bursary on the foundation of the said Zachary Boyd alone, or to the bursary on the foundation of the said Michael Wilson alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the bursary on the foundation of the said Zachary Boyd and the bursary on the foundation of the said Michael Wilson not falling vacant at the same time, the said patrons, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary that shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Boyd and Wilson Bursary; and so on as often as the said Boyd and Wilson Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Boyd and Wilson Bursary.

VI. Ordinances numbered 54 and 56 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, are hereby repealed.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at that date, nor shall it extend to or affect the bursary on the foundation of the said Zachary Boyd in the patronage of the Merchants' House of Glasgow; or any bursary on the foundation of the said Michael Wilson, which is not in the patronage of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 79.

[GLASGOW, No. 10.—REGULATIONS FOR FORFAR FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 79.
Glasgow, No. 10.
(Forfar Foundation.)

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, by their Ordinance numbered 63, made Regulations for the Forfar Foundation in the University of Glasgow: And whereas there are on the said foundation four bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by the alteration of the said regulations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be five bursaries on the said foundation, each of the annual value of thirty pounds; provided always that in the event of the income of the said foundation being insufficient in any year to afford the payment of thirty pounds to each bursar, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such equal abatement as the University Court shall deem necessary; and provided also that in the event of there being a surplus in any year in the income of the said foundation, such surplus shall be apportioned equally among the bursars. Ordinance No. 79.
Glasgow, No. 10.
(Forfar Foundation.)

II. Each of the said five bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said five bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the said foundation.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. Ordinance numbered 63 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 80.

[GLASGOW, No. 11.—REGULATIONS FOR JAMES ADAM FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas by Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated the sixteenth day of June eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the Reverend James Adam, minister of the Parish of Cumbrae, in the County of Bute, mortified the sum of one thousand one hundred pounds sterling for the foundation and maintenance of three bursaries in the University of Glasgow, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement more particularly set forth, and the said bursaries in the Faculty of Arts are in the patronage of the Earl of Glasgow, the Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and the minister of the parish of Cumbrae: And whereas the value of the said three bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 80.
Glasgow, No. 11.
(James Adam Foundation.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The three bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into two bursaries, the holders of which shall annually during their tenure thereof receive each one-half of the free income of the said foundation.

II. So soon as one of the said existing bursaries shall have become vacant, the whole of the free income of the said foundation shall be paid in equal portions to the two remaining bursars.

III. It shall be lawful to present any person to the said bursaries without preference as to kindred.

IV. The said two bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 81.

[GLASGOW, No. 12.—REGULATIONS FOR CRAWFURD AND BROWN FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 81. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned
Glasgow, No. 12. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to
(Crawfurd and Brown regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the
Foundations.) Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust
for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein,
which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act;
and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the
Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent
with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine
or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or
modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And
whereas there are in the University of Glasgow, the Crawfurd (or the Bishop's) Bursary, regulated
by Ordinance numbered 65 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and
the Brown Bursary, founded by Colonel David Brown in the year 1697: And whereas the value
of the said two bursaries is very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the first-
mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better
advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said bursaries, in manner
hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard
to the said foundations in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said Crawfurd (or the Bishop's) Bursary and the said Brown Bursary shall hereafter
be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Crawfurd and Brown Bursary, and the holder of the
said Crawfurd and Brown Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said foundations.

II. The said Crawfurd and Brown Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer,
subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section V. hereof.

III. No appointment of a bursar to the said Crawfurd (or the Bishop's) Bursary alone, or
to the said Brown Bursary alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as hereto-
fore; but in the event of the said Crawfurd Bursary and the said Brown Bursary not falling
vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the
bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary,
or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain
vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing
bursaries are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no
more, to the said Crawfurd and Brown Bursary, and so on as often as the said Crawfurd and
Brown Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. It shall be lawful to appoint any person to the said Crawfurd and Brown Bursary with-
out preference as to kindred.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries,
Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Crawfurd and Brown Bursary.

VI. Ordinance numbered 65 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act,
1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her
Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests
of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 82.

[GLASGOW, No. 13.—REGULATIONS FOR GILHAGIE AND STRUTHERS FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 82. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned
Glasgow, No. 13. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to
(Gilhagie and Struthers Foundations.) regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the
Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in
trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein,
which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act;
and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to
the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is
consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b)
to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-
section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities

(Scotland) Act, 1858 : and whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow a bursary in the Faculty of Divinity on the foundation of Agnes Gilhagie, widow of William Somerville, merchant in Glasgow, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and fifty-three, and a bursary in the Faculty of Divinity on the foundation of Rev. William Struthers, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and thirty-three, which is regulated by Ordinance numbered 55 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and the said two bursaries are in the patronage of the Magistrates, Town Council, and Ministers of Glasgow : and whereas the bursary on the foundation of the said Agnes Gilhagie is paid by the said Magistrates and Town Council, who hold the funds of the foundation and the bursary on the foundation of the said Rev. William Struthers is paid from the revenues of the said University : And whereas the value of the said two bursaries is now small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided.

Ordinance No. 82.
Glasgow, No. 13.
(Gilhagie and Struthers Foundation.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Glasgow, as follows :—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of the said Agnes Gilhagie, and the said bursary on the foundation of the said Rev. William Struthers, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary, which shall be in the patronage of the said Magistrates, Town Council, and Ministers of Glasgow, and the holder of the said Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the foundation of the said Agnes Gilhagie, together with the sum of thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence from the revenues of the said University.

II. It shall be lawful for the Magistrates, Town Council, and Ministers of Glasgow to present to the said Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary any person, without preference as to name, but subject to the condition that he be a Master of Arts of a Scottish University ; and the person presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary for three years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall during that period give regular attendance as a student of Theology in the University of Glasgow ; but if he shall discontinue such attendance as a student of Theology he shall forfeit the bursary.

III. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of the said Agnes Gilhagie alone, or to the bursary on the foundation of the said Rev. William Struthers alone shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore ; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the said patrons, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student of Theology to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary ; and so on as often as the said Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow shall, at a convenient time in each year, pay to the University Court the free annual income of the foundation of the said Agnes Gilhagie, and the Court shall pay the same to the bursar holding the said Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary, together with the amount to which the said bursar shall be entitled in respect of the foundation of the said Reverend William Struthers.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary.

VI. Ordinance numbered 55 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council ; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 83.

[GLASGOW, No. 14.—REGULATIONS FOR THOMAS HUTCHESON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant ; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration : And whereas there is now in the University of Glasgow, in the patronage of the

Ordinance No. 83.
Glasgow, No. 14.
(Thomas Hutcheson Foundation.)

Ordinance No. 83.
Glasgow, No. 14.
(Thomas Hutcheson
Foundation.)

Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, a bursary on the foundation of Mr Thomas Hutcheson, of date sixteen hundred and forty-one, known as the 'Old Library Bursary': And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said bursary shall hereafter be called the 'Thomas Hutcheson Bursary.'

II. It shall be lawful for the said patrons to appoint to the said bursary, without preference as to name or birth, any Master of Arts who is entering on his course of study in any one of the Faculties of Divinity, Law, or Medicine.

III. A bursar on the said foundation shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for four years and no longer, subject, in the case of a student in the Faculty of Divinity, to the provisions of section V. of the Ordinance in the next section mentioned; and in the case of a student in the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Medicine, to the condition that he shall give such regular attendance on the classes in such Faculty, and perform the work therein, as shall be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 84.

[GLASGOW, NO. 15.—REGULATIONS FOR FOUNDATION BURSARIES.]

Ordinance No. 84.
Glasgow, No. 15.
(Foundation Bur-
saries.)

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: and whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Glasgow four foundation bursaries, as provided by the foundation Charter of King James the Sixth, of date the thirteenth day of July fifteen hundred and seventy-seven: and whereas by their Ordinance numbered 66 the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, made regulations for the said Foundation Bursaries: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the founder would be better advanced by an alteration of the said regulations, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the Foundation Bursaries in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said four Foundation Bursaries shall hereafter be conjoined into two bursaries, and the holder of each of the said two bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the sum of twenty pounds from the revenues of the said University.

II. The said two bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. No appointment to a bursary on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of two of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the second bursary, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation, and similarly in the case of the other two existing bursaries. As soon as two of the existing bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, who shall receive the sum of twenty pounds from the revenues of the said University; and the like provision shall apply to the remaining two existing bursaries, and to the bursar to be appointed when both of them have become vacant.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. Ordinance numbered 66 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, Ordinance No. 84. 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force. Glasgow, No. 15.
(Foundation Bursaries.)

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 85.

[GLASGOW, No. 16.—REGULATIONS FOR PATRICK FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Glasgow two bursaries founded by William Patrick of Roughwood, Writer to the Signet, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, which are regulated by Deed of Declaration of Trust of the said William Patrick, dated the twenty-third day of July in that year: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided. Ordinance No. 85.
Glasgow, No. 16.
(Patrick Foundation.)

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall in future be three bursaries on the said foundation; and the value of each of the said three bursaries shall be one-third of the free annual income of the said foundation.

II. Each of the said three bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said three bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the said foundation.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 86.

[GLASGOW, No. 17.—REGULATIONS FOR ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow two bursaries on the foundation of Archbishop Robert Leighton of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and eighty, which Ordinance No. 86.
Glasgow, No. 17.
(Archbishop Leighton's Foundation.)

Ordinance No. 86.

Glasgow, No. 17.

(Archbishop Leighton's Foundation.)

are tenable for four years in the Faculty of Arts and thereafter for three years in the Faculty of Divinity: And whereas the value of each of the said bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be combined into one bursary of the annual value of eighteen pounds, to be called the Archbishop Leighton Bursary.

II. No appointment shall be made to a bursary on the said foundation, until both the existing bursaries have become vacant, and upon the occurrence of that event an appointment shall be made of one bursar in the Faculty of Arts, and at the end of his period of tenure an appointment shall be made of one bursar in the Faculty of Divinity, and so on alternately; and the period of tenure in each case shall be three years; provided that a person who has held the bursary in the Faculty of Arts shall not be ineligible to hold it in the Faculty of Divinity; provided also that in the event of the said two existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may, with the consent of the patrons, select a deserving student to hold the bursary that shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary, or may, with consent as aforesaid, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation.

III. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 87.

[GLASGOW, NO. 18.—REGULATIONS FOR ARDKINGLASS FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 87.

Glasgow, No. 18.

(Ardkinglass Foundation.)

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; and whereas there is now in the University of Glasgow a bursary, known as the Blackader's or Ardkinglass Bursary, which was instituted in the year seventeen hundred and thirty-three out of funds bequeathed by Colonel John Blackader of Barndernoch, in the parish of Glencairn and county of Dumfries, and the said bursary is in the patronage of Mr George F. W. Callander of Ardkinglass and Craigforth, and is tenable by the holder for five years in the Faculty of Arts and three years in the Faculty of Divinity: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. A bursar on the said foundation may hereafter hold the said bursary for three years in the Faculty of Arts and for three years in the Faculty of Divinity, and no longer; provided that he gives regular attendance on the classes in the said Faculties.

II. A bursar on the said foundation, who, at the end of the third year of his tenure of the said bursary, has failed to pass all the examinations necessary for admitting him to the degree of Master of Arts, shall forfeit the said bursary; and in that event, it shall be lawful for the patron to nominate a candidate, who shall be a Master of Arts, or shall have passed the examinations necessary for admitting him to that degree, and shall be entering on his course of study in the said Faculty of Divinity; failing such nomination by the patron, the bursary shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus to a candidate qualified as aforesaid, under such conditions as the Senatus Academicus shall prescribe. A bursar nominated under this section shall not hold the bursary for more than three years.

III. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 88.

[GLASGOW, No. 19.—REGULATIONS FOR LEADBETTER FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas there is now in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Glasgow a bursary on the foundation of John Leadbetter of Erich Bank, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which is in the patronage of the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. It shall be in the power of the said Lord Provost and Magistrates to present to the said bursary any person who has completed the five years' classical course of the High School of Glasgow, whom failing any person, without restriction as to parentage, who has received a similar classical education elsewhere.

II. The bursar shall attend the Latin and Greek classes in the University of Glasgow during at least one year, and shall thereafter continue a course of study necessary for the degree of Master of Arts in that University.

III. The said bursary shall be tenable for four years and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 89.

[GLASGOW, No. 20.—REGULATIONS FOR HOWISON AND GILCHRIST FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: and whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Glasgow the Howison Bursary, founded by Mr John Howison, Minister of Cambuslang, in the year sixteen hundred and thirteen, and the Gilchrist Bursary, founded by John Gilchrist, Tailor in Glasgow, in the year seventeen hundred, which are in the patronage of the Trades House of Glasgow: And

Ordinance No. 89.

Glasgow, No. 20.

(Howison and Gilchrist Foundations.)

whereas the value of each of the said bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said bursaries, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said bursaries in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The bursary on the foundation of the said John Howison, and the bursary on the foundation of the said John Gilchrist, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary.

II. The said Howison and Gilchrist Bursary shall be tenable for four years and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section V. hereof.

III. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of the said John Howison alone, or to the bursary on the foundation of the said John Gilchrist alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patrons, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Howison and Gilchrist Bursary; and so on as often as the said Howison and Gilchrist Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. It shall be lawful to present any person to the said Howison and Gilchrist Bursary without restriction as to birth, or preference as to name.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the Howison and Gilchrist bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 90.

[GLASGOW, No. 21.—REGULATIONS FOR THE HASTIE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 90.

Glasgow, No 21.

(Hastie Foundation.)

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries, held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity and one bursary in the Faculty of Arts, all on the foundation of the Reverend Alexander Hastie, minister of the East Quarter Parish of Glasgow, of date the fifth day of September, seventeen hundred and seven, and the said bursaries are regulated by Ordinance No. 64 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The bursary in the Faculty of Arts on the said foundation shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, and shall be tenable for four years and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

II. The said two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall be open by competition to all students who are Masters of Arts, or who have passed all the examinations necessary for admitting them to the degree of Master of Arts, and who are entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity in the said University. The said Hastie Bursaries in Divinity shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

III. All candidates for the said bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall be required to take part in the competitive examination for bursaries in the said Faculty held at the beginning of each session, and the appointments to the said bursaries shall be determined by the result of that examination.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Ordinance No. 90 Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. Ordinance numbered 64 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 91.

[GLASGOW, No. 22.—REGULATION FOR DENNY AND SCOTT FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of Assessors in each University: And whereas there are certain bursaries in the University of Glasgow known as "The Denny Bursaries," founded in the year 1875 by Mr Peter Denny, of Dumbarton, Engineer and Shipbuilder: And whereas there are also in the said University certain bursaries, known as "The Scott Bursaries," and a Scholarship known as "The Scott Scholarship," which Bursaries and Scholarship were founded in the year 1874 as the result of a movement originated in connection with the celebration in Glasgow of the centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott: And whereas by the Deeds instituting the said respective Bursaries and Scholarship the administration thereof is vested in certain Trustees, of whom it is in each case provided that one shall be the Assessor in the University Court for the time being of the General Council of the University of Glasgow: And whereas by the said Act the number of Assessors of the said General Council has been increased from one to four, and it is necessary to provide which of the four Assessors shall in future act as Trustee on the said foundations:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. After each biennial election of Assessors, by the said General Council, and so soon as those newly elected have entered on office, the four Assessors or a majority of them shall, by writing under their hands, nominate and appoint one of their number to act as such Trustee. The said Assessors shall forthwith intimate such appointment to the remaining Trustees.

II. In the event of the Assessor thus appointed resigning office or dying before the occurrence of the next biennial election after his appointment, the four assessors of the said Council shall in like manner immediately after such casual vacancy has been filled up, nominate and appoint one of their number to act as such Trustee for the remainder of the term of office of the Assessor who has resigned office or died, and shall intimate the appointment as above provided.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 92.

[GLASGOW, No. 23.—REGULATIONS FOR ARMAGH FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act) the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: and whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow three bursaries

Ordinance No. 92.
Glasgow, No. 23.
(Armagh Founda-
tion.)

known as the Armagh Bursaries, on the foundation of Doctor Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, of date the twenty-first day of March seventeen hundred and thirty-three, which are regulated by Ordinance numbered 57 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858; and whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries on the said foundation, and the holder of each of such bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive one-third of the free income of the said foundation.

II. Each person appointed to any of the said bursaries shall be entitled to hold the bursary for three years, and no longer, provided that he give regular attendance as a student in Theology, Law, or Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

III. The said bursaries shall be open by competition, without restriction or preference as to kindred or birthplace, to students who are presenting themselves for the final examination required for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours; provided that no person shall be entitled to hold an Armagh Bursary along with any other bursary in the University.

IV. With a view to distributing, as far as possible, among students of different years, the benefits of the said foundation, the Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year a competition shall first be held for one of the said bursaries, and thereafter in each year one of the said bursaries shall be open for competition.

V. In the first year of competition the examination shall be the Honours examination in classics for the degree of Master of Arts, and so on every third year thereafter; in the second year of competition, the examination shall be the Honours examination in Mental Philosophy for the degree of Master of Arts, and so on every third year thereafter; in the third year of competition, the examination shall be the Honours examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the degree of Master of Arts, and so on every third year thereafter.

VI. A person holding one of the said bursaries shall not be required or entitled, on that account, to reside in the University, or to perform any duties in connection with the University Library.

VII. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VIII. Ordinance numbered 57 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

IX. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 93.

[GLASGOW, No. 24.—REGULATIONS FOR WATT FOUNDATION.]

Ordinance No. 93.
Glasgow, No. 24.
(Watt Foundation.)

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas there is now in the University of Glasgow a prize known as the 'Watt Prize' on the foundation of James Watt, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and eight: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said Watt Prize shall not hereafter be granted.

II. In the event of an Engineering laboratory being hereafter established in the University of Glasgow, the free income of the said foundation shall be applied to the establishment of a scholarship in engineering, to be called the 'James Watt Scholarship in Engineering.' The 'James Watt Scholar' shall, as a condition of tenure of the said Scholarship, pursue special higher studies in engineering in the said laboratory, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Professor of Engineering in the said University.

III. The said scholarship shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus, on a special report by Ordinance No. 93. the Faculty of Science, to a Bachelor of Science of distinction of not more than two years' standing, Glasgow, No. 24. and shall be tenable for two years, and no longer.

IV. No appointment of a scholar shall be made until after the expiry of four years from the [Watt Foundation.] date of this Ordinance, and all the free income of the said foundation accruing in the interval, together with the funds of the said foundation at present uninvested, shall be added to the capital fund of the foundation.

V. If at the expiry of the said four years the said laboratory be not established, it shall be in the power of the University Court to apply the free income of the said foundation in granting two bursaries in engineering, to be open by competition to all students entering on their first year of attendance in the Faculty of Science in the said University; and in the event of the said laboratory being subsequently established, the University Court, having due regard to the rights of the bursars existing at that time, shall determine whether the two bursaries shall cease, and the said scholarship be instituted.

VI. The said two bursaries shall each be tenable for three years, and no longer.

VII. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the scholarship or bursaries on the said foundation.

VIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 94.

[GLASGOW, No. 25.—REGULATIONS FOR DUNDONALD FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 94. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate Glasgow, No. 25. the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on [Dundonald Founda- tion.] behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or, if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow eight bursaries in the Faculty of Arts and six bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity, all on the foundation of William, Earl of Dundonald, of date the tenth day of September 1672: And whereas the said foundation is regulated by an Act of Parliament intituled "an Act for regulating the Dundonald bursaries in the University and College of Glasgow, and for other purposes," which received the Royal Assent on the second day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-eight: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. Each of the bursaries on the said foundation in the Faculty of Arts shall be tenable for four years, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section III. hereof, and each of the bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall be tenable for three years and no longer.

II. It shall not be lawful to appoint to a bursary in the Faculty of Divinity on the said foundation a student who has not passed all the examinations necessary for admitting him to the degree of Master of Arts.

III. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 95.

[GLASGOW, No. 26.—REGULATIONS FOR HYNDFORD AND ROSS FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 95.
Glasgow, No. 26.
[Hyndford and Ross
Foundations.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the University of Glasgow a bursary in the Faculty of Arts known as the Hyndford Bursary, on the foundation of Michael Wilsone, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and seventeen, which is in the patronage of Sir W. C. Anstruther, Baronet; and a bursary also in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of Captain William Ross of Rosseyle, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and fifty-nine, which is in the patronage of the Earl of Glasgow: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of Michael Wilsone and the said bursary on the foundation of Captain William Ross, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Hyndford and Ross Bursary, and the holder of the Hyndford and Ross Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said foundation of Captain William Ross, together with the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence from the revenues of the said University.

II. The said Hyndford and Ross Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section V. hereof.

III. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of Michael Wilsone alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of Captain William Ross alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the Hyndford and Ross Bursary; and so on as often as the Hyndford and Ross Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The patronage or right of presenting to the Hyndford and Ross Bursary shall be vested in Sir W. C. Anstruther, Baronet, and his heirs, and the Earl of Glasgow and his heirs; and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns, that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to, and shall be exercised by Sir W. C. Anstruther, Baronet, or his heirs; and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to, and shall be exercised by the Earl of Glasgow, or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Hyndford and Ross Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any bursary on the foundation of the said Michael Wilsone, which is not in the patronage of Sir W. C. Anstruther, Baronet, or his heirs, nor the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 96.

[GLASGOW, No. 27.—REGULATIONS FOR HAMILTON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 96. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow six bursaries on the foundation of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and ninety-four, which are regulated by an Act of Parliament of the year seventeen hundred and fifty-eight: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Glasgow, No. 27.

[Hamilton Foundation.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and three bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity on the said foundation, and each of the said six bursaries shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

II. Each of the said bursaries in the Faculty of Arts shall be of the annual value of twenty pounds, and each of the said bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall be of the annual value of twenty-five pounds; provided that in the event of the income of the said foundation being insufficient in any year to afford the payment of the said sums, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such proportionate abatement as the University Court may deem necessary.

III. A bursar in the Faculty of Arts on the said foundation shall attend such classes qualifying for graduation in Arts, and in such order as may be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 97.

[GLASGOW, No. 28.—REGULATIONS FOR CLELAND AND RAE WILSON MEDALS.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas in the University of Glasgow a gold medal, known as the "Cleland Medal," is annually provided from the funds of the foundation of James Cleland, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and forty, and also a gold medal known as the "Rae Wilson Medal," from the funds of the foundation of William Rae Wilson, Doctor of Laws, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine: And whereas the funds of the said foundations have considerably increased, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 97.

Glasgow, No. 28.

[Cleland and Rae Wilson Medals.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The Cleland Gold Medal shall hereafter be awarded to the most distinguished student in the class of Natural Philosophy in each year, and shall not exceed ten guineas in value.

Ordinance No. 97.
Glasgow, No. 28.
[Cleland and Rae
Wilson Medals.]

II. The remainder of the free income of the Cleland Foundation, after providing the said gold medal, shall be added to the total free income of the said Rae Wilson Foundation, and the sum resulting from this addition shall be used to provide four gold medals of equal value. The said last-mentioned medals shall be awarded as follows, namely:—One to the most distinguished student in each year in each of the classes of (1) Divinity, (2) Ecclesiastical History, (3) Hebrew and Semitic Languages, and (4) Divinity and Biblical Criticism. In the event of there being no student of sufficient distinction in any of these classes, the proportion of the income for that year may be applied towards the promotion of theological study in such manner as the Senatus Academicus may decide.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 98.

[GLASGOW, No. 29.—REGULATIONS FOR GARTMORE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 98.
Glasgow, No. 29.
[Gartmore Founda-
tion.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas by Deed of Mortification, dated the seventeenth day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, Robert Graham, Esquire, of Gartmore, granted the sum of one hundred pounds to the Principal and Professors of the College and University of Glasgow with the object of providing biennially a gold medal for the purposes and in the manner in the said Deed more particularly set forth: And whereas the funds of the said foundation have considerably increased, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said gold medal shall continue to be granted biennially under the conditions set forth in the said Deed of Mortification, and shall, in terms of the said Deed, be of the value of six pounds nine shillings and sixpence.

II. There shall also hereafter be a bursary, to be called the Gartmore Bursary, on the said foundation, the holder of which shall annually receive the remainder of the free income of the said foundation after provision has been made for defraying the cost of the said gold medal.

III. The said bursary shall be tenable for three years, and no longer, and shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first year of attendance on a course for graduation in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Gartmore Bursary.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 99.

[GLASGOW, No. 30.—REGULATIONS FOR KING WILLIAM'S BURSARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 99.
Glasgow, No. 30.
[King William's Bur-
saries.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf

of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow six bursaries on the foundation of His Majesty King William the Third, of date the twenty-eighth day of February sixteen hundred and ninety-five, which are at present known as the Exchequer Bursaries: And whereas the said foundation is regulated by an Act of Parliament of the year seventeen hundred and fifty-eight, intituled "An Act for regulating and improving certain benefactions, vested in the Rector, Principal, Professors, and Masters of the University and College of Glasgow": And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be on the said foundation two bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, each of the annual value of fifteen pounds, and two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity, each of the annual value of twenty pounds; and the said four bursaries shall be known as King William's Bursaries.

II. Each of the said two bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and of the said two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

III. The said two bursaries in the Faculty of Arts shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first year of attendance on a course of study for graduation in the said Faculty of Arts.

IV. The said two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall be open by competition to all students who are Masters of Arts, or who have passed all the examinations necessary for admitting them to that degree, and who are entering on their first year of attendance on a course of study for graduation in the said Faculty of Divinity.

V. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said two bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and of the said two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity.

VI. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 100.

[GLASGOW, No. 31.—REGULATIONS FOR LUKE FELLOWSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas there is now in the University of Glasgow the Luke Fellowship, founded in accordance with the provisions of the will of William Luke, of date in or about the year Eighteen hundred and sixty-three: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said Fellowship in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said Fellowship in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. It shall not hereafter be a condition of tenure of the said Luke Fellowship that the holder shall give assistance in teaching the class of English Literature in the said University.

II. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Luke Fellowship.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 101.

[GLASGOW, No. 32.—REGULATIONS FOR HENDERSON PRIZE.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 101.

Glasgow, No. 32.

[Henderson Prize.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas by deed, dated the twenty-eighth day of December eighteen hundred and fifty, John Henderson, Esquire, of Park, Merchant in Glasgow, provided for the granting in each year of a prize in the University of Glasgow, to be known as the "Henderson Prize," in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed set forth: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the prize, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said prize in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The said prize shall hereafter be awarded for the best essay on a subject to be fixed by the Faculty of Divinity in the said University: Provided always that in every third year, at least, the subject shall relate to the Divine authority and practical value and influence of the Sabbath.

II. The competition for the said prize shall hereafter be open to Masters of Arts of not more than five years' standing, as well as to matriculated students of the said University.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 102.

[ABERDEEN, No. 10.—REGULATIONS FOR LAUNIE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 102.

Aberdeen, No. 10.

[Launie Foundation.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas by will, dated the tenth day of December eighteen hundred and thirty-four, Mrs Josephine Booth or Launie bequeathed to the Principal and Professors of Marischal College and University, now forming part of the University of Aberdeen, the sum of five hundred pounds sterling for the foundation of two bursaries in that College: And whereas the value of the said two bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:—

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall receive annually, during his tenure thereof, the whole of the free income of the said foundation.

II. The said bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, in the Faculty of Arts, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. No appointment shall hereafter be made to either of the said existing bursaries for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patrons, whom failing, the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary; or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the two existing bursaries shall have become vacant, an appointment shall be made, without preference as to name, of one bursar, and no more, to the said bursary, and so on thereafter as often as the said bursary shall become vacant.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Ordinance No. 102. Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force. Aberdeen, No. 10.
[Laurie Foundation.]

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 103.

[ABERDEEN, No. 11.—REGULATIONS FOR COWE AND CLERIHUE FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Aberdeen a bursary in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of Alexander Cowe, surgeon, of date in or about the year Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and a bursary in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of George Clerihew, builder, in Aberdeen, of date in or about the year Eighteen hundred and thirty-two: And whereas the value of the said two bursaries is now small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of the said Alexander Cowe, and the said bursary on the foundation of the said George Clerihew, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Cowe and Clerihew Bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the free income of the said two foundations.

II. The said Cowe and Clerihew Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section V. hereof.

III. No appointment to the bursary on the foundation of the said Alexander Cowe alone, or to the bursary on the foundation of the said George Clerihew alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary; or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Cowe and Clerihew Bursary; and so on as often as the said Cowe and Clerihew Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The said Cowe and Clerihew Bursary shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first year of attendance on a course of study for graduation in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Cowe and Clerihew Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 104.

[ABERDEEN, No. 12.—REGULATIONS FOR STUART FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 104.

Aberdeen, No. 12.

[Stuart Foundation.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen four bursaries on the foundation of the Rev. James Stuart, formerly Rector of Georgetown and All Saints, South Carolina, of date the third day of May eighteen hundred and nine: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries on the said foundation, the holders of which shall be appointed without preference as to name, and shall annually, during their tenure thereof, receive one-third of the free income of the said foundation.

II. Each of the said three bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. So soon as one of the said existing bursaries shall have become vacant, the vacancy shall not be filled up, and the whole of the free income of the said foundation shall be paid in equal portions to the three remaining bursars.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 105.

[ABERDEEN, No. 13.—REGULATIONS FOR THE BEQUEST OF THE REVEREND WILLIAM ANDERSON.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 105.

Aberdeen, No. 13.

[Reverend William
Anderson Be-
quest.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; and by section 14, sub-section 8, to found new Lectureships where such course seems desirable, and where there are sufficient means for their endowment or support, either from the funds administered by the Commissioners or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Lectureships shall be vested, and whereas by Will, dated the sixteenth day of July eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and relative Codicils, dated respectively the twenty-fourth day of July eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and the fifteenth day of November eighteen hundred and seventy, the Reverend William Anderson, Doctor of Laws, sometime Principal of the College of Agra in the North-West Provinces of India, liferented his sister, Isabella Anderson, in one-half of his estate, and directed that on her decease the same should be applied to the endowment of a Lectureship on Comparative Psychology and Philology in whatever University his Trustees might consider most suitable, but under conditions in the said Will and Codicils set forth: And whereas the said Isabella Anderson died on the third day of March Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and the said Trustees on the twelfth day of March Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, resolved that the University of Aberdeen is the most suitable as the seat of the said Lectureship: And whereas by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts] of the said Commissioners the course of study for graduation in Arts has been regulated; and whereas it is a

condition of the bequest of the said Reverend William Anderson that attendance on the instruction of the said Lecturer shall be incumbent on all students proceeding to a degree in Arts in the said University: And whereas in consequence of the said condition which does not consist with the provisions of the last-mentioned Ordinance, the bequest is at present inoperative and dormant, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said bequest, in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 105.
Aberdeen, No. 18.
[Reverend William
Anderson Be-
quest.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. It shall be in the power of the University Court of the University of Aberdeen to establish in the said University a Lectureship on Comparative Psychology, the holder whereof shall receive the free income of the said bequest.

II. Attendance on the classes of the said Lecturer shall qualify for graduation in Arts with Honours, under such provisions as the Senatus Academicus shall determine; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to alter or modify the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts].

III. The provisions of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers] shall apply to any Lectureship established under this Ordinance.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 106.

[ABERDEEN, No. 14.—REGULATIONS FOR WILSON TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas by Will, dated the fifteenth day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Dr Robert Wilson bequeathed certain property for the endowment of a Travelling Fellowship in the University of Aberdeen, and for the forming and extending of a Museum of Antiquities in the said University, under the conditions and directions in the said Will set forth: And whereas the said endowment is now partially inoperative and dormant, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the said conditions and directions, in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 106.
Aberdeen, No. 14.
[Wilson Travelling
Fellowship.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said endowment in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The Trustees of the said Dr Robert Wilson may appoint to the said Fellowship a graduate in any Faculty without restriction as to age.

II. The payment to be made to the said Fellow shall no longer be fixed at sixteen shillings per day, but shall be of such amount as the said Trustees may consider proper.

III. The Fellow shall be appointed for a period of two years, but it shall be in the power of the Trustees to reappoint the same graduate for a further period not exceeding two years.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Fellow to submit to the Trustees, for their approval, a statement of the route he intends to follow, and he shall transmit to the Senatus Academicus a report of his researches in such form and at such period as the Senatus may prescribe.

V. In the event of the Trustees finding it at any time to be impossible to make a suitable appointment, it shall be in their power during the period of vacancy either to accumulate the income or to apply the same in whole or in part to the purposes of the Archæological Museum in the said University.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 107.

[ABERDEEN, No. 15.—REGULATIONS FOR KING WILLIAM SCHOLARSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 107.

Aberdeen, No. 15.

[King William
Scholarship.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are in the University of Aberdeen two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity, on the foundation of His Majesty King William the Third, of date the thirtieth day of November sixteen hundred and ninety-nine, formerly charged on and paid out of the Exchequer, and four bursaries, also in the Faculty of Divinity, on the foundation of the Reverend James Watt of Snaith, which are regulated by Ordinance numbered 30 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The said two bursaries on the foundation of King William the Third and the said four bursaries on the foundation of the said Reverend James Watt shall hereafter be conjoined to form one scholarship, to be called the King William Scholarship, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the free income of the foundation of the said Reverend James Watt, together with not less than twenty pounds from the Share of the Parliamentary Grant effeiring to the said University, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 26 [Aberdeen, No. 2.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, as to salaries and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], provided that it shall be in the power of the University Court to increase the annual value of the said Scholarship to one hundred pounds, out of the revenue of the accumulated surplus of the Common Bursary Fund, or out of the general funds of the University.

II. The said scholarship shall be tenable for two years, and no longer; and the holder of the said scholarship shall be required, as a condition of tenure, to satisfy the Senatus Academicus that he is pursuing special higher studies at the University of Aberdeen or at another University or Theological College or Institution approved by the University Court, and he must also satisfy the Senatus Academicus of the importance of the work he proposes to undertake, and of his qualifications for such work.

III. No appointment to any of the existing bursaries on the said foundations shall hereafter be made for the ordinary period of tenure; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select deserving students to hold the bursary or bursaries which shall first fall vacant during the period which may elapse before all the said bursaries become vacant, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the revenue to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as all the existing bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one scholar to the said scholarship.

IV. Candidates for the said scholarship must be Masters of Arts of not more than four years' standing, and must have attended a complete Theological course in the University of Aberdeen, and passed all the examinations necessary for admitting them to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. They shall be examined in such subjects and at such time as the Faculty of Divinity, with the approval of the Senatus Academicus, may appoint.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the scholarship hereby instituted.

VI. Ordinance numbered 30 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundations at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 108.

[ABERDEEN, No. 16.—REGULATIONS FOR BURNET FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Aberdeen, in the patronage of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Baronet, four bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and two bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity on the foundation of the Rev. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and eleven: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 108.

Aberdeen, No. 16.

[Burnet Foundation.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be two bursaries in the Faculty of Arts on the said foundation, the holders of which shall annually during their tenure thereof receive each the sum of nineteen pounds, and one bursary in the Faculty of Divinity of the annual value of twenty-three pounds; provided that in the event of the income of the said foundation being insufficient in any year to provide the said sums, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such proportional abatement as the Senatus Academicus may determine, and the said stipends shall in like manner be proportionally augmented in case there shall be any surplus income.

II. No appointment to a bursary on the said foundation in the Faculty of Arts shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of two of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron, whom failing, the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the second bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as two of the said existing bursaries in the Faculty of Arts shall have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, who shall receive the sum of nineteen pounds as hereinbefore provided, and the like provision shall apply to the remaining two existing bursaries and to the bursar to be appointed, when both of them have become vacant; and as soon as one of the said existing bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity shall have become vacant, the vacancy shall not be filled up, and the sum hitherto paid to the said bursar shall be paid to the remaining bursar in the Faculty of Divinity.

III. The said bursary in the Faculty of Divinity shall be tenable for three years, and no longer. The said bursaries in the Faculty of Arts shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursars in the Faculty of Arts on the said foundation at the date of its coming into effect, and provided also that the tenure of any bursar in the Faculty of Divinity on the said foundation at the date of its coming into effect shall not be affected by section III. hereof.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman.**Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.*

ORDINANCE No. 109.

[ABERDEEN, No. 17.—REGULATIONS FOR BRUCE AND FRASER SCHOLARSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a)

Ordinance No. 109.

Aberdeen, No. 17.

[Bruce and Fraser
Scholarship.]

Ordinance No. 109.
Aberdeen, No. 17.
[Bruce and Fraser
Scholarship.]

to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are now in the University of Aberdeen five bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity in the patronage of the Senatus Academicus, on the foundation of the Reverend George Bruce, Minister of Dunbar, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and ninety-five; and one bursary in the Faculty of Divinity, open to competition by all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities of Scotland on the foundation of Dr James Fraser of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and thirty; and whereas the last-mentioned foundation is regulated by Ordinance numbered 40 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The five bursaries on the foundation of the Reverend George Bruce, and the bursary on the foundation of Dr James Fraser shall hereafter be conjoined to form one scholarship to be called the Bruce and Fraser Scholarship.

II. The said scholarship shall be tenable for two years, and no longer; and the holder of the said scholarship shall be required, as a condition of tenure, to satisfy the Senatus Academicus that he is pursuing special higher studies, either at the University of Aberdeen or at another University or Theological College or Institution approved by the University Court, and he must also satisfy the Senatus Academicus of the importance of the work he proposes to undertake, and of his qualifications for such work.

III. No appointment to any of the said bursaries shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select deserving students to hold the bursary or bursaries which shall first fall vacant during the period which may elapse before all the said bursaries become vacant, or may allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be added to the capital funds of the respective foundations. As soon as all the said bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one scholar, who shall receive the total free income of the foundation of the Reverend George Bruce, together with thirty pounds per annum from the foundation of Dr James Fraser.

IV. Candidates for the said scholarship must be Masters of Arts of not more than four years' standing, and must have attended a complete Theological course in the University of Aberdeen, and passed all the examinations necessary for admitting them to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. They shall be examined in such subjects and at such time as the Faculty of Divinity, with the approval of the Senatus Academicus, may appoint.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the scholarship hereby instituted.

VI. Ordinance numbered 40 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 110.

[ABERDEEN, No. 18.—REGULATIONS FOR FINDLAY FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 110.
Aberdeen, No. 18.
[Findlay Founda-
tion.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Aberdeen three bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and thereafter in the Faculty of Divinity or Medicine in the patronage of the Trustees of Colonel Moir of Scotston, on the foundation of the Reverend Robert Findlay, Minister of Clatt, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and four: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under

the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided : Ordinance No. 110.
Aberdeen, No. 18.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows :— [Findlay Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter be two bursaries on the said foundation, the holders of which shall annually, during their tenure thereof, each receive one-half of the free income of the said foundation.

II. So soon as one of the said existing bursaries shall have become vacant, the vacancy shall not be filled up, and the whole of the free income of the said foundation shall be paid in equal portions to the two remaining bursars.

III. The said bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, in the Faculty of Arts, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section VI. hereof, and thereafter for three years and no longer, either in the Faculty of Divinity or in the Faculty of Medicine as the patrons may determine, and so on as vacancies shall occur; provided the holder gives regular attendance on the classes in the said Faculties.

IV. A bursar on the said foundation, who, at the end of the third year of his tenure of his bursary, has failed to pass all the examinations necessary for admitting him to the degree of Master of Arts, shall forfeit his bursary; and in that event, it shall be lawful for the patrons to nominate a candidate, who shall be a Master of Arts, or shall have passed the examinations necessary for admitting him to that degree, and shall be entering on his course of study in the Faculty of Divinity or in the Faculty of Medicine; failing such nomination by the patrons, the bursary shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus to a candidate qualified as aforesaid, under such conditions as the Senatus Academicus shall prescribe. A bursar nominated under this section shall not hold the bursary for more than three years.

V. It shall be lawful for the patrons to present to the said bursary without restriction as to name, kindred, or birthplace.

VI. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries hereby instituted.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursars on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 111.

[ABERDEEN, No. 19.—REGULATIONS FOR DRUM FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or, if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen four bursaries known as the "Drum Bursaries," on the foundation of Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and twenty-nine: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided : Ordinance No. 111.
Aberdeen, No. 19.
[Drum Foundation.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows :—

I. There shall hereafter be eight bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity on the said foundation, the holders of which shall annually, during their tenure thereof, each receive one-eighth of the free income of the said foundation.

II. The said bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section V. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. So soon as one of the said existing bursaries has become vacant, an appointment shall be made of two bursars, who shall receive the stipend above provided; and so on in the case of the remaining three existing bursaries.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

Ordinance No. 111.

Aberdeen, No. 19.

[Drum Foundation.]

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 112.

[ABERDEEN, No. 20.—REGULATIONS FOR CORBET FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 112.

Aberdeen, No. 20.

[Corbet Foundation.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Aberdeen four bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity on the foundation of the Reverend Adam Corbet, Doctor of Divinity, of Drumcalk, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six: And whereas the said four bursaries are at present partially inoperative and dormant, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The four bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined to form two bursaries which shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

II. No appointment to a bursary on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of two of the said bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the second bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be added to the capital funds of the foundation. As soon as two of the said bursaries have become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, who shall receive one-half of the free income of the said foundation; and the like provision shall apply to the remaining two existing bursaries, and to the bursar to be appointed when both of them have become vacant.

III. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries hereby instituted.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 113.

[ABERDEEN, No. 21.—REGULATIONS FOR GREIG AND MACKINTOSH FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance, No. 113.

Aberdeen, No. 21.

[Greig and Mackintosh Foundations.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there

are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen a bursary known as the Greig Bursary, on the foundation of John Greig, Merchant, Old Aberdeen, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and twenty-four, which is in the patronage of the heirs of Andrew Robertson, Esquire, late of Foveran; and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of Lauchlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and twenty-eight, which is in the patronage of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 113.
Aberdeen, No. 21.
[Greig and Mackintosh Foundations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of John Greig, and the said bursary on the foundation of Lauchlan Mackintosh shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Greig and Mackintosh Bursary, and the holder of the said Greig and Mackintosh Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of John Greig alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of Lauchlan Mackintosh alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, without preference as to name or birth, to the Greig and Mackintosh Bursary; and so on as often as the said Greig and Mackintosh Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the Greig and Mackintosh Bursary shall be vested in the heirs of Andrew Robertson, Esquire, late of Foveran, and the Mackintosh of Mackintosh and his heirs; and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by the heirs of Andrew Robertson, Esquire; and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by the Mackintosh of Mackintosh or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

IV. The said Greig and Mackintosh Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Greig and Mackintosh Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 114.

[ABERDEEN, NO. 22.—REGULATIONS FOR RUDDIMAN AND NINIAN BRUCE FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen a bursary known as the Ruddiman Bursary, on the foundation of Dr William Ruddiman, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and ninety-four; and a bursary, known as the Ninian Bruce Bursary, also in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of Ann Bruce, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 114.
Aberdeen, No. 22.
[Ruddiman and Ninian Bruce Foundations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

Ordinance No. 114.

Aberdeen, No. 22.

[Ruddiman and
Ninian Bruce
Foundations.]

I. The said bursary on the foundation of Dr William Ruddiman and the said Ninian Bruce bursary shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Ruddiman and Bruce Bursary, and the holder of the Ruddiman and Bruce Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of Dr William Ruddiman alone, or to the said Ninian Bruce Bursary alone shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Ruddiman and Bruce Bursary; and so on, as often as the Ruddiman and Bruce Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The said Ruddiman and Bruce Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Ruddiman and Bruce Bursary.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 115.

[ABERDEEN, No. 23.—REGULATIONS FOR HUTTON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 115.

Aberdeen, No. 23.

[Hutton Foundation.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or to divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas by Will and Codicil, both dated the twenty-first day of April eighteen hundred and one, George Hutton of Deptford, in the County of Kent, bequeathed certain property for the foundation of bursaries and a prize of the annual value of thirty pounds in the University of Aberdeen: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall in future be one prize, and ten bursaries on the said foundation.

II. The prize shall continue to be awarded under the same conditions as heretofore, and the value of the prize shall continue to be thirty pounds.

III. After setting aside in each year the sum of thirty pounds for the purposes of the said prize, the free income of the said foundation shall be appropriated to providing three bursaries of twenty-four pounds each, three bursaries of twenty pounds each, and four bursaries of eighteen pounds each.

IV. The said bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section VI. hereof.

V. No appointment to any of the existing bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore, and the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall determine in what year an appointment shall first be made to each of the said ten bursaries, having special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the foundations belonging to the University.

VI. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 116.

[ABERDEEN, No. 24.—REGULATIONS FOR CAMPBELL FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas by Will, dated the twenty-sixth day of October eighteen hundred and fifty-three, Major Alexander B. Campbell, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, bequeathed certain property for the foundation of bursaries in King's College and University, Aberdeen, under the conditions in the said Will set forth: And whereas there are now eight bursaries on the said foundation: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Ordinance No. 116.
Aberdeen, No. 24.
[Campbell Foundation.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be six bursaries on the said foundation, the holders of which shall annually, during their tenure thereof, each receive one-sixth of the free income of the said foundation.

II. Each of the said six bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof. The said bursaries shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

III. No appointment to any of the existing eight bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; and the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall determine in what year an appointment shall first be made to each of the said six bursaries, having special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the foundations belonging to the University.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 117.

[ABERDEEN, No. 25.—REGULATIONS FOR FULLERTON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary fund; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are in the University of Aberdeen, on the foundation of James Fullerton of Halstead, in the county of Essex, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and ninety-two, five bursaries of the annual value of twenty pounds each, and nine bursaries of the annual value of fifteen pounds each: And whereas the foundation is regulated by Ordinance numbered 47 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Ordinance No. 117.
Aberdeen, No. 25.
[Fullerton Foundation.]

Ordinance No. 117.

Aberdeen, No. 25.

[Fullerton Founda-
tion.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be nine bursaries and one scholarship on the said foundation.

II. The said scholarship shall be tenable for two years, and no longer; and the holder of the said scholarship shall be required, as a condition of tenure, to satisfy the Senatus Academicus that he is pursuing special higher studies, or engaged in research, either at the University of Aberdeen or at another University approved by the University Court, and he must also satisfy the Senatus Academicus of the importance of the work he proposes to undertake, and of his qualifications for such work.

III. The holder of the said scholarship shall annually during his tenure thereof receive the sum of one hundred pounds from the income of the said foundation.

IV. The said scholarship shall be awarded for distinction in one of the Honours groups of subjects for the degree of Master of Arts specified in section XI. of Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or in one of the groups of subjects for the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science specified in section IX. of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science], as the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine; and the scholar shall be selected by the Senatus Academicus on a report by the Faculty of Arts or by the Faculty of Science, as the case may be.

V. It shall not be competent to the Senatus Academicus to appoint to the said scholarship any person who has not passed all the examinations necessary for admitting him to the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor of Science, as the case may be.

VI. The Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall have power to make from time to time such regulations as they may deem necessary for appropriating the said Scholarship to various departments of study.

VII. No appointment to any of the five existing bursaries of the annual value of twenty pounds shall hereafter be made, for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but until all the said bursaries have become vacant the Senatus Academicus may select deserving students to hold the bursaries, which shall successively fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the remaining bursaries; and the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall determine in what year an appointment shall first be made to the said scholarship, having special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the foundations belonging to the University.

VIII. Each of the said nine bursaries of the annual value of fifteen pounds shall be tenable for four years and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof. The said bursaries shall be open by competition to all students entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

IX. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries and scholarship on the said foundation.

X. Ordinance numbered 47 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

XI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 118.

[EDINBURGH, NO. 11.—REGULATIONS FOR STUART FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 118.

Edinburgh, No. 11.

[Stuart Foundation.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh three bursaries of the annual value of £10 each, on the foundation of the Rev. James Stuart, formerly Rector of Georgetown and All Saints, South Carolina, of date the third day of May, eighteen hundred and nine: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be two bursaries on the said foundation each of the annual value of Ordinance No. 118. fifteen pounds.

II. The said two bursaries shall be open by competition, without preference as to name, to students entering upon the second year of their course for graduation in Arts or in Pure Science, as the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine. Edinburgh, No. 11.
[Stuart Foundation.]

III. The said bursaries shall be tenable for three years, provided that if the holders graduate at the end of their second year of tenure they shall only retain their bursaries during the third year of tenure if they engage in a course of study approved by the Senatus Academicus in subjects included in the curriculum for degrees in Arts or in Pure Science.

IV. So soon as one of the said existing bursaries shall have become vacant, the whole of the free income of the said foundation shall be paid in equal portions to the two remaining bursars.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

(L.S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 119.

[EDINBURGH, No. 12.—REGULATIONS FOR PATRICK FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh two bursaries founded by William Patrick of Roughwood, Writer to the Signet, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, which are regulated by Deed of Declaration of Trust of the said William Patrick, dated the twenty-third day of July in that year: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided. Ordinance No. 119.
Edinburgh, No. 12.
[Patrick Foundation.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. There shall in future be three bursaries on the said foundation; and the value of each of the said three bursaries shall be one-third of the free annual income of the said foundation.

II. Each of the said three bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of Section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof.

III. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said three bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the said foundation.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 120.

[EDINBURGH, No. 13.—REGULATIONS FOR WIGHT, M'CALL, AND CHRISTIE FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 120. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are
 Edinburgh, No. 13. empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endow-
 [Wight, M'Call, and ments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of
 Christie Founda- the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any
 tions.] Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years
 previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions
 affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the
 main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be
 better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds:
 And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh, bursaries on the founda-
 tion of Hew Wight, merchant burgess in Edinburgh, founded before sixteen hundred and twenty-
 five; of David M'Call, merchant burgess in Edinburgh, founded in sixteen hundred and thirty-nine, and
 of David Christie, periwig maker in Edinburgh, founded in seventeen hundred and twenty-four, all in
 the patronage of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, and the bursaries
 on the foundations of the said Hew Wight and the said David M'Call are at present combined into one
 bursary: And whereas the value of each of the said bursaries is now very small, and it appears to
 the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better
 advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said bursaries, in manner
 hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The bursary on the foundation of the said Hew Wight, and the bursary on the foundation of the said David M'Call, and the bursary on the foundation of the said David Christie, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Wight, M'Call, and Christie Bursary.

II. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh may present any person to the said bursary, without restriction as to name or kindred, and, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in section IV. hereof, the said bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the foundation of the said Hew Wight alone, or on that of the said David M'Call alone, or on that of the said David Christie alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said combined bursary on the foundations of the said Hew Wight and the said David M'Call, and the bursary on the foundation of the said David Christie not falling vacant at the same time, the patrons, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as both the existing bursaries on the said foundations are vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Wight, M'Call, and Christie Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Wight, M'Call, and Christie Bursary shall thereafter become vacant; and the bursar so appointed to the said Wight, M'Call, and Christie Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said three foundations.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Wight, M'Call, and Christie Bursary.

V. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on any of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 121.

[EDINBURGH, No. 14.—REGULATIONS FOR GRANT FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 121. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are
 Edinburgh, No. 14. empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endow-
 [Grant Foundation.] ments, and bursaries, held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of
 the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any
 Professors, students, or others therein which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years
 previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions
 affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the
 main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be
 better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary

funds: And whereas there are in the University of Edinburgh two bursaries open to students in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, on the foundation of Dr Donald Grant, of London, of date in or about the year eighteen hundred and nine, which are of the annual value of ninety pounds each: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 121.
Edinburgh, No. 14.
[Grant Foundation.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be four bursaries on the said foundation, each of the annual value of forty-five pounds; provided always that in the event of the income of the said foundation being insufficient in any year to provide for the payment of forty-five pounds to each bursar, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such equal abatement as the University Court shall deem necessary.

II. Each of the said bursaries shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of sections II. and V. of the Ordinance mentioned in section V. hereof.

III. The said bursaries shall as heretofore be tenable in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine.

IV. So soon as one of the existing bursaries shall have become vacant, it shall be in the power of the patron to present, without restriction as to name, to two bursaries, or to allow one to remain vacant for one year, and the income to be added to the capital fund, and similarly in the case of the vacancy of the second existing bursary, provided that the patron shall have special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years the benefits of the said foundation.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursaries on the said foundation.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 122.

[EDINBURGH, No. 15.—REGULATIONS FOR THE DALGLEISH AND M'MORRAN FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh a bursary in the Faculty of Arts in the patronage of the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, on the foundation of James Dalgleish, Merchant in Edinburgh, which is regulated by Ordinance No. 84 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Arts, and in the patronage of the said Magistrates and Town Council, on the foundation of Jacob Barron, merchant burgess in Edinburgh, known as the John M'Morran Bursary, which is regulated by an Act of Council of date fifteenth December, sixteen hundred and seventy-one: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations, in manner hereinafter provided. Ordinance No. 122.
Edinburgh, No. 15.
[Dalgleish and
M'Morran
Foundations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of the said James Dalgleish and the said John M'Morran Bursary shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Dalgleish and M'Morran Bursary, which shall be in the patronage of the said Magistrates and Council; and the holder of the said Dalgleish and M'Morran Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations.

II. No appointment to the said Bursary on the foundation of the said James Dalgleish alone, or to the said John M'Morran Bursary alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time,

Ordinance No. 122.
Edinburgh, No. 15.
[Dalgleish and
M'Morran Foun-
dations.]

the said patrons, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the second bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Dalgleish and M'Morran Bursary; and so on as often as the said Dalgleish and M'Morran Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The said Dalgleish and M'Morran Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

IV. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary hereby instituted.

V. Ordinance numbered 84 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 123.

[EDINBURGH, No. 16.—REGULATIONS FOR BUCHANAN FOUNDATION.]

Ordinance No. 123.
Edinburgh, No. 16.
[Buchanan Founda-
tion.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds, and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh two bursaries in the faculty of Divinity on the foundation of Sir John Buchanan of that ilk open by competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities of Scotland entering on their first or second session of attendance in the University of Edinburgh which are regulated by Ordinance numbered 79 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interest of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries now on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the whole of the free income of the said foundation.

II. The said bursary shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

III. No appointment to either of the existing bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said two existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundation are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said bursary; and so on as often as the said bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. Ordinance numbered 79 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary on the said foundation.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at that date.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 124.

[EDINBURGH, No. 17.—REGULATIONS FOR GRAY SCHOLARSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are Ordinance No. 124 empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endow-
ments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of
the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any [Gray Scholarship] Edinburgh, No. 17.
Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years
previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly
or partially inoperative or dormant; and, in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions
affecting the same if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the
main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be
better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary
funds: and whereas by Deed of Mortification, dated the sixth day of July eighteen hundred and
sixty-four, the Trustees of James Gray, Esquire, of Basdpark, who died on the thirtieth day of
July eighteen hundred and sixty-three, mortified a certain sum for the foundation of two bursaries
in the University of Edinburgh, under the conditions in the said deed set forth; and whereas two
scholarships tenable by graduates in Arts are at present granted instead of the said bursaries: And
whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the
donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the
foundation, in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said
foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be one scholarship on the said foundation, the holder of which shall
receive the free income of the said foundation.

II. The said Scholarship shall be tenable for two years and no longer; and the holder of the
said scholarship shall be required, as a condition of tenure, to satisfy the *Senatus Academicus* that
he is pursuing special higher studies, or that he is engaged in original research, either at the
University of Edinburgh or at another University approved by the University Court, and he must
also satisfy the *Senatus Academicus* of the importance of the work he proposes to undertake and
of his qualifications for such work.

III. No appointment shall hereafter be made to either of the existing scholarships on the
said foundation for the same period of tenure as heretofore, but in the event of the said existing
scholarships not falling vacant at the same time, the *Senatus Academicus* may select a deserving
student to hold the scholarship which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the
tenure of the other scholarship, or may allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be
added to the capital fund of the foundation, and so soon as both of the said scholarships have
become vacant, the *Senatus Academicus* shall determine in what year an appointment shall first be
made to the said combined scholarship.

IV. The said scholarship shall be awarded for distinction in one of the Honours groups of
subjects for the degree of Master of Arts specified in section XI. of Ordinance, No. 11 [General,
No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], or in one of the groups of subjects for the Final
Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science specified in section IX. of Ordinance No. 12
[General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science], or in the Historical and Philosophical sub-
jects of the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, or to students in the Faculty of
Divinity for distinction in the Final Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, as the
Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court may from time to time determine,
and the scholar shall be selected without preference as to name or birthplace by the *Senatus*
Academicus on a report by the appropriate Faculty.

V. It shall not be competent to the *Senatus Academicus* to appoint to the scholarship any
person who has not passed all the examinations necessary for admitting him to the degree of
Master of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Laws or Bachelor of Divinity as the case may
be.

VI. The *Senatus Academicus*, with the approval of the University Court, shall have power to
make from time to time such regulations as they may deem necessary for appropriating the said
scholarship to various departments of study.

VII. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries,
Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the scholarship hereby instituted.

VIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her
Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the tenure of any scholar
holding a scholarship on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 125.

[EDINBURGH, No. 18.—REGULATIONS FOR MACPHERSON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 125.

Edinburgh, No. 18.

[Macpherson Founda-
tion.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or, if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds: And whereas by Will dated the fourth day of November eighteen hundred and seventeen, Si John Macpherson bequeathed the sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty pounds twelve shillings and eightpence three per cent. Consols to provide an annual bursary to a Highland student who understands his native Gaelic, and may be selected by the Professors for the bursary: And whereas there are at present two bursaries on the said foundation: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the foundation in manner hereinafter provided.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined to form one scholarship.

II. The said scholarship shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus to a student who has passed all the examinations necessary for the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Edinburgh, with or without honours, who has included in his examination the subjects of Latin and Greek, and who has attended the class of Celtic and attained distinction in that subject.

III. The scholar shall study Celtic in any University or other place offering special facilities for Celtic study, subject to the approval of the Senatus Academicus.

IV. The scholarship shall be tenable for one year. At the end of his period of tenure the scholar shall submit to the Senatus Academicus a report of the work he has done, and of such further studies in Celtic as he proposes to prosecute, and the Senatus Academicus may, if they shall think fit, appoint him to the said scholarship for a further period of one year.

V. No appointment to a bursary on the said foundation shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said bursaries have both become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one scholar, who shall receive the total free income of the said foundation.

VI. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the scholarship hereby instituted.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundation at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 126.

[EDINBURGH, No. 19.—REGULATIONS FOR WEIR AND JENKINS AND HEPBURN AND LIGHTBODY FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 126.

Edinburgh, No. 19.

[Weir and Jenkins
and Hepburn
and Lightbody
Foundations.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or, if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning

and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh a bursary known as the Weir and Jenkins Bursary, on foundations of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and forty-two and the year sixteen hundred and fifty-three, which is in the patronage of the Town Council of Edinburgh; and a bursary known as the Hepburn and Lightbody, also in the Faculty of Arts on a foundation of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and ninety-six, which is in the patronage of the Town Council of Edinburgh, and Sir James Campbell, Baronet, of Aberuchill, alternately: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Ordinance No. 126.
Edinburgh, No. 19.
[Weir and Jenkins
and Hepburn and
Lightbody Foun-
dations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said Weir and Jenkins Bursary and the said Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Weir and Jenkins and Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary, and the holder of the said Weir and Jenkins and Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said foundations.

II. No appointment to the said Weir and Jenkins bursary alone, or to the said Hepburn and Lightbody bursary alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Weir and Jenkins and Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary, and so on as often as the said Weir and Jenkins and Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the said bursary shall be exercised by the Town Council of Edinburgh and Sir James Campbell, Baronet, of Aberuchill, and his heirs in the following manner, namely: On the first and second occasions of a vacancy in the said bursary, the right of appointment shall be held to belong to, and shall be exercised by the said Town Council of Edinburgh, and on the third occasion of a vacancy in the said bursary the right of appointment shall be held to belong to, and shall be exercised by Sir James Campbell, Baronet, of Aberuchill, or his heirs, and so on thereafter.

IV. The said Weir and Jenkins and Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Weir and Jenkins and Hepburn and Lightbody Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 127.

[EDINBURGH, NO. 20.—REGULATIONS FOR TROTTER AND PENMAN FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh a bursary on the foundation of John Trotter of Mortonhall, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and sixty-four, which is in the patronage of Colonel Henry Trotter of Mortonhall; and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of the Rev. John Penman, minister of Bothkennar, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and sixty-five, which is in the patronage of Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small,

Ordinance No. 127.
Edinburgh, No. 20.
[Trotter and Penman
Foundations.]

Ordinance No. 127.

Edinburgh, No. 20.

[Trotter and Penman
Foundations.]

and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of John Trotter, and the said bursary on the foundation of the Rev. John Penman shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Trotter and Penman Bursary, and the holder of the said Trotter and Penman Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations in the Faculty of Arts.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of John Trotter alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of the Rev. John Penman alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Trotter and Penman Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Trotter and Penman Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the said Trotter and Penman Bursary shall be vested in Colonel Henry Trotter of Mortonhall and his heirs, and Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar and his heirs, and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by Colonel Henry Trotter of Mortonhall or his heirs, and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

IV. The said Trotter and Penman Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Trotter and Penman Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any bursary on the said foundations not in the Faculty of Arts or the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 128.

[EDINBURGH, NO. 21.—REGULATIONS FOR PRINGLE AND WARDROP FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 128.

Edinburgh, No. 21.

[Pringle and Ward-
rop Foundations.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh a bursary on the foundation of James Pringle of Torwoodlee, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and ninety-four, which is in the patronage of James Pringle of Torwoodlee; and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of William Wardrop, Litster, Edinburgh, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and twenty-five, which is in the patronage of J. C. Wardrop, Writer to the Signet: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of James Pringle, and the said bursary on the foundation of William Wardrop shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Pringle and

Wardrop Bursary, and the holder of the said Pringle and Wardrop Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations. Ordinance No. 128.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of James Pringle alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of William Wardrop alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Pringle and Wardrop Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Pringle and Wardrop Bursary shall thereafter become vacant. Edinburgh, No. 21.
[Pringle and Wardrop Foundations.]

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the said Pringle and Wardrop Bursary shall be vested in James Pringle of Torwoodlee and his heirs, and J. C. Wardrop, Writer to the Signet, and his heirs, and the said right shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by James Pringle of Torwoodlee or his heirs; and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by J. C. Wardrop, Writer to the Signet, or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

IV. The said Pringle and Wardrop Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Pringle and Wardrop Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 129.

[EDINBURGH, NO. 22.—REGULATIONS FOR MITCHELL AND SHORTT FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh a bursary on the foundation of Alexander Mitchell, Writer to the Signet, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and twenty-three, which is in the patronage of Livingston Learmonth of Parkhall; and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Arts, on the foundation of James Shortt, Optician, London, of date in or about the year seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, which is in the patronage of the Earl of Morton: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 129.
Edinburgh, No. 22.
[Mitchell and Shortt Foundations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of Alexander Mitchell, and the said bursary on the foundation of James Shortt shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Mitchell and Shortt Bursary, and the holder of the said Mitchell and Shortt Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of Alexander Mitchell alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of James Shortt alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both

Ordinance No. 129. vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Mitchell and Shortt Bursary; and so on as often as the said Mitchell and Shortt Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

Edinburgh, No. 22.
[Mitchell and Shortt Foundations.]

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the said Mitchell and Shortt Bursary shall be vested in Livingston Learmonth of Parkhall and his heirs, and the Earl of Morton and his heirs, and the said right shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by Livingston Learmonth of Parkhall or his heirs; and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held to belong to and shall be exercised by the Earl of Morton or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

IV. The said Mitchell and Shortt Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section II. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Mitchell and Shortt Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 130.

[ABERDEEN, No. 26.—ARRANGEMENTS AS TO SITES OF CLASSES.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 130.
Aberdeen, No. 26.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of the Senatus Academicus and Faculties; and by the said section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The classes of Greek, Humanity, Logic, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts, and the classes in the Faculty of Divinity shall as heretofore assemble and be taught during the Winter Sessions in that portion of the University Buildings called King's College, with any additions that may be made thereto.

II. Subject to the provisions of the preceding section, it shall be in the power of the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, to determine from time to time the place or places within the University where any class or classes shall assemble and be taught.

III. Ordinance No. 2 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with this Ordinance.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first Academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 131.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 19.—RESERVE FUND OF ST MARY'S COLLEGE.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 131.
St Andrews, No. 19.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas by Ordinance numbered 21 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Financial Arrangements] of the Commissioners under the last-mentioned Act, it is provided that a sum equal in amount to five per centum on the nett revenues of St Mary's College in each year remaining after payment of public and parochial

burdens, expense of management, and other necessary expenses, and of bursaries, including foundation bursaries as well as others for which the said College is bound to provide, shall be applied or set apart towards a Reserve College Fund: And whereas the percentage so directed to be set apart is more than sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditure connected with the said College: Ordinance No. 131.
St Andrews, No. 19.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. A sum equal in amount to two per centum per annum, instead of five per centum as heretofore, on the said nett revenues shall hereafter be applied towards a Reserve Fund in the said College.

II. Ordinance numbered 21 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Financial Arrangements] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 132.

[ABERDEEN, No. 27.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination, either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations: Ordinance No. 132.
Aberdeen, No. 27.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. A degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture may be conferred by the University of Aberdeen.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance, except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causâ tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

III. (1) Candidates must, in the course of not less than three Academical years, within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least twelve courses of instruction in the subjects specified in section VII. of this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time which of the said courses shall be full courses and which shall be half courses respectively, and also to determine the number of meetings of which such full courses and half courses respectively shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

IV. (1) Six full courses or their equivalent (counting two half courses as one full course) must be taken in the University of Aberdeen, and must include the course in Principles of Agriculture.

(2) The remainder of the said courses may be taken in other Universities or institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Agriculture: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved institution in Aberdeen or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Aberdeen.

(3) Residence and practical work at a farm shall be required of each candidate to such an extent and under such regulations as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time appoint.

V. (1) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter

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Aberdeen, No. 27.

session, to submit to the Faculty of Science for its consideration a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

VI. The provisions of the immediately preceding section shall not apply to approved institutions or recognised teachers outside Aberdeen, but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Aberdeen, where such exist.

VII. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany).
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Chemistry.
4. Principles of Agriculture (*i.e.*, Agriculture and Rural Economy).
5. Agricultural Chemistry.
6. Geology.
7. Veterinary Hygiene.
8. Agricultural Botany.
9. Agricultural Entomology.
10. Economic Science as applied to Agriculture.
11. A course in one of the following:—
 - (a) Forestry.
 - (b) Experimental Physics.
 - (c) Engineering.
12. Engineering Field Work.

VIII. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects—viz., (1) Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany); (2) Natural Philosophy; (3) Chemistry.

(2) The examination in all these subjects shall be the same as the examination in these subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Science, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science].

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

IX. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in the remaining subjects (4 to 12 inclusive) specified in section VII. hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the whole of the subjects comprised in the First Science Examination, and have attended the required courses in the subjects professed.

X. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

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XI. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, on payment of the fees required.

XII. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XIII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 133.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 20.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 133.
St Andrews, No. 20.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. Two degrees in Science in Engineering may be conferred by the University of St Andrews, viz, Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering. Ordinance No. 122.
St Andrews, No. 24.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance, except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

III. (1) Candidates must, in the course of not less than three academical years within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least the eleven courses of instruction prescribed under section VII. of this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time which of the said courses shall be full and which shall be half courses respectively, and also to determine the number of meetings of which such full courses and half courses respectively shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

IV. (1) Five full courses or their equivalent (counting two half courses as one full course) must be taken in the University of St Andrews, and must include the necessary courses in Engineering, except where the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus, sees fit to allow one of the courses in Engineering to be taken outside the University, under the provisions of the immediately succeeding sub-section.

(2) The remainder of the said courses may be taken in other Universities or institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Engineering.

V. (1) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science for its consideration a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

VI. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to approved institutions or recognised teachers outside St Andrews or Dundee; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers, unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of St Andrews.

VII. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics, including Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
2. Natural Philosophy, including Applied Higher Mathematics.
3. Chemistry.
4. A course in the Physical Laboratory or in the Chemical Laboratory or of Practical Chemistry.
- 5, 6. Two courses in practical work in Drawing.
- 7, 8, 9. Three courses in Engineering, including Engineering, Laboratory Practice, and Field Work.
10. Natural Philosophy, involving Higher Mathematics.
11. One of the following:—
 - (a) Engineering, Laboratory Practice, Mechanical or Electrical (Special Course).
 - (b) Electricity—Pure and Applied.
 - (c) Geology and Mineralogy.

VIII. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects, viz:—(1) Mathematics, (2) Natural Philosophy, (3) Chemistry; and the examinations in Natural Philosophy and in Chemistry shall, so far as possible, be practical.

The examination in Geometrical Drawing may be taken either at the First or at the Final Science Examination.

(2) The examination in Mathematics shall include the higher branches of Mathematics specified under Mathematics in the section immediately preceding; but it shall be optional to candidates to pass the same examination in this subject as that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts; provided that in that case they shall be required, before graduation, to pass an examination in the remainder of the subject.

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

IX. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in the remaining subjects specified in section VII. hereof; and, if required, in the higher branches of Mathematics, as provided in section VIII, sub-section 2, hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the whole of the subjects comprised in the First Science Examination.

Ordinance No. 133. tion, and have attended the required courses in the subjects professed; provided that for this purpose subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, specified in section VII., shall form one subject.

St Andrews, No. 20.

X. A candidate for the degree of bachelor of Science in Engineering shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XI. It shall be competent to the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering to report that a candidate has passed with special distinction in one or more of the subjects professed by him; and in such a case a diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in respect of which the degree has been granted, and the subject or subjects in which special distinction has been obtained.

XII. It shall be competent to the University Court of the University of St Andrews to modify from time to time the provisions as to the curriculum hereinbefore contained, in case such modification shall be rendered desirable by the development of Engineering Science, or in consequence of further provisions having been made within or without the University for the study of any branch of the said Science: Provided that in no case shall the number of full courses of study required be less than the number required for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science, as specified in Ordinance No. 12 [General, No 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science.]

DOCTORATE OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING.

XIII. Graduates of the University of St Andrews who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering in the said University.

XIV. A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work to be approved by the Senatus, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science: Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall be bound to pass such an examination as may from time to time be determined. The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, or of important engineering work designed by himself and actually carried out, and shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by him that these conditions have been satisfied.

GENERAL.

XV. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering, as the case may be, on payment of the fees required.

XVI. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XVII. This ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 134.

[GLASGOW, No. 33.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 134.

Glasgow, No. 33.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching; the length of the academical session or sessions; the manner of examination; the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees and the institution of new degrees; (e) the institution of an examination, either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. A degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture may be conferred by the University of Glasgow.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance, except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any

Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

Ordinance No. 134.
Glasgow, No. 33.

III. (1) Candidates must in the course of not less than three Academical years, within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least twelve courses of instruction, in the subjects specified in section VIII. of this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time which of the said courses shall be full courses and which shall be half courses respectively, and also to determine the number of meetings of which such full courses and half courses respectively shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

IV. (1) Five full courses or their equivalent (counting two half courses as one full course) must be taken in the University of Glasgow. The course in Agriculture and Rural Economy must also be taken in the University of Glasgow, if instruction in the said subjects be provided in the University, or in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; provided always that that course in the said College shall be accepted as equivalent to a course in the University, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The Senatus Academicus shall be represented on the governing body of the Technical College.

(b) All future appointments to the Chair of Agriculture in the Technical College shall be vested in a Joint Committee, consisting of three members of the University Court and of three members of the Governing body of the Technical College.

(2) The remainder of the said courses may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Agriculture: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved Institution in Glasgow or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Glasgow.

(3) Residence and practical work at a farm shall be required of each candidate to such an extent and under such regulations as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time appoint.

V. All students availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of the teachers in the various departments of Agriculture in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, or of teachers in other approved Institutions in Glasgow, or of other recognised teachers in Glasgow, must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the matriculation fee paid by the students of the University, and having in respect of such payment a right to the use of the Library of the University.

VI. (1) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Faculty of Science for its consideration a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next Academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

VII. The provisions of the immediately preceding section shall not apply to approved institutions or recognised teachers outside Glasgow; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Glasgow, where such exist.

VIII. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.* Zoology and Botany).
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Chemistry.
4. Agriculture and Rural Economy.
5. Agricultural Chemistry.
6. Geology.
7. Veterinary Hygiene.
8. Agricultural Botany.
9. Agricultural Entomology.
10. Economic Science as applied to Agriculture.
11. A course in one of the following:—
 - (a) Forestry.
 - (b) Experimental Physics.
 - (c) Engineering.
12. Engineering Field Work.

IX. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects—*viz.*, (1) Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany); (2) Natural Philosophy; (3) Chemistry.

(2) The examination in all these subjects shall be the same as the examination in these subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Science, under the provisions of Ordinance No 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science].

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

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Glasgow, No. 33.

X. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in the remaining subjects (4 to 12 inclusive) specified in section VIII. hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the whole of the subjects comprised in the First Science Examination, and have attended the required courses in the subjects professed.

XI. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum for that degree, who does not present a certificate bearing, not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XII. The Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall be the Professors of the subjects in the curriculum in the University of Glasgow, the Professor of Agriculture in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and such additional Examiners as the University Court shall see fit to appoint.

GENERAL.

XIII. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, on payment of the fees required.

XIV. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13th August 1895.

ORDINANCE No. 135.

[EDINBURGH, No. 23.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 35.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 135.

Edinburgh, No. 23.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the manner of examination, and the granting of degrees: And whereas, on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance, entitled No. 35 [Edinburgh, No. 9.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health]; and the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-ninth day of January eighteen hundred and ninety-four: And whereas it is expedient to amend, extend, and explain the provisions of the said Ordinance:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. If a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health have attended in the University of Edinburgh or any other Scottish University, in addition to the course of lectures in Physics qualifying for graduation in Medicine, such further course in Physics as the Senatus Academicus with the approval of the University Court shall deem necessary, and such a course of lectures in Geology, extending over not less than three months, as the Senatus with the like approval shall deem sufficient and appropriate, he shall be held to have complied with the provisions of section IV. of the recited Ordinance.

II. In lieu of the course of instruction, consisting of fifty lectures in Public Health, required by section V. of the recited Ordinance, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health shall attend two separate courses in Public Health, each consisting of forty lectures at least: one of these courses shall deal with Medicine, and the other with Engineering, each in its relation to Public Health, in such manner as the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall determine.

III. The examination in Sanitation, provided for under section VII. of the recited Ordinance, shall include Reports by the candidates on Dwellings, Workshops, Hospitals, and Sanitary Schemes generally.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into operation from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 136.

[EDINBURGH, No. 24.—REGULATIONS FOR THE BAXTER NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant, or which they may be asked to revise and regulate by the Senatus Academicus and the founder of the trust conjointly, with the approval of the University Court; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas there are in the University of Edinburgh two scholarships designed for the promotion and encouragement of studies in the Departments of Physical and Natural Science in that University, on the foundation of Sir David Baxter, Baronet, of Kilmaron, of date the twenty-seventh day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-five: And whereas the provisions of the deed of foundation of the said scholarships are inconsistent with the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for degrees in Science] of the said Commissioners: And whereas the Trustees of the said Sir David Baxter, and his nearest male heir and successor, and the Senatus Academicus conjointly, have, with the approval of the University Court, asked the Commissioners to revise and regulate the said foundation: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundation in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. One of the said scholarships shall be awarded, on the result of the Final Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science, to the student who is most distinguished in two or more of the Physical Science subjects specified in section IX., sub-section 1, of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for degrees in Science]; and the other scholarship shall be awarded, on the result of the said examination, to the student who is most distinguished in two or more of the Natural Science subjects specified in the said section of the said Ordinance.

II. It shall no longer be a condition of tenure of the said scholarships that the holders shall obtain the degree of Doctor of Science during the first year of tenure, but they shall be required to satisfy the Senatus Academicus that they have been pursuing their studies in Science during their first year of tenure in such manner as the Senatus may fix.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 137.

[GENERAL, No. 29.—REGULATIONS AS TO APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS, AS TO SALARIES, AND FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A FEE FUND, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES NOS. 25, 26, 27, AND 46.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities: And whereas on the fifth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the said Commissioners issued Ordinances, entitled No. 25 [Glasgow, No. 3.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], No. 26 [Aberdeen, No. 2.—Regulations as to Application to Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], and No. 27 [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]; and also on the third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance entitled No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]: And whereas by these Ordinances the Commissioners have appropriated to certain Chairs salaries in excess of the average net emoluments of such Chairs for the five years preceding the passing of the said Act: And whereas by Ordinance entitled No. 144. [General, No. 17.—Supplementary Powers of the University Court], power is given to the University Court to revise and adjust the terms of the commission to be issued at the next vacancy of any Chair

Ordinance No. 137.
General, No. 29.

founded either before or after the passing of the said Act, with regard to the number of lectures and the period of instruction; and the said Ordinances numbered 25, 26 and 27 thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-third day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years: And whereas it is expedient that provisions supplementary to all the before-mentioned Ordinances be made as hereinafter contained:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to all Professors appointed to Chairs in any University prior to the approval by Her Majesty in Council of Ordinance No. 144 [General, No. 17.—Supplementary Powers of University Court], as follows:—

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, 27 and 46, a Professor shall not be entitled to a salary greater in amount than the sum which the University Court after due enquiry shall deem to be the average of the net emoluments of his Chair for the five years preceding the passing of the said Act, unless he shall submit and give effect to such definition of the duties of the Chair as the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, may determine.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 138.

[ABERDEEN, No. 28.—COMMON BURSARY FUND.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March, Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 138.
Aberdeen, No. 28.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of the University Court, as well with respect to the government, policy, and discipline of the University, as to the management and disposal of the revenues and endowments thereof; and by section 14, sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities; and by section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas by Ordinance numbered 28 [Aberdeen—General Regulations relative to Bursaries and Scholarships] of the Commissioners under the last-mentioned Act, it is provided that the surplus income of foundations therein specified shall be paid into a Common Bursary Fund: And whereas it is no longer necessary to make such provision for the accumulation of the surplus income of the said foundations:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. From and after the date at which this Ordinance shall come into force, the surplus income of each foundation as aforesaid shall cease to be paid into the Common Bursary Fund for the University of Aberdeen, and the revenue of the accumulated surplus of the said fund as at the said date shall be applicable by the University Court, after the payment of expenses connected with the bursary and scholarship examinations, to the augmentation of existing bursaries or scholarships in the said University.

II. The whole free income of each foundation hitherto contributing to the said Common Bursary Fund shall, except when otherwise provided by Ordinance, be annually applied by the University Court to the payment of the stipends of the bursars or scholars, as the case may be, on each foundation, and in the event of there being any surplus revenue of any foundation, such surplus shall be applied under the provisions of Ordinance No. 140 [General, No. 31.—Revenues of Foundations].

III. Ordinance numbered 28 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 139.

[GENERAL, No. 30.—DATE OF RECTORIAL ELECTION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 139.
General, No. 30.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 4, to regulate

the time, place, and manner of presenting and electing University Officers, and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: Ordinance No. 139.
General, No. 30.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The election of Rector by the matriculated students in each University shall take place on such day in the month of October or November as may be fixed by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus; provided that such date shall not be later than the second Saturday in November in any year.

II. The provisions of the immediately preceding section shall apply so often as a vacancy in the office of Rector has occurred from any cause, or is about to occur through expiration of the statutory term: Provided that the person elected shall not in any case enter on office as Rector until a vacancy shall actually have occurred.

III. Ordinances numbered 1, 3, 4, 6, and 24 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, so far as they are inconsistent with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 140.

[GENERAL, No. 31.—REVENUES OF FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same; or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of the University Court, as well with respect to the government, policy, and discipline of the University as to the management and disposal of the revenues and endowments thereof; and by section 14, sub-section 10, to ensure the due preservation and administration of the whole property, rents, revenues, endowments, and funds of the Universities: And whereas accumulations of surplus income of Foundations in the Universities are now in the hands of the Trustees or Administrators of such Foundations: And whereas it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of such accumulations and of the accruing surplus income of such Foundations: Ordinance No. 140
General, No. 31.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Accumulations of surplus income heretofore accrued of any Foundation in any University shall, except when otherwise provided by Deed or by Ordinance, be added to the capital fund of such Foundation. The surplus income of any such Foundation hereafter accruing shall, except as aforesaid, be added to the capital fund of such foundation; or the Trustees or Administrators may, with the consent of the University Court, apply the same in any year to increasing the payments for that year to the bursars or scholars on such foundation.

II. It shall be in the power of the University Court at any time to increase or diminish the value of bursaries or scholarships on any foundation administered by it, if in the opinion of the Court the state of the funds of such foundation render such increase or diminution desirable or necessary.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the Senatus Academicus or any patron in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships], sections VI. and XVI.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

L.S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 141.

[EDINBURGH, No. 25.—REGULATIONS FOR DOCTOR GEORGE SWINEY'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, Ordinance No. 141.
Edinburgh, No. 25
[Doctor George Swiney's Foundation.]

Ordinance No. 141.
Edinburgh, No. 25.

[Doctor George
Swiney's Founda-
tion.]

students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration: And whereas there is now, on the foundation of Doctor George Swiney of Camden Town, who died in the year 1843 without leaving any heirs at law, a Lectureship in Geology in the patronage of the Trustees of the British Museum: And whereas the holder of the said Lectureship must be a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided, and such alteration has been approved by the Trustees of the British Museum and the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. It shall be competent to the Trustees of the British Museum to appoint to the said Lectureship any graduate in any Faculty in the University of Edinburgh who has obtained his degree after examination.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 142.

[EDINBURGH, NO. 26.—REGULATIONS FOR M'LURG AND PENMAN FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 142.
Edinburgh, No. 26.

[M'Lurg and Penman
Foundations.]

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh a bursary on the foundation of Sir James M'Lurg of Vogrie, of date in or about the year Seventeen hundred and fifteen, which is in the patronage of the Dean of Guild of the City of Edinburgh, and William Brown, surgeon, alternately; and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Divinity, on the foundation of the Rev. John Penman, minister of Bothkennar, of date in or about the year Seventeen hundred and sixty-five, which is in the patronage of Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of Sir James M'Lurg, and the said bursary on the foundation of the Rev. John Penman shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the M'Lurg and Penman Bursary, and the holder of the said M'Lurg and Penman Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the foundation of the said Sir James M'Lurg, together with the sum of eight pounds from the foundation of the said Rev. John Penman.

II. No person shall be presented to the said M'Lurg and Penman Bursary who is not a Master of Arts of a Scottish University.

III. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of Sir James M'Lurg alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of the Rev. John Penman alone shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said M'Lurg and Penman Bursary; and so on, as often as the said M'Lurg and Penman Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The patronage or right of presenting to the said M'Lurg and Penman Bursary shall be vested in Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar and his heirs, the Dean of Guild of the City of Edinburgh, and William Brown, surgeon, and his heirs, and the said right shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on

the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar or his heirs; on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by the Dean of Guild of the City of Edinburgh; on the third occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by Captain Robert Gordon Gilmour of Craigmillar or his heirs; and on the fourth occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to and shall be exercised by William Brown, surgeon, or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

V. The said M'Lurg and Penman Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section V. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

VI. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19. — Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary hereby instituted.

VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 143.

[EDINBURGH, NO. 27.—REGULATIONS FOR STRUTHERS AND LEIGHTON FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas there are in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh a bursary on the foundation of the Reverend William Struthers, Minister of Edinburgh, which is regulated by Ordinance No. 80 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858; and a bursary, also in the Faculty of Divinity, on the foundation of Archbishop Leighton, which is regulated by Ordinance No. 85 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of the Reverend William Struthers, and the said bursary on the foundation of Archbishop Leighton shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Struthers and Leighton Bursary, and the holder of the said Struthers and Leighton Bursary shall receive the free annual income of the said two foundations.

II. The said Struthers and Leighton Bursary shall be open by competition to all students who are Masters of Arts, or who have passed all the examinations necessary for admitting them to the degree of Master of Arts, and who are entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity in the said University.

III. No appointment of a bursar to the said bursary on the foundation of the Reverend William Struthers alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of Archbishop Leighton alone, shall hereafter be made for the ordinary period of tenure; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to hold the bursary which shall first fall vacant during the unexpired period of tenure of the other bursary, or the University Court may, on the report of the Senatus Academicus, allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the existing bursaries are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Struthers and Leighton Bursary, and so on, as often as the said Struthers and Leighton Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The said Struthers and Leighton Bursary shall be tenable for four years, and no longer, subject to the provisions of section V. of the Ordinance mentioned in the immediately succeeding section hereof.

- Ordinance No. 143. V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the bursary hereby instituted.
- Edinburgh, No. 27. VI. Ordinances numbered 80 and 85 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.
- [Struthers and Leighton Foundations.] VII. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 144.

[GENERAL, No. 17.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS OF UNIVERSITY COURT.]

- Ordinance No. 144. *At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.*
- General, No. 17. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of, *inter alia*, the University Court, as well with respect to the government, policy, and discipline of the University as to the management and disposal of the revenues and endowments thereof:

And whereas by section 6 of the first-mentioned Act, the University Court, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is empowered (sub-section 5), subject to any Ordinances made by the said Commissioners, to define on application by any member of the Senatus Academicus the nature and limits of a Professor's duties under his Commission, subject to appeal to the Universities Committee, and (sub-section 10) after the expiration of the powers of the Commission to found new Professorships with the approval of the Universities Committee:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The University Court shall have power at any time to revise and adjust the terms of the Commission to be issued at the next vacancy of any Chair founded either before or after the passing of the first-mentioned Act, with regard to the number of lectures and the period of instruction, and any appointment made by the Crown or any other patron shall be deemed to be made subject to such revision and adjustment, duly intimated and published, as the Court shall determine, within four weeks after the occurrence of the vacancy: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise the alteration of the conditions of tenure or the main purposes of any Professorship otherwise than by Ordinance.

II. Before proceeding to the foundation of any new Professorship, the University Court shall ascertain that there are sufficient means for its endowment, and shall also take into consideration the contingent claim which the Professor may have to a pension under the provisions of any Ordinance of the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force immediately after the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 145.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 21.—REGULATIONS FOR PATRICK YEAMAN AND MONCREIFFE FOUNDATIONS IN ST MARY'S COLLEGE.]

- Ordinance No. 145. *At Edinburgh, the Thirty-first day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.*
- St Andrews, No. 21. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries and to establish bursary funds: And whereas there are in St Mary's College in the University of St Andrews a bursary on the foundation of Patrick Yeaman, Esquire, of Dundee, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and seventy-five, which is in the patronage of Colonel Arthur Rait of Anniston; and a bursary, also in St Mary's College,

on the foundation of the Very Rev. Henry White, Dean of Brechin, and Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Baronet, of Moncreiffe, of dates in or about the years fifteen hundred and fifty-four, and seventeen hundred and one, which is in the patronage of Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Baronet, of Moncreiffe: And whereas the value of the bursaries on the said two foundations is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners under the said Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donors would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said two foundations in manner hereinafter provided. Ordinance No. 145.
St Andrews, No. 21.
[Patrick Yeaman and Moncreiffe Foundations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of Patrick Yeaman, and the said bursary on the foundation of the Very Rev. Henry White and Sir Thomas Moncreiffe shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary, and the holder of the said Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary shall receive one-half of the free annual income of the foundation of the said Patrick Yeaman, together with the sum of eleven pounds from the revenues of the said St Mary's College.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of Patrick Yeaman alone, or to the said bursary on the foundation of the Very Rev. Henry White and Sir Thomas Moncreiffe alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. The patronage or right of presenting to the said Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary shall be vested in Colonel Arthur Rait of Anniston and his heirs and Sir Robert D. Moncreiff, Baronet, of Moncreiffe, and his heirs, and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the said persons and their heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by Colonel Arthur Rait of Anniston or his heirs, and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary, the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, Baronet, of Moncreiffe, or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

IV. The said Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary shall be tenable for three years, and no longer.

V. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Yeaman and Moncreiffe Bursary.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursars on either of the said foundations at the date of its coming into effect.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 146.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 22.—REGULATIONS FOR GLENDEE AND MAXWELL FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirty-first day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 1, to regulate the foundations, mortifications, gifts, endowments, and bursaries held by any of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the said Act, or by any person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or for the benefit of any Professors, students or others therein, which have taken effect for more than twenty-five years previously to the passing of the said Act, or if given within less than twenty-five years, are wholly or partially inoperative or dormant; and in particular (a) to alter the conditions or directions affecting the same, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by such alteration; (b) to combine or divide bursaries, and to establish bursary funds; and by said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858; and whereas there are now in the University of St Andrews a bursary on the foundation of the Reverend John Glendee, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and ninety, which is regulated by Ordinance numbered 61 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and a bursary known as the Maxwell Bursary, which was instituted in the year seventeen hundred and forty-nine, out of funds bequeathed by Hugh Martin, Esq., of Strathmartine, and the said bursaries are tenable by the holders in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and thereafter in St Mary's College in the said University: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act that the interests of learning and the main design of the donor would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said foundations, in manner hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 146.
St Andrews, No. 22.
[Glendee and Maxwell Foundations.]

Ordinance No. 146.

St Andrews, No. 22.

[Glendee and Maxwell Foundations.]

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with regard to the said foundations in the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The said bursary on the foundation of the Reverend John Glendee and the said Maxwell Bursary shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, to be called the Glendee and Maxwell Bursary, and the holder of the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary shall receive the whole of the free annual income of the said foundations.

II. No appointment to the said bursary on the foundation of the Reverend John Glendee alone, or to the said Maxwell Bursary alone, shall hereafter be made for the same period of tenure as heretofore; but in the event of the said existing bursaries not falling vacant at the same time, the patron of the bursary which shall first fall vacant, whom failing the Senatus Academicus, may select a deserving student to hold it during the unexpired period of the tenure of the other bursary, or may allow the same to remain vacant, and the income to be added to the capital fund of the foundation. As soon as the said existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. A bursar may hereafter hold the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary for three years in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and for three years in St Mary's College, provided that he give regular attendance on the classes in the said Colleges, and provided that, before entering on his Divinity course in the fourth year of his tenure of the said bursary, he shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts, or shall have passed all the examinations necessary for admitting him to that degree.

IV. A bursar who, at the end of the third year of his tenure of the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary, has failed to pass all the examinations necessary for his admission to the degree of Master of Arts, shall forfeit the said bursary; and in that event the bursary shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus, under such conditions as the Senatus Academicus shall prescribe, to a candidate, who shall be a Master of Arts, or shall have passed the examinations necessary for his admission to that degree, and shall be entering on his course of study in St Mary's College. A bursar nominated under this section shall not hold the bursary for more than three years.

V. The patronage or right of presenting to the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary shall be vested in the Senatus Academicus and the patron of the said Glendee Bursary, and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the said patrons and their successors or heirs by turns; that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the Senatus Academicus; and on the second occasion of an appointment to the said bursary the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by the patron of the said Glendee Bursary or his heirs, and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to the said bursary shall fall to be made.

VI. It shall be lawful to present any person to the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary without restriction as to kindred or place of birth.

VII. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 [General, No. 19. — Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] shall apply to the said Glendee and Maxwell Bursary.

VIII. Ordinance numbered 61 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act 1858, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, is hereby repealed.

IX. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar on the said foundations at the date of its coming into force.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 147.

[GENERAL, No. 32.—REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO MATRICULATED STUDENTS.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

Ordinance No. 147.

General, No. 32.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the first-mentioned Act, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of all members of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the first-mentioned Act; and by the said section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto.

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. No person shall be deemed to be a matriculated student in any University or shall enjoy any of the privileges of a matriculated student unless, in addition to paying the matriculation fee, he is enrolled as a student in attendance in one or more classes in the University, and has paid the fees entitling him to such attendance: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the University Court to exact a fee in lieu of and not exceeding the matriculation fee from

any candidate for any examination or for graduation, not being at the time a matriculated student, Ordinance No. 147. in addition to the fee payable for such examination or graduation.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council. General No. 32.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 148.

[GENERAL, No. 33.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES Nos. 11 and 44.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

WHEREAS on the third day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, regulating the course of study for graduation in Arts; and whereas on the thirteenth day of December, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 44, General, No. 16, supplementary to the said Ordinance No. 11; and whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinances should be amended as hereinafter provided, the Commissioners under the said Act declare and ordain as follows:—

I. Section III., sub-section 1, of the first-recited Ordinance shall be read and construed as if after the word 'Italian' there were inserted the words, 'or such other language as the Senatus Academicus may approve.'

II. Section XII. of the first-recited Ordinance shall be read and construed as if at the end of the section there were added as a new sub-section the words:—'(4) Every candidate shall have obtained a certificate of his attendance on the class of Latin or Greek, under sub-sections (1) or (2) of this section, before he offers himself for examination in his Honours group of subjects.'

III. Candidates for Honours in Mental Philosophy who have included Latin, but not Greek, as one of the subjects in which the standard of examination is the same as that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, shall be deemed to have satisfied the provisions of section XII., sub-section (2) of the first-recited Ordinance, if, before they offer themselves for the Honours Examination in Mental Philosophy, they shall have passed a special examination in translating into English passages from the works of Greek philosophical authors, including passages from the works of such authors not previously prescribed.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 149.

[GLASGOW, No. 34.—FOUNDATION OF ADAM SMITH CHAIR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where such a course seems desirable, and when there are sufficient means for their endowment or support either from the funds administered by the Commissioners, or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested. Ordinance No. 149. Glasgow, No. 34.

And whereas, by deed dated the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, Andrew Stewart, Esquire, merchant in the City of Glasgow, gave to the University Court of the University of Glasgow the sum of fifteen thousand pounds for the foundation of a Professorship of Political Economy (to be called the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy) in the said University.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow (to be called the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow), and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculties of Arts and Law in the said University.

II. The annual free income of the said sum of fifteen thousand pounds, together with the sum of one hundred pounds out of the General University Fund shall be annually paid into the Salaries Account as if they were an endowment and an additional endowment within the meaning of section VII., sub-sections (1) and (2) of Ordinance No. 25 [Glasgow, No. 3—Regulations as to

Ordinance No. 149. Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], and shall be annually paid thereout to the said Professor under the provisions of section VIII., sub-section (1) of the said Ordinance; and if such payment shall fail to reach the sum of £600, the Professor shall have such claim on the Fee Fund as if his normal salary had been fixed at £600, subject to the provisions of section VIII., sub-sections (2) and (3), of the said Ordinance.

Glasgow, No. 84.

III. The fees of the students attending the classes of the said Professor shall be drawn by the University Court, and shall be paid into the Fee Fund, and the provisions of section IV. of the said Ordinance shall be deemed to apply thereto.

IV. The patronage of the said Professorship, and right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in and exercised by the University Court of the University of Glasgow, conjointly with one representative from time to time elected by the Merchants' House of the City of Glasgow, one representative from time to time elected by the Trades House of the City of Glasgow, and one representative from time to time elected by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Glasgow: Provided that the appointment shall be made at a meeting of the University Court, to which each of the said representatives shall be summoned, and at which each representative shall be entitled to act and vote as if, for the purposes of the said appointment, he were a member of the University Court.

V. The University Court shall from time to time define the duties of the Professor as in the case of other Professors in the University.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 150.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 23.—FOUNDATION OF BERRY CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

Ordinance No. 150. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where such course seems desirable, and where there are sufficient means for their endowment or support either from the funds administered by the Commissioners or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the patronage of such Professorships shall be vested:

St Andrews, No. 23.

And whereas by will dated the twenty-third day of September, Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the late David Berry, Esquire, of Coolangatta, New South Wales, bequeathed to the University of St Andrews the sum of one hundred thousand pounds which is now vested in and at the disposal of the University Court of the said University: And whereas the said University Court has resolved to set aside out of and as a first charge upon the free income of the said bequest of one hundred thousand pounds the sum of five hundred pounds per annum for the endowment and during the existence of a Chair of English Literature in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the said University:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of English Literature in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the University of St Andrews (to be called the Berry Chair of English Literature in the University of St Andrews), and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

II. There shall be paid to the said Professor the sum of £500 per annum out of the free income of the said bequest by the late David Berry, Esquire, and so soon as a Fee Fund is established in the said University, the Professor shall have such claim on the Fee Fund as if his normal salary had been fixed at £600, such claim to rank *pari passu* with, and be subject to the same conditions as the claim of any other Professor whose normal salary is £600. Until such Fee Fund be established, the Professor shall be entitled to draw and retain for his own use the fees payable in the classes conducted by him.

III. So soon as a Fee Fund is established, the fees of the students attending the classes of the said Professor shall be drawn by the University Court, and shall be paid into the Fee Fund.

IV. The University Court shall from time to time define the duties of the Professor, as in the case of other Professors in the University.

V. The Patronage of the said Professorship, and right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in, and exercised by the University Court of the University of St Andrews.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 29th June 1896.

ORDINANCE No. 151.

[GENERAL, No. 34.—REGULATIONS AS TO RESIGNATION OF PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 151. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the said first-mentioned Act, to regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of Principals, Professors, University Lecturers, Assistants, recognised Teachers or Examiners, and all other Members of or Office-bearers in the Universities or Colleges thereof, and by the said section 14, sub-section 7, to regulate the salaries of Principals, Professors, Assistants of Professors, and other University officers, General, No. 34.

And whereas inconvenience has arisen in connection with the resignation of certain University officers, and the appointment of their successors:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. It shall be in the power of any Principal or Professor in any University who may desire to resign his office, to intimate to the University Court such resignation, subject to the condition that it shall not, except as hereinafter provided, take effect until a subsequent date, such date being not later than four months after such intimation.

II. On such resignation being accepted by the University Court, the date when it is to take effect and the fact of its acceptance shall be communicated by the Court to the patron, and it shall then be in the power of the patron to appoint to the vacancy; but such appointment shall not take effect till the date mentioned in the intimation.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 18th May 1897.

ORDINANCE No 152.

[GENERAL, No. 35.—REGULATIONS AS TO EXAMINATIONS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES NOS. 13 AND 43.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 152. Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (c) the institution of an examination, either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations; and by the said section 14, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: and whereas, on the ninth day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act issued an Ordinance No 13, General, No. 8, regulating, *inter alia*, the manner of examination, and the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners: and whereas, on the thirteenth day of December, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 43, General, No. 15—Regulations as to Examinations, supplementary to Ordinance No. 13: and whereas the said Ordinances Nos. 13 and 43 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-eighth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, and the twenty-eighth day of May, Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years respectively: and whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinances should be amended as hereinafter provided: Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act declare and ordain as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the University Court in any University, with the concurrence of a majority of the University Courts of all the other Universities, to direct the Examiners of such University to arrange for the Examination at Inverness of candidates who present themselves there for the Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science, and Medicine, or for the Examination for first year's bursaries in Arts and Science in that University; provided that previous to such direction being given adequate regulations for the conduct and supervision of such examination shall have been approved by a majority of the University Courts of all the Universities: Provided also that nothing herein contained or done hereunder shall interfere with the powers of the Joint Board, under Ordinances Nos. 13 and 43.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 18th May 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 153

[GENERAL, No. 36.—REGULATIONS AS TO FEES, SUPPLEMENTARY
TO ORDINANCE, No. 50.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

Ordinance No. 153.
General, No. 36.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and in particular (a) the amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of the fees and other payments made by students; and by the said section, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas on the First day of March Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years the Commissioners under the said first-mentioned Act issued an Ordinance No. 50 [General, No. 18.—Fees for Matriculation and Entrance, and for Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, and Divinity]: And whereas on the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years the said Commissioners issued Ordinances No. 14 [Regulations for degrees in Medicine in the University of Glasgow]; No. 15 [Regulations for degrees in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen]; and No. 16 [Regulations for degrees in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh]: And whereas on the Fifteenth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 62 [General, No. 24.—Regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science]: And whereas by Section XXIII. of said Ordinance No. 14, by Section XXIII. of said Ordinance No. 15, and by Section XXIII. of said Ordinance No. 16, the fees for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, and Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in the said Universities were fixed: And whereas by section XIV. of the said Ordinance No. 62, the fee for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and by section XV. of the said Ordinance No. 62, the fee for the degree of Doctor of Letters were fixed: And whereas the said Ordinance No. 50 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Seventh day of August Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years: And whereas the said Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16, received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifth day of August Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years: And whereas the said Ordinance No. 62 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Twenty-ninth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years: And whereas doubts have arisen as to the manner in which such fees are exigible from candidates for graduation: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinances should be explained as hereinafter provided: Therefore the Commissioners under the said first-mentioned Act declare and ordain as follows:—

I. The fees for degrees in any Faculty under the provisions of the above-recited Ordinances shall be exigible from candidates for graduation at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by Regulation of the University Court.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 18th May 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 154.

[GENERAL, No. 37.—REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF DIVINITY, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 63.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

Ordinance No. 154.
General, No. 37.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto; and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; (d) the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees: and whereas on the fourth day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 63, General, No. 25, regulating the course of study for graduation in Divinity: and whereas the said Ordinance received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-ninth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years: and whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be amended and explained as hereinafter provided: Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act declare and ordain as follows:—

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of section I. of the said recited Ordinance, the Senatus Academicus may, under the provisions of section II. thereof, admit candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity to examination in not more than three of the subjects, after the completion of the second session of attendance on their Theological course.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 18th May 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 155.

[GENERAL, No. 38.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN SCIENCE—SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES NOS. 12, 22, AND 134.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the manner of examination, and the granting of degrees: Ordinance No. 155.
General, No. 38.

And whereas, on the third day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, regulating the course of study for Graduation in Arts: And whereas, on the thirteenth day of December eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 44, General, No. 16, amending the said Ordinance No. 11: And whereas, on the third day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 12, General, No. 7, regulating the course of study for Graduation in Science: And whereas, on the nineteenth day of December eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 22, Edinburgh, No. 4, regulating the course of study for Graduation in Science in Agriculture: And whereas, on the sixteenth day of March eighteen hundred and ninety-five years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 134, Glasgow, No. 33, regulating the course of study for Graduation in Science in Agriculture; and the said Ordinances Nos. 11 and 12 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-eighth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-two years; the said Ordinance No. 44, on the twenty-eighth day of May eighteen hundred and ninety-four years; the said Ordinance No. 22, on the twenty-sixth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-three years; and the said Ordinance No. 134, on the thirteenth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-five years: And whereas it is expedient to amend or supplement the provisions of the said Ordinances:

Therefore the Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science] or for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture may, at the Preliminary Examination, offer themselves for examination in Mathematics on the intermediate instead of on the higher standard, that is to say, subject to the provisions of section IV. sub-section (4) of the said Ordinance No. 11 (as set forth in section V. of the said amending Ordinance No. 44): Provided that, in addition to the ancient or modern language already taken, they also offer themselves for examination in a modern language as a fifth subject, such further examination to be on the standard prescribed by the Joint-Board of Examiners for the Preliminary Examination under the provisions of Ordinances No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; No. 15 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; No. 16 [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], or No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], as the case may be. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, candidates shall not be entitled to profess at the Final Science Examination Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Astronomy, unless they have passed the Preliminary Examination in Mathematics on the higher standard.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 18th May 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 156.

[GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, AND EDINBURGH, No. 3.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES NOS. 14, 15, AND 16.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations: Ordinance No. 156.
Glasgow, Aberdeen
and Edinburgh,
No. 3.

And whereas on the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the said Commissioners issued Ordinances No. 14 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine in the University of Glasgow]; No. 15 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen]; and No. 16 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh]:

Ordinance No. 156.
Glasgow, Aberdeen,
and Edinburgh,
No. 8.

And whereas the said Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16, received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifth day of August Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinances should be amended as hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Section V. of each of the recited Ordinances shall be altered to read as follows:—

“V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 [General, No. 8—Regulations as to examinations]; and, subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, a candidate shall be obliged to pass in all the required subjects at one or not more than two examinations; provided that he may offer himself for re-examination as often as may be necessary to satisfy this condition.”

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 18th May 1897.

ORDINANCE No. 157.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 24.—INSTITUTION OF BOARDS OF STUDIES IN
THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 157. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and in particular (b) the course of study and manner of teaching:

And whereas it is desirable that a certain number of Lecturers in the University who may not be members of the Senatus Academicus, should be associated with the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine in regulating the course of study qualifying for graduation in that Faculty:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

- (1.) For the better carrying out of the purposes of section VII., sub-section 4 (a) and (b) of Ordinance No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], the Senatus Academicus in the said University shall institute a Board or Boards of Studies consisting of Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, together with such Professors in other Faculties whose subjects qualify for graduation in Medicine, and such of the Lecturers in the University appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 17. [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], as the Senatus may from time to time select.
- (2.) The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall be the Convener of such Board or Boards of Studies.
- (3.) It shall be the duty of such Board or Boards of Studies to consider the matters specified in the said section VII., sub-section 4 (a) of the first-mentioned Ordinance, and to report their opinion on the same to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration before transmission by the Faculty to the Senatus.
- (4.) In carrying out the duty imposed upon them by the said section VII., sub-section 4 (b) of the first-mentioned Ordinance, the Professors and Lecturers shall submit the schemes therein mentioned to the Board or Boards of Studies, by whom the same shall be transmitted to the Faculty of Medicine, who shall submit them to the Senatus Academicus with such observations as they may think fit to make thereon.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first Academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

L.S.

KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 158.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 25.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO
ORDINANCE No. 45.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 158. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and in particular the course of study and manner of teaching, the length of the academical session

or sessions, the manner of examination, the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, and the institution of new degrees; the institution of an examination either on entering the University, or as a preliminary condition of entering on the course of study for a degree in any Faculty, or of both such examinations: Ordinance No. 158. St. Andrews, No. 25.

And whereas on the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for degrees in Medicine]:

And whereas the said Ordinance received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be amended as hereinafter provided:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. Section V. of the said recited Ordinance shall be altered to read as follows:—

“V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 [General, No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations]; and subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, a candidate shall be obliged to pass in all the required subjects at one or not more than two examinations; provided that he may offer himself for re-examination as often as may be necessary to satisfy this condition.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 159.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 26.—REGULATIONS AS TO FEES, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 50.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act) the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and in particular (a) the amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of the fees and other payments made by students; and by the said section, sub-section 16, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858: And whereas on the Third day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]: And whereas by Section XXIV. of said Ordinance No. 45, the fees for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, and Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in the said University were fixed: And whereas the said Ordinance No. 45 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Fifteenth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years: And whereas doubts have arisen as to the manner in which such fees are exigible from candidates for graduation: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be explained as hereinafter provided: Ordinance No. 159. St Andrews, No. 26.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said first-mentioned Act declare and ordain, with regard to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The fees for degrees in the Faculty of Medicine under the provisions of the above-recited Ordinance shall be exigible from candidates for graduation at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by Regulation of the University Court.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 160.

[GENERAL, No. 39.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES Nos. 11, 44, and 148.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

WHEREAS on the third day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, regulating the course of study for graduation in Arts; and whereas on the thirteenth day of December, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 44, General, No. 16, supplementary to the said Ordinance No. 11; and whereas on the twenty-fifth day of February Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. Ordinance No. 160. General, No. 39.

Ordinance No. 160. 148, General, No. 33, supplementary to the said Ordinances Nos. 11 and 44; and whereas the said Ordinances Nos. 11, 44, and 148 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-eighth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the twenty-eighth day of May, Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years, and the twenty-ninth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years respectively; and whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, should be further amended as hereinafter provided; therefore the Commissioners under the said act statute and ordain as follows:—

General No. 39.

I. Sub-section (1) of Section XI. of the first-recited Ordinance shall be read as if at the end thereof the following words were added:—

“(i) Economic Science (*i.e.*, Political Economy, with either (a) Moral Philosophy, or (b) History as supplementary Honours subjects).”

II. Sub-section (3) of Section XII. of the first-recited Ordinance shall be altered to read as follows:—“(3) Candidates for Honours in English, or Modern Languages and Literature, or History, or Economic Science (Groups *f, g, h, i*, of Section XI., hereof), shall include within the whole subjects taken for their degree (a) Logic and Metaphysics or Moral Philosophy, and (b) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy.”

III. Section XII. of the first-recited Ordinance shall be read as if at the end thereof the following sub-section were added:—

(5) Candidates for Honours in Economic Science (Group *i* of section XI. hereof), who take Moral Philosophy as their supplementary Honours subject, may take a half course in the History of Civil Law, and a half course in the Philosophy of Law, which together shall be deemed to constitute one of the subjects in which the standard of examination is that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 161.

[ST. ANDREWS, No. 27.—PATRONAGE OF CHAIRS IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 161. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 14, sub-section 1 (*d*), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to transfer the patronage of Professorships now vested in private individuals or corporate or other bodies, other than the Curators of the University of Edinburgh, to the University Court: And whereas, on the third day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years, the Commissioners under the said Act issued an Ordinance entitled No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], affiliating University College, Dundee to, and making it to form part of the University of St Andrews: And whereas the said Ordinance received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the fifteenth day of January, Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years: And whereas the patronage of all the Professorships in University College, Dundee, is under the recited Ordinance vested in the Council of the said College with the approval of the University Court of the said University:

St Andrews, No. 27.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The patronage of all the Professorships in University College, Dundee, in the University of St Andrews, shall, from and after the date on which Her Majesty in Council approves of this Ordinance, be vested in the University Court of the said University: Provided always that the patronage of the Principalship of University College, Dundee shall, as heretofore, be vested in and exercised by the Council of the said College.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 162.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 28.—REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO MATRICULATED STUDENTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 147.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 162. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, subject to

St Andrews, No. 28.

the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, as amended by the first-mentioned Act, to Ordinance No. 162. regulate the powers, duties, jurisdictions, and privileges of all members of the Universities or Colleges thereof existing at the passing of the first-mentioned Act; and by the said section 14, sub-section 5, to St Andrews, No. 28. regulate the management and ordering of the Universities, and the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto: And whereas on the seventeenth day of July, Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years, the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act issued an Ordinance, entitled No. 147 [General, No. 32.—Regulations with regard to Matriculated Students]; and whereas the said Ordinance received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the Twenty-ninth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years: And whereas doubts have been expressed as to the position of students attending classes at University College, Dundee, in the University of St Andrews:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. In the application of Ordinance No. 147 [General, No. 32.—Regulations with regard to Matriculated Students] to the case of students at University College, Dundee, the words “classes in the University” in Section 1 of the said Ordinance shall include classes at University College, Dundee, attendance on which qualifies for graduation in one or other of the Faculties, and shall include no other classes in the said College.

II. The University Court shall determine the time and place of payment of matriculation fees.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 163.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 29.—PROFESSORSHIPS AND LECTURESHIPS IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are Ordinance No. 163. empowered by section 14, sub-section 2, to abolish Professorships which may appear to the Commissioners to be unnecessary: And whereas by Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the St Andrews, No. 29. fifteenth day of January eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years, Ordinance No. 46 of the Commissioners under the said Act [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to the Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], has received the approval of Her Majesty: And whereas by the said Ordinance, University College, Dundee has been affiliated to, and made to form part of the University of St Andrews: And whereas doubts have been expressed as to the manner in which new Professorships may be founded in University College, Dundee, after the expiration of the powers of the said Commissioners:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act declare, statute, and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. The Professorship of English in University College, Dundee shall be abolished, and it shall be the duty of the University Court, if and when required by the Council of the said College, to appoint a Lecturer who shall conduct classes in English at Dundee qualifying for graduation. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section X. of Ordinance of the said Commissioners, No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], the said Lecturer shall receive, out of the funds of the said College, such remuneration as the Council of the said College may fix: Provided always that this section shall not have effect until the death or resignation of the present Professor of English, whose rights, privileges, and emoluments are hereby reserved to him during his tenure of office.

II. The Professorship of Classics and Ancient History in University College, Dundee shall be abolished, and it shall be the duty of the University Court, if and when required by the Council of the said College, to appoint (1) a Lecturer who shall conduct classes in Latin at Dundee qualifying for graduation; and (2) a Lecturer in Philosophy who shall conduct classes at Dundee qualifying for graduation either in Logic and Metaphysics or Moral Philosophy, as the said Court may from time to time determine. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section X. of Ordinance of the said Commissioners, No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], the said Lecturers shall receive out of the funds of the said College such remuneration as the Council of the said College may fix.

III. No new Professorship shall be founded in University College, Dundee, after the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners, except in the manner provided by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, section 6, sub-section (10), that is to say, by Ordinance of the University Court with the approval of the Universities Committee.

IV. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 164.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 30.—REGULATIONS AS TO UNIVERSITY MEETINGS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 164. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities:

St Andrews, No. 30. Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:—

I. All meetings of the University Court and of the Senatus Academicus shall be held at St Andrews.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 165.

[ST ANDREWS, No. 31.—FOUNDATION OF LECTURESHIP IN FORENSIC MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 165. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 8, to found Lectureships: And whereas by Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the fifteenth day of January eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years, Ordinance No. 46 of the Commissioners under the said Act [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to the Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], has received the approval of Her Majesty: And whereas by the said Ordinance, University College, Dundee has been affiliated to, and made to form part of the University of St Andrews: And whereas by the said Ordinance No. 46, Section IV., sub-section 2, power is given to the University Court to apply for purposes in connection with University College, Dundee, a sum which shall not in any one year exceed the sum of Three thousand pounds:

St Andrews, No. 31.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:

I. It shall be the duty of the University Court, if and when required by the Council of University College, Dundee, to appoint a Lecturer who shall conduct classes in Forensic Medicine and Public Health at Dundee qualifying for graduation. The said Lecturer shall receive out of the sum which may be applied by the University Court to University purposes at Dundee under the provisions of Section IV., sub-section 2, of Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], such remuneration as the University Court may fix.

II. The provisions of Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers], and Ordinance No. 65 [General, No. 27.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 17], shall apply to the Lecturer to be appointed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 166.

[ST. ANDREWS, No. 32.—ANNUAL REPORT BY COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 166. WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 5, to regulate the management and ordering of the Universities: And whereas by Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the fifteenth day of January, Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years, Ordinance No. 46 of the Commissioners under the said Act [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to the Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes] has received the approval

St Andrews, No. 32.

of Her Majesty: And whereas by the said Ordinance, University College, Dundee has been Ordinance No. 166. affiliated to, and made to form part of the University of St Andrews: St Andrews, No. 32.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act declare, statute, and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrews, as follows:

I. It shall be the duty of the Council of University College, Dundee, in the University of St Andrews, to submit to the University Court annually, at such time as the Court may appoint, a Report as to the statistics of attendance on the various classes and details of the teaching staff, and on the state of the finances of the said College, in order that such Report may form part of the annual Report to be made by the University Court under the provisions of section 30 of the said Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 167.

[GENERAL, No. 40.—REGULATIONS FOR HIGHER DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 62.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years

WHEREAS on the fifteenth day of February eighteen hundred and ninety-five years, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Ordinance No. 167. Act, issued an Ordinance No. 62, General, No. 24, regulating the manner in which Higher General, No. 40. Degrees in Arts and Science may be granted by the Universities: And whereas the said Ordinance No. 62 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-ninth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance be amended and explained as hereinafter provided: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by section 14, sub-section 16 of the first-mentioned Act, to repeal or modify any Ordinance made under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858:

Therefore the Commissioners under the first-mentioned Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The thesis, memoir, or work submitted by candidates for the degrees of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Letters shall in each case be examined by the additional examiner to be appointed by the University Court under the provisions of section X. of the said recited Ordinance, as well as by the examiner or examiners to be appointed by the Senatus under Section IX. of the same Ordinance.

II. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section IX. of Ordinance No. 14 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, it shall be in the power of the University Court to appoint as additional examiners, under the provisions of section X. of the said recited Ordinance, persons who are Professors or Lecturers in any Scottish University other than the University granting the degree.

III. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date of its approval by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 168.

[GENERAL, No. 41.—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCES Nos. 11, 44, 148, AND 160.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

WHEREAS on the third day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years, the Commissioners Ordinance No. 168 under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, issued an Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, regulating General, No. 41. the course of study for graduation in Arts: And whereas on the thirteenth day of December, Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 44, General, No. 16, supplementary to the said Ordinance No. 11: And whereas on the twenty-fifth day of February, Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 148, General, No. 33, supplementary to the said Ordinances Nos. 11 and 44: And whereas on the tenth day of May, Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years, the said Commissioners issued an Ordinance No. 160, General, No. 39, supplementary to the said Ordinances Nos. 11, 44, and 148: And whereas the said Ordinances Nos. 11, 44, and 148 received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on the twenty-eighth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-two years,

Ordinance No. 168.
General, No. 41.

the twenty-eighth day of May, Eighteen hundred and ninety-four years, and the twenty-ninth day of June, Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years respectively; And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance No. 11, General, No. 6, should be further amended as hereinafter provided, the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of section XI. sub-section (4) and section XIV. sub-section (1) of the first-recited Ordinance, a candidate who has already graduated may present himself for examination in any Honours Group within five years from the date of his first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination. If he be successful in obtaining Honours, he shall receive a special certificate stating the Honours Group in which he has presented himself, and the class he has obtained in the Group.

II. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 169.

[EDINBURGH, No. 28.—FOUNDATION OF CHAIR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fourth day of June Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven years.

Ordinance No. 169.
Edinburgh, No. 28.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 14, sub-section 8, to found new Professorships where such course seems desirable, and where there are sufficient means for their endowment or support either from the funds administered by the Commissioners or otherwise, and to determine in what authority the Patronage of such Professorships shall be vested:

And whereas by Will dated the twenty-eighth day of July Eighteen hundred and eighty-eight years, and codicil thereto dated the twenty-seventh day of November Eighteen hundred and ninety-three years, the late Alexander Low Bruce, Esquire, bequeathed to the University of Edinburgh the sum of five thousand pounds for the purpose of assisting to endow a Chair of Public Health in the said University "in acknowledgment of Pasteur's investigations": And whereas the University Court of the University of Edinburgh has received donations, in supplement of the said bequest, from Mrs Livingstone Bruce, John Usher, Esquire, of Norton, and others, amounting to more than Ten Thousand Pounds, and there is thus a sum of upwards of Fifteen Thousand Pounds available for the Endowment of the said Chair:

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of Public Health and Sanitary Science in the University of Edinburgh (to be called the Bruce and John Usher Chair of Public Health), and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculties of Medicine and of Science in the said University.

II. There shall be paid to the said Professor the annual free income of the said endowment, together with such sum out of the income of the General University Fund as may be necessary to bring up his annual salary to the sum of £600, provided always that it shall be in the power of the University Court to increase the salary of the said Professor out of the General University Fund.

III. The fees of the students attending the classes of the said Professor shall be drawn by the University Court, and shall be paid into the Fee Fund, and the provisions of Section IV. of Ordinance No. 27 [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes], shall be deemed to apply thereto.

IV. The University Court shall from time to time define the duties of the Professor, as in the case of other Professors in the University.

V. The Patronage of the said Professorship, and right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in and exercised by the University Court of the University of Edinburgh.

VI. This Ordinance shall come into force from and after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

(L.S.)

KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Approved by Order in Council, dated 19th May 1898.

II. REGULATIONS AND DECLARATIONS.

I.—REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, ^{Assessors.} chapter 55, intituled "An Act for the Better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered (section 5), to regulate the time, place, and manner of the first election of three additional Assessors in the University Courts of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, to be elected under the aforesaid Act by the General Council and by the *Senatus Academicus* of each of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

I. The Commissioners make the following regulations for the election of Assessors by the General Council in each of the said Universities.

1. A meeting of the General Council of the University of Glasgow shall be held on Wednesday, November 27th, at one o'clock.
2. A meeting of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen shall be held on Wednesday, November 27th, at one o'clock.
3. A meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh shall be held on Friday, November 29th, at one o'clock.

In the absence of the Chancellor and Rector, the Chancellor's Assessor (if a member of the General Council), and in his absence the Rector's Assessor (if a member of the General Council), shall be Chairman of the meeting; and in the absence of all of the said Officials a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting. The Chairman shall have a deliberative and a casting vote. If four or more persons are nominated for the office of Assessor, the Chairman of the meeting shall, by means of a show of hands, ascertain and declare which three of the persons nominated have a majority of votes at the meeting, and, if no poll be demanded by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, the Chairman shall declare such persons to be duly elected; but in the event of a poll being demanded by the proposer or seconder of a candidate, a poll shall be taken in the manner hereinafter provided.

That is to say, the Registrar shall, within six days exclusive of Sundays, after the day of meeting, issue through the post to each member resident in the United Kingdom, to his address as appearing in the register, a voting letter in the form of Schedule (A) hereunto annexed, with all the blanks filled up except the names of the persons for whom the member votes, and the signature of the member; and such letter shall be accompanied by a Letter of Intimation from the Registrar in the form of Schedule (B) hereunto annexed, and each member upon receipt of his voting letter, if he desires to vote in the election, shall insert the names of the candidates, not more than three, for whom he votes, and affix his subscription and return the voting letter to the Registrar in such time that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 19th day of December next; and on the 20th day of December the Registrar shall in the presence of the proposer and seconder of each candidate, or of some persons to be named by them for the purpose, sum up the votes so returned, and the candidates for whom the largest number of votes shall be returned, within the time aforesaid, shall be declared to be duly elected, and an intimation to that effect, under the hand of the Registrar, shall be forthwith published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and a copy thereof fixed in some patent place in the University. The Registrar shall forthwith report the result of the election to the Chairman of the Universities Commission, and if there has been a poll he shall state the number of votes that have been received by each candidate.

In the case of an equality of votes, for two or more persons, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

It shall be lawful for the Registrar to deliver his voting paper, with the blanks duly filled up as aforesaid, to any member of the General Council personally, or to send it through the post to any member, to a different address from that appearing in the Register, on an application by such member to that effect, being lodged with the Registrar not later than the day immediately following the day of meeting; but the Registrar shall not in any case deliver the voting paper of any member to another member, or to any other person, but shall either send it through the post or deliver it personally to each member; and no vote shall be reckoned in the election which is not returned under the signature of a member to the Registrar in a voting letter as aforesaid.

The proposers and seconders of the candidates, or any persons named by them for the purpose, shall be entitled to attend with the Registrar at the issuing and opening of the voting letters, and throughout the election, as well as at the summing up of the votes, and the declaration of the elections.

In case the office of Registrar shall become vacant, or in case the Registrar shall be incapacitated by illness or otherwise for discharging any duty required by him in reference to the election, the duties herein imposed on him shall be discharged by a person appointed for the purpose by the *Senatus Academicus*.

II. The Commissioners make the following Regulations for the election of Assessors by the Senatus Academicus of each of the said Universities.

1. A meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow shall be held on Thursday the 28th day of November, for the purpose of electing three Assessors.
2. A meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen shall be held on Saturday the 7th day of December, for the purpose of electing three Assessors.
3. A meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh shall be held on Saturday the 30th day of November, for the purpose of electing three Assessors.

These Elections shall be conducted according to the practice at present followed by each Senatus Academicus.

L.S.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

EDINBURGH, *October 21st, 1889.*

SCHEDULE A.

UNIVERSITY OF _____

VOTING LETTER.

No. _____ { Number of Member as
on Register.

I, _____ { Name of Member in full
with his designation
and residence to be
filled in by the Regi-
strar or by some person
authorised by him.
_____ hereby

record my vote in favour of

_____ { Here voter to fill in
names of the three
Candidates for whom
he votes.

for the office of Assessors.

(Signature of Voter) _____

[Date] _____

SCHEDULE B.

UNIVERSITY OF _____

ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

Names and designations of Persons nominated.	Proposed by (Name of Proposer).	Seconded by (Name of Seconder).
A. B.	"	"
C. D.	"	"
E. F.	"	"
G. H.	"	"
I. J.	"	"
K. L.	"	"

SIR,

I have to intimate, that the above-mentioned persons have been nominated for the office of Assessors, and I have to request that, if you desire to vote in the election, you will insert in the blanks of the accompanying letter the names of the persons (not more than three) for whom you vote, and after signing the letter will transmit it to me at the University, so as to reach me on or before the 19th day of December.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Registrar.

[Date] _____

II.—DECLARATION OF QUORUM OF GENERAL COUNCIL

At Edinburgh, the sixth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. 55, intituled **General Council.** 'An Act for the better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered (section 8) to fix the quorum of the General Council in each University.

The Commissioners hereby declare—

1. That the quorum of the General Council of the University of St Andrews shall be ten for every complete thousand or fraction of a thousand on the Register of Members of the General Council.

2. That the quorum of the General Council of the University of Glasgow shall be ten for every complete thousand or fraction of a thousand on the Register of Members of the General Council.

3. That the quorum of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen shall be ten for every complete thousand or fraction of a thousand on the Register of Members of the General Council.

4. That the quorum of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh shall be ten for every complete thousand or fraction of a thousand on the Register of Members of the General Council.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

L.

III.—DECLARATION OF CONSTITUTION OF NEW UNIVERSITY COURT.

At Edinburgh the sixth day of January Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of Her Majesty's Reign, cap. 55, intituled **University Court, Edinburgh.** 'An Act for the better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland,' the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act are empowered to declare (section 5, sub-section 3) that the University Courts under the said Act have been duly constituted.

The Commissioners hereby declare—

That the new University Court of the University of Edinburgh is duly constituted, in terms of the said Act.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

L.S.

IV.—DECLARATION OF CONSTITUTION OF NEW UNIVERSITY COURT.

At Edinburgh, the thirteenth day of January eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 55, intituled **University Court, Glasgow and Aberdeen.** 'An Act for the better administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland,' the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act are empowered to declare (section 5, subsection 3) that the University Courts under the said Act have been duly constituted.

The Commissioners hereby declare—

1. That the new University Court of the University of Glasgow is duly constituted in terms of the said Act.

2. That the new University Court of the University of Aberdeen is duly constituted in terms of the said Act.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

L.S.

V.—DECLARATION OF CONSTITUTION OF NEW UNIVERSITY COURT.

At Edinburgh, the tenth day of April, Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 55, intituled **University Court, St Andrews.** "An Act for the Better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland," the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act are empowered to declare (section 5) that the University Courts under the said Act have been duly constituted.

The Commissioners hereby declare—

That the New University Court of the University of St Andrews is duly constituted, in terms of the said Act.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

L.S.

VI.—ORDER AFFILIATING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

At Edinburgh, the twenty-first day of March, Eighteen hundred and ninety years.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 55, intituled **University College, Dundee.** an 'Act for the Better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 16, sub-section 1, to affiliate the University College of Dundee to, and make it form part of, the University of St Andrews, with the consent of the University Court of the University of St Andrews, and also of the said College: And whereas the said University Court and the University College of Dundee have consented to affiliation upon the conditions set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Therefore the Commissioners under the said Act have affiliated and do hereby affiliate the said University College of Dundee to, and make it form part of, the said University of St Andrews, subject to the said conditions, and in terms of the said Statute.

In Witness whereof these presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.



A. S. KINNAR, *Chairman.*

SCHEDULE.

1. The said Union shall, as regards duration, be permanent, and dissoluble only by Act of Parliament.

2. The fundamental purposes and conditions of the Deed of Endowment of Dundee College shall be preserved and maintained. These are as follows:—“For the purposes of founding, ‘establishing, endowing, maintaining, and conducting a College for promoting the education of ‘persons of both sexes, and the study of science, literature, and the fine arts, subject to the ‘following as a fundamental condition, viz.:—“That no Student, Professor, Teacher, or other officer “or person connected with the College, or the operations thereof, shall be required to make any “declaration as to his or her religious opinions, or submit to any test of his or her religious opinions, “and that nothing shall be introduced in the manner or mode of education or instruction in reference “to any religious or theological subject which can be reasonably considered offensive to the “conscience.”

3. The funds and estates of Dundee College shall remain under the management and control of the Council of said College, who shall bear and pay, as they have heretofore done, all the charges and expenses of and incident to the maintenance of the said College, including its buildings, furniture, furnishings, and apparatus of every kind, and all other annual outgoings, including also the salaries of its Principal, Professors, Lecturers, and Officers. But it is hereby provided that the University Court to be established under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall be entitled to make and levy an annual assessment upon and from the same to and for the benefit and use of the General University Fund, sufficient, in the judgment of such Court, to meet the proportion justly pertaining to the Dundee College of the amount properly payable out of a University fund for defraying the expenses of and incident to the transaction of the business, including Meetings of the University Court, University Council, and Senatus Academicus, and the expense of Elections and of Graduations, in so far as the Matriculation, Graduation, and Registration Fees received by the University from Students of Dundee College may be insufficient to meet the proportion assessed upon the College; further, that Matriculation, Graduation, and Registration Fees received by the University from others than the Students of Dundee College shall be available for University purposes at St Andrews as heretofore. The Council of the Dundee College shall regularly transmit to the University Court a copy of their annual Accounts as audited under the provisions of the Deed of Endowment of said College.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Council of Dundee College shall elect to the University Court from time to time such number of Representatives as the Scottish Universities Commissioners may fix and allow, and such elected person or persons shall become and be members of the said Court accordingly; but subject thereto, none of the other conditions of section 15 of the said Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, shall apply to Dundee College, or its Principal or Professors; provided always that none of the Representatives of Dundee College elected under the provisions of this Article shall be entitled to sit and vote in the University Court while any matter falling under Article 8 hereof is under consideration.

5. All bequests, gifts, or legacies (afterwards called gifts), that may hereafter be made to or for behoof of Dundee College, or for establishing or maintaining any new or other Chairs therein, shall be applied and administered by the Council of said College, provided, as regards gifts for establishing or maintaining any new or other Chairs therein, that the University Court shall be entitled, in the interest of the whole University, to direct any appropriation of the same by the Council in or in connection with Dundee College in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the gift.

6. The Dundee College and its Principal and Professors, including any persons to be appointed to Chairs now vacant, or under the provisions of the Universities Act to be hereafter established (all afterwards called Professors), are and shall be recognised as part of the University of St Andrews, and said Professors shall become and be members of the Senatus Academicus, and shall have the same tenure of office and the same privileges as the other Professors of the said University, and shall be subject to the same jurisdiction and authorities; provided always that the matter of pensions, as regards Dundee and its Professors, shall be adjusted and settled by the Scottish Universities Commissioners, established by the said Universities Act, as in all the circumstances such Commissioners may think just and right. On the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of any Professor, the Council of the Dundee College may appoint his successor, subject to the approval of the University Court, and so far as consistent with and subject to the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the same rule shall apply to appointments to Chairs that may hereafter be instituted, in the event of the Donors of the Endowments for such Chairs designating the Council as Patrons, or making the gift to the Dundee College or its Council without any special designation of Patrons.

7. The Council of Dundee College shall have no power or jurisdiction over or in regard to the University teaching in the College, save a power to see that the fundamental purposes and conditions of its Deed of Endowment are faithfully adhered to and carried out; nor shall they have any power or jurisdiction on or over the courses for Graduation, the fees for Classes forming part of these courses, or any other academic matters *ejusdem generis* with those named; but declaring always that provision may continue to be made by the Council for Evening Classes in and connected with the said College, and for implementing the Agreement with Sir David Baxter's Trustees concerning the Technical Institute, and that the Council shall be entitled to exercise the same powers and control as heretofore over and in regard to said Classes and Agreement, and declaring also that

the University Court shall, as far as possible, watch over, extend, and develop the College as opportunity arises, on the lines of its foundation. Further, the University Court shall be entitled to employ the services of any Dundee Professor in St Andrews, with the consent of such Professor and of the Senatus Academicus, and of the Council of Dundee College, and the University Court may employ the services of any St Andrews Professor in Dundee, with the consent of such Professor, and of the Senatus Academicus, and of the said Council.

8. All the funds and estates at present belonging to the University of St Andrews as now existing, or to either of its present Colleges, shall continue to be appropriated to University and College uses respectively in St Andrews, and all funds which are or shall be vested in or bequeathed to the said University, or to either of the said Colleges, by any deed or writing dated on or before the 31st December 1890, shall, if bequeathed for specific purposes, be appropriated to the purposes for which they have been bequeathed, and if bequeathed without designation of a specific purpose, shall be devoted to the further endowment of the offices of the Principals, Professors, Lecturers, and Class Assistants, and to other University or College uses in St Andrews; and all funds thereafter gifted or bequeathed to either of the Colleges of the University of St Andrews at St Andrews shall also be devoted to the use of the College in St Andrews to which they are gifted or bequeathed.

9. As regards gifts or bequests to be made by any deed or writing dated after 31st December 1890 to the University generally, or without the designation of any particular College or specific purpose, all Colleges of the University shall participate therein in such a proportions and manner as the University Court shall from time to time fix.

10. Subject to the provisions of the University (Scotland) Act, 1889, the Scholarships, Fellowships, and Bursaries now attached to the Colleges and the University of St Andrews shall continue to be tenable only by students studying at St Andrews, and the Scholarships, Fellowships, and Bursaries existing at Dundee shall be tenable only by students studying there.

11. All Meetings of the University Council shall be held at St Andrews, and all Ordinary Meetings of the University Court and of the Senatus Academicus shall also be held at St Andrews.

VII.—REGULATIONS FOR ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL ASSESSORS.

University of St Andrews.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 52nd and 53rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, Additional Assessors, St Andrews. chapter 55, intituled "An Act for the Better Administration and Endowment of the Universities of Scotland," the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered (section 16, sub-section 2) to regulate the time, place, and manner of the first election of the Assessors to be elected to the University Court by the General Council and by the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews after the affiliation to it of the University College of Dundee, and whereas the said affiliation has now taken place.

I. The Commissioners hereby make the following regulations for the election of Assessors by the General Council of the said University.

A meeting of the General Council of the University of St Andrews shall be held on Wednesday, 2nd April, at one o'clock.

In the absence of the Chancellor and Rector, the Chancellor's Assessor (if a member of the General Council), and in his absence the Rector's Assessor (if a member of the General Council), shall be Chairman of the meeting; and in the absence of all of the said Officials a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting. The Chairman shall have a deliberative and a casting vote. If four or more persons are nominated for the office of Assessor, the Chairman of the meeting shall, by means of a show of hands, ascertain and declare which three of the persons nominated have a majority of votes at the meeting, and, if no poll be demanded by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, the Chairman shall declare such persons to be duly elected; but in the event of a poll being demanded by the proposer or seconder of a candidate, a poll shall be taken in the manner hereinafter provided.

That is to say, the Registrar shall, within six days exclusive of Sundays, after the day of meeting, issue through the post to each member resident in the United Kingdom, and entitled to take part in the election, to his address as appearing in the register, a voting letter in the form of Schedule (A) hereunto annexed, with all the blanks filled up except the names of the persons for whom the member votes, and the signature of the member; and such letter shall be accompanied by a Letter of Intimation from the Registrar in the form of Schedule (B) hereunto annexed, and each member upon receipt of his voting letter, if he desires to vote in the election, shall insert the names of the candidates, not more than three, for whom he votes, and affix his subscription and return the voting letter to the Registrar in such time that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 23rd day of April next; and on the 24th day of April, the Registrar shall in the presence of the proposer and seconder of each candidate, or of some persons to be named by them for the purpose, sum up the votes so returned, and the candidates for whom the largest number of votes shall be returned, within the time aforesaid, shall be declared to be duly elected, and an intimation to that effect under the hand of the Registrar, shall be forthwith published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and a copy thereof fixed in some patent place in the University. The Registrar shall forthwith report the result of the election to the Chairman of the Universities Commission, and if there has been a poll he shall state the number of votes that have been received by each candidate.

In the case of an equality of votes, for two or more persons, the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

It shall be lawful for the Registrar to deliver his voting paper, with the blanks duly filled up as aforesaid, to any member of the General Council personally, or to send it through the post to any member, to a different address from that appearing in the Register, on an application by such member to that effect, being lodged with the Registrar not later than the day immediately following the day of meeting; but the Registrar shall not in any case deliver the voting paper of any member to another member, or to any other person, but shall either send it through the post or deliver it

personally to each member; and no vote shall be reckoned in the election which is not returned under the signature of a member to the Registrar in a voting letter as aforesaid.

The proposers and seconders of the candidates, or any persons named by them for the purpose, shall be entitled to attend with the Registrar at the issuing and opening of the voting letters, and throughout the election, as well as at the summing up of the votes, and the declaration of the elections.

In case the office of Registrar shall become vacant, or in case the Registrar shall be incapacitated by illness or otherwise for discharging any duty required by him in reference to the election, the duties herein imposed on him shall be discharged by a person appointed for the purpose by the **Senatus Academicus**.

II. The Commissioners make the following Regulations for the election of Assessors by the Senatus Academicus of the said University.

1. A meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews shall be held on Wednesday, 2nd April, for the purpose of electing two Assessors.

These Elections shall be conducted according to the practice formerly followed by the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of St Andrews.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

18 DUKE STREET,
EDINBURGH, 21st *March* 1890.

L.S.

SCHEDULE A.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

VOTING LETTER.

No. _____

I, _____

_____ hereby

record my vote in favour of

for the office of Assessors.

(Signature of Voter) _____

[Date] _____

{ Number of Member as
in Register.

{ Name of Member in full
with his designation
and residence to be
filled in by the Regis-
trar or by some person
authorised by him.

{ Here voter to fill in
names of the three
Candidates for whom
he votes.

SCHEDULE B.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

Names and designations of Persons nominated.	Proposed by (Name of Proposer).	Seconded by (Name of Seconder).
A. B.	”	”
C. D.	”	”
E. F.	”	”
G. H.	”	”
I. J.	”	”
K. L.	”	”

SIR,

SIR, I have to intimate, that the above mentioned persons have been nominated for the office of Assessors, and I have to request that, if you desire to vote in the election, you will insert in the blanks of the accompanying letter the names of the persons (not more than three) for whom you vote, and after signing the letter will transmit it to me at the University, so as to reach me on or before the 23rd day of April next.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

Registrar.

[Date] _____

VIII.—REGULATIONS AS TO THE RETIREMENT OF ASSESSORS.

WHEREAS, by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered by section 5, sub-section 2, to regulate the period for which the three new Assessors elected by the General Council shall hold office, having regard to the time at which the existing Assessor of the General Council of each University falls to retire, so as to provide that in future two such Assessors shall retire from office biennially: and whereas, it is provided by the said Act, that the Assessor of the General Council of each University in office at the passing of the said Act, shall continue in office for two years from the date of the elections of the additional Assessors: and whereas such elections took place in the University of St Andrews on the 2nd day of April 1890; in the University of Glasgow on the 20th day of December 1889; in the University of Aberdeen on the 27th day of November 1889; in the University of Edinburgh on the 29th day of November 1889.

And whereas, the Commissioners are further empowered to regulate the period for which the new Assessors to be elected by the Senatus Academicus of each University shall hold office, so as to provide in future for a regular system of rotation: and whereas it is provided by the said Act that the Assessor of the Senatus Academicus of each University in office at the passing of the said Act shall continue in office for such period, not exceeding four years in all, from the date of his election, as the Commissioners shall appoint.

Therefore the Commissioners make the following Regulations:—

1. With regard to the University of St Andrews,—

The Right Honourable the Viscount Cross, G.C.B., &c., the Assessor of the General Council in office at the passing of the said Act, and George William Balfour, Esq., M.D., LL.D., one of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 4th day of April 1892.

J. Campbell Smith, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute of the County of Forfar, and H. F. Clarke Cleghorn, Esq., M.D., LL.D., two of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 2nd day of April 1894.

J. Bell Pettigrew, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Medicine, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 4th day of April 1892.

The Rev. Lewis Campbell, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Greek, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 3rd day of April 1893.

J. A. Ewing, Esq., B.Sc. F.R.S., F.R.S.E., Professor of Engineering, the Assessor elected by the Senatus Academicus under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, shall continue in office until the 2nd day of April 1894.

2. With regard to the University of Glasgow,—

R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., LL.D., Under Secretary for Scotland, the Assessor of the General Council in Office at the passing of the said Act, and David Hannay, Esq., Writer, one of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 21st day of December 1891.

Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, Merchant, and Hector Clare Cameron, Esq., M.D., two of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 20th day of December 1893.

George G. Ramsay, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Humanity, the Assessor of the Senatus Academicus in office at the passing of the said Act, shall continue in office until the 28th day of November 1890.

William Leishman, Esq., M.D., Professor of Midwifery, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 30th day of November 1891.

Robert Berry, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Sheriff of the County of Lanark, formerly Professor of Law, and now Dean of Faculties, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 28th day of November 1892.

The Rev. William Stewart, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, and Clerk of Senate, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 28th day of November 1893.

3. With regard to the University of Aberdeen,—

The Rev. James Smith, M.A., B.D., the Assessor of the General Council in office at the passing of the said Act, and Angus Fraser, Esq., M.A., M.D., one of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 27th day of November 1891.

William Dey, Esq., M.A., LL.D., and Alexander Edmond, Esq., Advocate in Aberdeen, two of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 27th day of November 1893.

The Rev. William Milligan, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, the Assessor of the Senatus Academicus in office at the passing of the said Act, shall continue in office until the 8th day of December 1890.

George Pirie, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 7th day of December 1891.

Matthew Hay, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence, one of the

additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 7th day of December 1892.

William Stephenson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Midwifery, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 7th day of December 1893.

4. With regard to the University of Edinburgh,—

Patrick Heron Watson, Esq., M.D., LL.D., the Assessor of the General Council in office at the passing of the said Act, and John Duncan, Esq., M.D., one of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 30th day of November 1891.

Thomas M'Kie, Esq., Advocate, and The Right Honourable John Hay Athole Macdonald, C.B., Lord Justice Clerk, two of the additional Assessors elected by the General Council under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 29th day of November 1893.

Alexander Crum Brown, Esq., M.D., D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 30th day of November 1891.

The Rev. Malcolm Campbell Taylor, D.D., Professor of Church History, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 29th day of November 1892.

Sir William Turner, M.B., D.C.L., Professor of Anatomy, one of the additional Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus under the said Act, shall continue in office until the 29th day of November 1893.

Alexander Campbell Fraser, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, the Assessor of the Senatus Academicus elected under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, shall continue in office until the 29th day of November 1894.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

18 DUKE STREET,
EDINBURGH, 30th June 1890.

(L.S.)

University Court,
St Andrews.

IX.—DECLARATION OF CONSTITUTION OF NEW UNIVERSITY COURT.

At Edinburgh, the eighth day of October, Eighteen hundred and ninety-five years.

WHEREAS by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned Act), it is enacted by section 5, sub-section 3, that all the property, heritable and moveable, belonging to any University or to any existing College forming part of such University at the passing of this Act, shall be and is hereby vested in the University Court of such University from and after the date at which the new University Court under the said Act shall have been declared by the Commissioners to have been duly constituted; and by sub-section 4 of the same section, that the University Courts constituted by sections 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, shall continue in office until such time as the new University Courts under the first-mentioned Act shall have been declared by the Commissioners to have been duly constituted: And whereas on the tenth day of April, Eighteen hundred and ninety years, a declaration was made by the said Commissioners that the new University Court of the University of St Andrews was duly constituted: And whereas, in the course of an action depending before the Court of Session, having reference to an agreement between the University of St Andrews and University College, Dundee, and to certain proceedings of the Commissioners following thereon, and interlocutor has been pronounced by the said Court, applying a judgment of the House of Lords, the terms of which judgment and interlocutor are alleged to have the effect of displacing the said declaration by the Commissioners: And whereas it is desirable to remove all doubt as to the due constitution of the said Court:

Therefore, without prejudice to the effect of their said previous declaration, the Commissioners hereby declare—

That the new University Court of the University of St Andrews has been duly constituted in terms of the said Act.

(L.S.)

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

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Medicine—Attendance at hospitals and infirmaries; length of courses of instruction and work in various departments, sec. vii. Places and institutions at which studies may be prosecuted; regulations affecting attendance at same; fees; extra Academical teachers, sec. viii. Conditions of admission of women at St Andrews, sec. ix., No. 45. Duty of Professors to divide courses. Attendance at outside institutions or teachers approved by Court to rank as qualifying courses in certain subjects, secs. ix. and xi. Subjects of Professional Examination for M.B. and Ch.B. Candidates to be examined in divisions, conditions of, declaration as to age of candidates before admission to degrees, sec. xi.—xxi. Subjects and conditions imposed upon candidates for the M.D. degree, and for the degree of Ch.M.; fees exigible; examiners, secs. xxi.—xxv. Repeal of Ordinances at St Andrews, No. 45, secs. xxvi.—xxviii. Provision for students studying before date of Ordinance, sec. xxv., Nos. 14, 15, 16. Date of Ordinances coming into effect, sec. xxix. Amendments, explanations, and extension of provisions of Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 45, under Supplementary Ordinances Nos. 54, 55, 56, 156, and 158.

Music, Regulations for degrees in, No. 34. *At Edinburgh*—Two degrees instituted, Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Preliminary Examination, subjects, standard, exemptions, attendance, secs. i., ii., iii. *First and Second Professional Examinations* for Mus. Bac., subjects of, examiners, secs. iv., v., vi. Conditions and subjects for degree of Mus. Doc., examiners, degree may be conferred as an honorary degree; date of Ordinance taking effect, secs. vii.—xiv.

Public Health, degrees in Science in, No. 35. *At Edinburgh*—Two degrees to be conferred, B.Sc. and D.Sc. Candidates for first degree must be graduates in Medicine, secs. i., ii., laboratory work, attendance at lectures on Public Health, examinations, Board of Studies to fix standard of, secs. iii.—viii. Conditions attaching to D.Sc. degree, x., xi. Candidates studying prior to date of Ordinance, degrees not to be conferred as honorary degrees. Date of Ordinance taking effect, secs. xiii.—xv. Amended by Supplementary Ordinance, No. 135.

Pure Science, No. 12—Two Degrees, B.Sc. and D.Sc., sec. i. Preliminary Examination—same as prescribed by Ordinance No. 11, with certain exceptions, sec. ii.; attendance and courses of instruction; extra mural teaching, secs. iii.—v., vii., x., xi.; Senatus to determine length of courses of instruction; Professors and Lecturers to submit annual scheme as to courses to Senatus, and syllabus to the Faculty of Science, sec. vi. First and Final Examinations, secs. viii. and ix. *Institution of Degrees in applied Science* and provisions affecting same, secs. xiii. and xiv. *Doctorate of Science*. Graduates of five years' standing may offer themselves. Thesis, published memoir or work to be presented, secs. xv. and xvi. Graduation under old regulations. Degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. not to be conferred as honorary degrees; date of Ordinance coming into operation, secs. xvii.—xix. Amendments under Supplementary Ordinance, No. 155.

Women—In St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 18. University Court to make provision for conducting instruction in ordinary or separate classes. Mixed classes not to be instituted except in consultation with Senatus, and only with consent of Professor if his commission is dated prior to passing of Ordinance, sec. ii. Conditions for graduation same as for men with certain modifications. Until provision is made in Faculty of Arts, in Faculty of Science, and in Faculty of Medicine, for instruction in any subject qualifying for graduation, University Court empowered to recognise for graduation purposes, instruction obtained elsewhere, provided evidence as to satisfying conditions of Preliminary Examination is produced, sec. iii. When full provision made within any of the Faculties for instruction in all subjects qualifying for graduation: the conditions to be same as for men, sec. iv. Conditions under which Court may admit to graduation in Arts and in Medicine in cases where studies begun prior to date of Ordinance. Matriculation, use of libraries and museums; date of Ordinance coming into effect, secs. v.—ix.

HISTORY, *Foundation of Professorship in Edinburgh*, No. 30. Present Professor; title and duties; change of title or vacancy; Court to fix number of lectures on Constitutional Law and History, sec. i.; New Pro-

HISTORY—continued.

fessorship; salary; University Court to exercise patronage and define duties; date of Ordinance taking effect, sec. ii., sec. iii.

Foundation of Professorship in Glasgow, No. 28. Professor to be in Arts Faculty; salary; University Court to exercise patronage and define duties; date of Ordinance taking effect, secs. i., ii., iii., iv., v.

LAW. See GRADUATION.

LECTURERS. See ASSISTANTS.

LIBRARIES.—Regulations as to custody and management of, in *St Andrews*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh Universities*, No. 64. Ordinary management of library vested in librarian; appointment and dismissal of librarian and assistants vested in University Court, secs. i., ii.; various provisions as to borrowing and consulting or exchanging books, secs. iii.–vii., ix.; subscriptions, deposits, and fines, secs. x., xi., and xiv.; inspection of library, sec. viii.; use of library by members of General Councils of other Scottish Universities and power to Library Committee to grant library for literary research, secs. xii., xiii.; annual report by Library Committee, sec. xv.; annual report by librarian, sec. xvi.; repeal of 1858 Ordinances; date of Ordinance coming into operation, secs. xvii.–xviii.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS. Establishment and Constitution of Library and Museum Committees in *St Andrews*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh Universities*, No. 8. Duties; appointments to be made by University Court and Senatus; repeal of Ordinances under Act of 1858, secs. i.–iii. Repeal of Ordinance No. 68 under Act of 1858, No. 19, sec. i. In *Glasgow University*; appointment and constitution of Library Committee and of Museums Committee by University Court and Senatus; duties of, etc., No. 52, secs. i., ii., iii.; appointment and constitution of Observatory and Laboratories Committee by University Court and Senatus; duties of; quorum of each of the Committees; repeal of 1858 Ordinances; date of Ordinance taking effect, secs. iv., v., vi., and vii.

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MATRICULATED STUDENTS. See ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

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Examiners for graduation, No. 13, sec. xvi.

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In *Glasgow*, No. 14, sec. xxiv.

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MEETINGS—

Regulations for University MEETINGS in *Aberdeen*, No. 38. Of (1) Senatus Academicus; (2) for graduation or public installations; (3) University Court, sec. i.; repeal of 1858 Ordinance; date of Ordinance taking effect, secs. ii., iii.

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MUSIC. Institution of Faculty of, in *Edinburgh*; its constitution; designation of Professor; duties of Chair; remuneration; No. 20, secs. i., ii., iii., iv.; Court empowered to employ sums formerly devoted to certain specific purposes, in equipment of music room; additional assistance; concerts and prizes; distribution of surplus, sec. v.; date of Reid Concert; date of Ordinance taking effect, vi. vii. Regulations for degrees in. See GRADUATION.

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PATHOLOGY. Foundation of Professorship in *Glasgow*, No. 29; Professor to be in Faculty of Medicine; salary, patronage vested in certain nominated curators, secs. i., ii., iii., iv.; court to define duties; date of Ordinance taking effect, sec. v. and vi.

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PATRONAGE OF PRINCIPALSHIP AND PROFESSORSHIPS—

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WOMEN, Graduation of, Regulations for. See GRADUATION.

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IV. MINUTES.

First Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 14th October 1889.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

It was agreed to appoint the following Committee, viz. :—

The Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson, to draft regulations for the election of additional Assessors by the General Council and Senatus Academicus of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and to report at next meeting of the Commission.

The Chairman laid before the meeting a Treasury Minute of 11th September 1889, respecting the financial provisions contained in the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and the conditions under which an addition to the Parliamentary Grant, as fixed in the Act may be made hereafter. It was agreed that it should be printed, and copies sent to each Commissioner.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at 94 George Street, on Monday, 21st inst., at two o'clock.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 21st October 1889.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the first meeting were approved.

The Regulations for the Election of additional Assessors by the Senatus Academicus and General Council of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh (section 5) were adjusted and approved.

A letter was read from the Principal of the University of St Andrews with regard to the powers of the existing University Court in that University, and other matters. It was remitted to the Chairman to answer.

The following were appointed a Committee, with powers to make general arrangements for the work of the Commission, viz. :—Lord Kinnear, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Mr Campbell, Dr Blackie, Dr Heron Watson.

Mr Adam Harper was appointed principal clerk. The Secretary presented draft estimates for the ensuing quarter, which were approved, and he was instructed to confer with the Secretary to the Treasury in London generally with regard to the financial arrangements for the Commission.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 3rd January 1890.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the second meeting were approved.

The declaration of the Constitution of the new University Courts was postponed, as the Town Councils of Glasgow and Aberdeen had not yet nominated the Assessors to the University Courts to whom they are entitled.

A statement was then made by the Chairman with regard to the proposals of the Committee of the Commission as to evidence, and it was agreed that evidence with regard to the question of Theological Tests should first be heard by the Commission, and that it was not expedient at this stage that oral evidence should be called for on the general questions considered in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1876, but that persons desirous of laying their views on such questions before the Commission should be invited to do so in the form of printed statements; and that further consideration of the question as to oral evidence should be postponed until the University Courts had intimated to the Commission the course they intend to take in the exercise of the rights conferred by section 19.

It was remitted to the Committee to take such steps as they may consider advisable to carry out this resolution.

The Commission then discussed the advisability of admitting Newspaper Reporters to its meetings during the hearing of evidence on the subject of Theological Tests, and on a division there voted against the admission of Reporters the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron

Watson, and Mr Fuller; for the admission, Lord Elgin and Mr Crawford; and it was accordingly **Third Meeting.** decided that the evidence to be taken under the provisions of the 18th section should not be published until it shall have been laid before Her Majesty in terms of the Statute.

Lord Elgin then made a communication with regard to the proposed affiliation of University College, Dundee, to the University of St Andrews, and it was remitted to Lord Elgin to communicate with Principal Donaldson on the subject.

It was decided, on the motion of the Marquess of Bute, that the quorum of the General Council should be ten for every thousand, or fraction of a thousand, on the Register of the General Council in each University.

The Chairman communicated a letter from the Privy Council, with regard to certain proposed alterations of Ordinances by the University Court of the University of Aberdeen, which were opposed by the University Courts of the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The Secretary was instructed to reply to the Clerk to the Privy Council that, in the opinion of the Commission, the present time is inopportune for the Lords of the Council to recommend to Her Majesty to approve the alterations proposed by the Aberdeen University Court.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 6th January 1890.

Fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneare, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the third meeting were approved.

A letter from the Secretary of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, intimating that all the members of the Court, in terms of section 5, sub-section 1. (4), had been duly elected, was laid before the Commission, and the Commission thereafter, in terms of section 5, sub-section 4, declared that the new University Court of the University of Edinburgh had been duly constituted, and intimation of the fact was ordered to be made to the Secretary to the Court, and in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in the usual way.

A Committee of the Commission, consisting of the Chairman, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, and Mr Crawford, was then appointed, with instructions to consider the question of the union of University College, Dundee, with the University of St Andrews.

A communication from the Clerk to the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church was laid before the Commission, and the Secretary was instructed to reply thereto.

The List of the Returns which it was proposed to ask for from the four Universities was submitted to the Commission and approved, and the Secretary was instructed to request the Universities to make these Returns, in terms of section 14.

Evidence on the subject of Tests in the Theological Faculties in the Universities was heard from Professor Milligan, Principal Donaldson, Dr Walter Smith, and Principal Geddes.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 13th January 1890.

Fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneare, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The Commissioners, in terms of section 5, sub-sections 2 and 3, declared that the new University Court of each of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen had been duly constituted; and intimation of the fact was ordered to be made to the Secretaries of the respective Courts, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 20th January 1890.

Sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneare, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir A. Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir W. Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the fourth and of a special meeting (the fifth) were approved.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from the Rev. Principal Douglas and the Rev. Professor Candlish of the Free Church College, Glasgow; the Rev. Principal Rainy of the Free Church College, Edinburgh; the Rev. David Hunter of Partick; and the Rev. Arthur Gordon of St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 3rd February 1890.

Seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneare, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Earl of Elgin, Sir F. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir A. Mitchell, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir W. Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixth meeting were approved.

The Chairman reported that a Committee of the Commission had held interviews with Representatives of the University Court and of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews, and of University College, Dundee; and that, with a view to facilitate the negotiations

Seventh Meeting. between the University Court of St Andrews and the Dundee College, the Committee had intimated that, in the event of the affiliation taking place, under section 16 of the statute, they would recommend to the Commission to provide by Ordinance, under section 15, for some additional representation of the Dundee College in the University Court, the extent of such representation being left open for subsequent consideration by the Commission.

The Report was approved.

The Commission discussed the question of hearing evidence on subjects other than the Tests in the Theological Faculties, and the matter was remitted to the Business Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Patrons of those Chairs in the University of St Andrews, the patronage of which is vested in private individuals, to call their attention to the provisions in the Act referring thereto, and to request them to inform the Commission if they desired to make any statement on the subject.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from the Rev. Professor Flint, of the University of Edinburgh; the Rev. Professor Lindsay, of the Free Church College, Glasgow; and the Rev. J. M. Robertson, Minister of St Ninian's.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th February 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventh meeting were approved.

The Chairman reported that the Business Committee considered a variety of applications to be heard, which had been made to the Commission by bodies and individuals, and that they were of opinion that evidence on matters affecting the constitution of the Students' Representative Councils and the organisation of the Unions in the various Universities should be heard by the Commission as early as convenient. This was agreed to.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from the Rev. Dr Hutton, Paisley; the Rev. Benjamin Martin, Leslie (Representatives of the Disestablishment Committee of the United Presbyterian Church); from the Rev. T. Hobart, Carlisle; the Rev. J. Sturrock, Edinburgh; and the Rev. J. Patrick, Carnoustie (Representatives of the Synod of Original Seceders); and from Sheriff Comrie Thomson.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Ninth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 11th February 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the eighth meeting were approved.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from the Rev. Professor Charteris and the Rev. Professor Taylor, of the University of Edinburgh; the Rev. Professor Salmond, of the Free Church College, Aberdeen; and the Rev. Dr Andrew Gray, Minister of Dalkeith.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Tenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12th February 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the ninth meeting were approved.

A memorial of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews, with regard to professorial classes for the University Education of Women (dated 11th February 1890, No. 370), was laid before the Commission, and the Secretary was instructed to reply thereto.

Sir Arthur Mitchell was added to the Committee appointed to consider the question of the union of University College, Dundee, with the University of St Andrews.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from Sir Charles Pearson (Procurator of the Church of Scotland); Sheriff Jameson; Charles J. Guthrie, Esq., Advocate (Procurator of the Free Church of Scotland); and the Rev. Principal Cairns, and the Rev. Dr Brown, Paisley (Representatives of the College Committee of the United Presbyterian Church).

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Eleventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 24th February 1890

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the tenth meeting, and of a meeting of Committee, held on 17th February, were approved.

The Commission considered the agreement for the union of University College, Dundee, with the University of St Andrews. Principals Donaldson and Peterson were in attendance. The further consideration of the question of the representation of Dundee College in the new University Court of St Andrews was postponed.

An Order in Council, with reference to a proposal by the University Court of the University of Aberdeen, to alter Ordinance No. 16, Aberdeen No. 6, sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 22 of the Scottish Universities Commissioners, 1858, was communicated to the Commissioners.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 3rd March 1890.

Twelfth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir W. Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the eleventh meeting were approved.

The Commission proceeded to the further consideration of the Agreement for the union of University College, Dundee, with the University of St Andrews, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate as to the adjustment of some details with the University Court of St Andrews and representatives of the University College, Dundee.

The Rev. Professor Mitchell, Professor Purdie, and Professor Seth were heard with regard to paragraph 10 of the Agreement, by which it is proposed to regulate the holding of Scholarships, Fellowships, and Bursaries.

A letter was read from the Honorary Secretary of the Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, with regard to the question of affiliation of Colleges, and in reply the Secretary was instructed to direct the attention of the College to section 15, sub-section 1, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 17th March 1890.

Thirteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir W. Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Blackie, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the twelfth meeting were approved.

A letter from the Secretary of University College, Dundee, with accompanying alterations on the Agreement for the union of University College, Dundee, with the University of St Andrews, approved by the Council and Governors of Dundee College, was laid before the Commission. It was also intimated that the consent of the University Court of the University of St Andrews had been received to the proposed alterations. The Commission thereupon resolved that University College, Dundee, was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St Andrews, in terms of section 16, sub-section 1, of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and the Secretary was instructed to intimate the Declaration of the Commission in the *Gazette* in the usual way.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews with regard to the union between Dundee College and the University of St Andrews, requesting that, before the Commissioners issue any ordinances with regard to existing scholarships and bursaries, the Colleges of St Andrews might be permitted to state their views. The Secretary was instructed in reply to state that this request would be granted.

The Commission approved of the Regulation for the election of three additional Assessors by the General Council, and two by the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews.

Letters from the Secretaries of the University Courts of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, intimating the intention of the several Courts to submit Draft Ordinances, under section 19, sub-section 1, were laid before the Commissioners.

Evidence was heard from J. Avon Clyde, Esq., Advocate, with regard to the Constitutions of the Students' Representative Councils, and deputations were received from the Representative Councils and University Unions of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 10th April 1890.

Fourteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Blackie, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirteenth meeting were approved.

The formal intimations from the Registrar and the Secretary of the University Court of St Andrews, intimating the election of the additional Assessors, in terms of section 5, sub-section 1, having been laid before the Commission, the Commissioners, in terms of section 5, sub-sections 3 and 4, declared that the new University Court of the University of St Andrews had been duly constituted, and intimation of the fact was ordered to be made to the Secretary of the University Court, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in the usual way.

The Draft Ordinance providing for the representation in the Court of the University of St Andrews of University College, Dundee, was considered by the Commission, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Council of the University College, Dundee, in order to ascertain their views as to the expediency of providing for rotation in the election of their proposed representatives.

A letter, from the Secretary of the University Court of St Andrews, intimating the intention of the Court to submit Draft Ordinances under section 19, sub-section 1, was laid before the Commission. The Commission agreed to accept it as a valid notice on behalf of the new University Court.

A letter from Principal Donaldson, with regard to the precedence of the Principal and Professors of University College, Dundee, in the Senatus of the University, was read, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the officials of Dundee College, and to request them to make a Statement of their views on the subject.

Fourteenth Meeting.

A letter from the Secretary of the Edinburgh University Court, with regard to the distribution of the Parliamentary grant to the Scottish Universities was read, and the Secretary was instructed to obtain from the Treasury a statement of the average amount of public moneys, exclusive of building and other special grants, which each University has received for the five years preceding the commencement of the Act (section 26, sub-section 1); and to write to the Secretaries of each University Court, requesting a statement of the average amount of public moneys, which had been received during the past five years by each University, with the details as to the apportionment of said money.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Commission in London on, or about Thursday, the 24th instant, and arrangements as to the London Office and other matters were communicated to the Commission.

The Commission adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Fifteenth Meeting.

At London, 24th April 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the fourteenth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinances with regard to due representation of the Council of University College, Dundee, in the Court of the University of St Andrews, and with regard to the precedence of the Principal and Professors of University College, Dundee, in the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews were further considered, and it was agreed that they should be circulated among the Commissioners, and finally adjusted at the next meeting of the Commission.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Secretaries of the various University Courts with regard to the proposed regulations for the time of the retirement of Assessors.

The Secretary was also instructed to communicate with the Patrons of Professorships in St Andrews affected by clause 14, sub-section 1 *d*, and to inform them that the question of the transference of the Patronage to the University Court would be considered finally by the Commission before the end of the month of May.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Sixteenth Meeting.

At London, 28th April 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the fifteenth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinances with regard to due representation of the Council of University College, Dundee, in the Court of the University of St Andrews, and with regard to the precedence of the Principal and Professors of University College, Dundee, in the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews, were further considered and finally adjusted by the Commission, and ordered to be published.

The following were appointed the Finance Committee of the Commission :—The Chairman, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum, three of whom should form a quorum.

A communication from the Principal and Professors of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, with regard to the Ordinance of the Universities Commissioners under the Act of 1858, No. 21 (St Andrews, No. 4), directing the application of part of the Revenues of the United College to the extinction of a debt of 10,000*l.*, was laid before the Commission, and was remitted to the Finance Committee.

A Draft Ordinance from the University Court of the University of Aberdeen, with regard to the election of Rector, was submitted to the Commission, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate it to the Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen and to the Chancellor and University Court of the University of Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes to three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Seventeenth Meeting.

At London, 5th May 1890.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the sixteenth meeting were adjusted and approved.

Letters were read from the Secretaries of the University Courts of the Universities of St Andrews and Edinburgh with regard to an extension of the time for lodging Draft Ordinances by the Courts. The Secretary was instructed to reply that while the Commission was willing to extend the time for lodging Draft Ordinances affecting the Faculty of Medicine till the end of October, it was extremely desirable that the Ordinances affecting the other Faculties should be before the Commission not only within the period prescribed by the Statute, but at as early a date as possible.

The following gentlemen, members of the St Andrews Graduates' Association, were received, and laid their views as to St Andrews and Dundee Conjoint University School of Medicine before the Commission :—

Dr B. W. Richardson, *President of the Association*.

Surgeon-General Gordon.

Dr W. F. Cleveland.

Dr Cooper-Rose, and the Secretary, Mr J. M. Menzies.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At London, 8th May 1890.**Eighteenth Meeting.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Francis Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventeenth meeting were adjusted and approved.

A letter from the Earl of Stair, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, stating that in his opinion an Ordinance relating to the Election of Rector in the University of Glasgow similar to that which has been drafted by the University Court of the University of Aberdeen would be satisfactory, was communicated to the Commission.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford.

The next meeting of the Commission it was arranged should take place in Edinburgh on the 26th instant.

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 26th May 1890.**Nineteenth Meeting.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the eighteenth meeting were approved.

Draft Ordinances prepared by the University Court of the University of Edinburgh with regard to (1) the system of using the common seal of the Court; (2) power to make payments and carry out investments; and (3) limitation of the time for Appeals, were considered, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate Draft Ordinance No. 1 to the University Courts of the other Universities, and to request the Edinburgh University Court to inform the Commission of the reasons which had led the Court to frame Draft Ordinance No. 2. It was agreed that the further consideration of Draft Ordinance No. 3 should be postponed until a Draft Ordinance on the same matter, which is being prepared by the University Court of the University of Glasgow, had been laid before the Commission.

The Draft Ordinance prepared by the University Court of the University of Aberdeen as to the Election of Rector, was considered by the Commission, and a communication from the University Court of the University of Glasgow was read, intimating that an Ordinance in similar terms affecting the University of Glasgow, would meet the views of the Court. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, also intimated that he did not desire to offer any remark further than to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that no provision was made in the Draft Ordinance for the case when both the nations and the students should be equally divided. The Secretary was instructed to draft an Ordinance applying to the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, similar to that submitted by the University Court of Aberdeen, and providing that, in the case of the equality of the nations and of the students, the Chancellor, whom failing the Principal, should have a casting vote.

It having been intimated that the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Ailsa, and the Earl of Leven and Melville, respectively, did not desire to make any statement to the Commission with regard to the Patronage of the Chairs in the University of St Andrews, a Draft Ordinance, with regard to the transference of the Patronages of the Chairs of Humanity, Civil and Natural History and Chemistry, in the University of St Andrews, was approved by the Commission, the Marquess of Bute dissenting.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate the Draft Ordinances approved by the Commission to all the Universities.

A letter was read from the Bank of Scotland with regard to the arrangements for operating upon the account which had been opened in the name of the Universities Commission, and it was resolved that cheques on the account of the Scottish Universities Commission should be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by two of the Commissioners.

The Chairman reported to the Commission that, with the sanction of the Marquess of Lothian, he had arranged that the Commission should have the assistance of Mr Badenach Nicolson in drafting Ordinances, and the Commission approved of the arrangement.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from the Rev. William Adamson, D.D., the Rev. Robert Craig, M.A., Ministers of the Evangelical Union in Edinburgh, and from the Rev. Dr Story, Professor of Church History in the University of Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 9th June 1890.**Twentieth Meeting.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir William Thomson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the nineteenth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinance relating to the election of Rector in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen was adjusted, and the Secretary was instructed to send it to the University Courts of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, in order that their opinions thereon might be laid before the Commission before it was finally approved.

A communication from the Council of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, stating that the College had applied to the University Court of the University of Glasgow for affiliation, was laid before the Commission.

The Rev. Mr Hunter and Mr Archibald Craig, a Deputation from the Business Committee of

Twentieth Meeting. the General Council of the University of Glasgow, were received and heard with regard to the Finance of the General Council. The Secretary was instructed to forward the Representation of the General Council to the University Court of the University of Glasgow, and to request the Court to inform the Commission of its views thereon.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from the following Representatives of the Roman Catholic Church:—The Most Rev. William Smith, Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh, the Rev. Bruce Geddes, Montrose, and the Rev. Edward Whyte, S.J.; and from the Rev. Dr Cazenove of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Twenty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 30th June 1890.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twentieth meeting were approved.

The following Report of the Finance Committee of the Commission was submitted:—

The Finance Committee has considered the claims submitted by each of the Universities for the quarter ending 30th June 1890, and has to submit the following recommendations to the Commission:—

First.—The University of St Andrews claims £1355, 4s. 3d.

The Committee recommends that the sum of £384, 9s. 5d., claimed as arrears of compensation under the Copyright Act, from 20th August 1889 to 31st March 1890, be disallowed.

Note.—The total sum claimed under this head by the University of St Andrews is erroneously stated as £542, 8s. 1d.; the correct sum is £541, 19s. 5d.

The Committee recommends that the sum of £86, 6s. 2d., claimed for the maintenance and upkeep of University Buildings and Grounds be disallowed, and that in its place the sum of £69, 16s. 5d. (one quarter of the average amount voted by Parliament for the maintenance of Buildings during the last five years) be substituted.

The total amount which the Committee recommends to be paid to the University of St Andrews is £953, 16s. 5d.

Second.—The University of Glasgow claims £1935, 6s.

The Committee recommends that to this sum should be added the proportion of the additional grant for the maintenance of the University Buildings to which the University will be entitled by section 26 of the Statute viz., £125.

The total amount which the Committee recommends to be paid the University of Glasgow is £2060, 6s.

Third.—The University of Aberdeen claims £1659, 14s. 5d.

The Committee recommends that to this sum should be added the proportion of the additional grant for the purchase of Books for the Library to which the University will be entitled by section 26 of the Statute, viz., £80.

The total amount which the Committee recommends to be paid to the University of Aberdeen is £1739, 14s. 5d.

Fourth.—The University of Edinburgh claims £2376, 8s. 4d.

The Committee as at present advised recommends that from this sum should be deducted the proportion of the salary of the Professor of Practical Astronomy (£300 *per annum*). The Committee has also considered the question of the salary of the Professor of Public Law, and, having taken into consideration section 29 of the Statute, it has decided to recommend that in the meantime the claim for the sum of £150, formerly paid to the Professor of Public Law from the Consolidated Fund, be disallowed.

The total amount which the Committee recommends to be paid to the University of Edinburgh, is £2263, 18s. 4d.

Abstract of Sums recommended by the Committee to be paid to the Universities on 30th June 1890:—

St Andrews,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£953	16	5
Glasgow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2060	6	0
Aberdeen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1739	14	5
Edinburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2263	18	4
Total,							£7017	15	2

Note.—The Committee thinks it advisable to point out that the annual charge for pensions, now current on the University Vote, is as follows:—

St Andrews,	.	.	.	.	.	.	£356	19	9
Glasgow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3051	17	6
Aberdeen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1504	15	10
Edinburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2026	15	8
							£6940	8	9

Of the above named sum of £7017, 15s. 2d., no less than £1735, 2s. 2d. is therefore due on account of pensions.

In name of the Finance Committee,

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the University Court of the University of St Andrews, Twenty-first Meeting. which submitted that, in addition to the sum of £245, 0s. 1d. (the average amount expended during the last five years by the Board of Works on the maintenance of buildings), the sums expended during that period on drainage works, heating apparatus, and an experimental table for the Chemistry Classroom should be taken into consideration by the Commission in allocating to St Andrews its share of the Parliamentary Grant. These claims were allowed, and it was resolved that the sum to which St Andrews University was entitled for maintenance of buildings for the present and two succeeding quarters was at the rate of £291, 8s. 8d. per annum. The amount, therefore, which it was resolved should be paid to the University of St Andrews was £956, 17s. 2d., in place of £953, 16s. 5d., the sum recommended by the Committee.

The report was otherwise approved, and the Secretary was instructed to pay to the Factors of each University the following sums:—

To the University of St Andrews,	.	.	.	£956	17	2
To the University of Glasgow,	.	.	.	2060	6	0
To the University of Aberdeen,	.	.	.	1739	14	5
To the University of Edinburgh,	.	.	.	2263	18	4

The consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance relating to the Election of Rector in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen was postponed until the further opinion of the Glasgow University Court, with regard to the date of election, should have been obtained.

The Regulations as to the Retirement of Assessors was approved, and the Commission decided by lot, in the case of those who were elected without a contest, the order in which they should retire. In the case of those who had been elected on a poll, it was resolved that the Assessor who had received the fewest votes should be the first to retire. The Secretary was instructed to publish the regulation in the usual way.

Letters from the Secretary of the Council of Queen Margaret's College, Glasgow, and from Dr Sophia Jex-Blake, with regard to affiliation, were read, and it was resolved that until the consents of the Universities to which affiliation was desired had been obtained, or until the Commission had dealt with the whole question of admission of Women to Graduation, no further steps should be taken by the Commission in the matter.

Evidence on the subject of Theological Tests was heard from Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr Taylor Innes, Advocate; and from the Reverend Professors Charteris and Mitchell, Dr Scott and Mr Hunter, Sir Charles Pearson and Mr W. J. Menzies, Representatives of a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 23rd July 1890.

Twenty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir W. Thomson, Dr Blackie, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twenty-first meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinances were adjusted and approved:—

Glasgow and Aberdeen, No. 1 (Election of Rector).

General, No. 1. Power to make Payments and Investments.

General No. 2. Limitation of Time for Appeals and Representations.

General No. 3. System of using Common Seal.

General No. 4. Libraries, Museums, and Laboratories.

The Secretary was instructed to issue and publish them in the usual way.

Letters were read from the Secretary of the Edinburgh University Court, and from the Professor of Practical Astronomy, with reference to the temporary disallowance by the Commissioners of the claims on the Parliamentary Grant by the University of Edinburgh for the salary of the Professor of Practical Astronomy, and a portion of the salary of the Professor of Public Law, and the Commission decided that, in the meantime, there should be paid to the University Court the sum of £300 per annum as the salary of the Professor of Practical Astronomy, and the sum of £150 as portion of the salary of Professor of Public Law—both payments to date from 1st April 1890. This decision was arrived at in conformity with section 27 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and it was further resolved that it should be stated to the University Court that the Commission reserved its entire freedom to readjust the salaries of both Professors by way of Ordinance if it should see fit.

Correspondence between the Secretary of the St Andrews University Court and H.M. Treasury, and a letter from the Secretary of the Edinburgh University Court, with regard to the payment to the Universities of the arrears of compensation under the Copyright Act, were laid before the Commissioners, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the Treasury on the subject.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 24th July 1890.

Twenty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twenty-second meeting were approved.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Scotch Education Department enclosing a representation from the University of St Andrews, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the

Twenty-third Meeting.

Dundee School Board, with reference to the training of school-masters, and the reply of the Education Department thereto. The Secretary was instructed to state in reply that the matters referred to would have the consideration of the Commission.

The Commission considered a protest made by certain members of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh against certain alleged irregularities which had taken place at an adjourned meeting of the General Council. The Commission was of opinion that as the question raised was one of construction of the Statute, it was not the duty of the Commission at present to interfere.

The Commission considered section 30 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, and instructed the Secretary to communicate with each University Court, and to ascertain the form and particulars of the Reports now received by them.

The Draft Ordinances submitted by the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, with regard to the General Councils and the duties of Registrars, were remitted to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Lord Kyllachy.

The Commission adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Twenty-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 7th October 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twenty-third meeting were approved.

Letters from the Secretaries of the various University Courts, as to the Reports received by them, were read, and were remitted to the Business Committee, which was instructed to prepare a Report with regard to section 30 of the Act.

The Secretary intimated that, on the representation of the Secretary for Scotland, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had agreed to pay to the Scottish Universities a partial grant under the Copyright Act of 1836, in respect of the period 20th August 1889 to 30th March 1890. The Secretary intimated that he had communicated this decision to the Universities: this was approved, and the Secretary was further instructed to communicate to the Secretary of State the thanks of the Commissioners for his action on behalf of the Universities.

The Commissioners proceeded to the consideration of questions connected with the Curriculum for the Degree of M.A., and Professor Lewis Campbell was heard with regard to the Draft Ordinances submitted by the University Court of the University of St Andrews.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Twenty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 8th October 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the twenty-fourth meeting were adjusted and approved.

The following gentlemen were heard with reference to Extra-Mural Teaching in Arts, the Curriculum for the Degree of M.A., and Entrance Examinations:—Dr John Duncan, Mr Thomas McKie, Advocate, and Mr Taylor Innes, Advocate, representing the General Council Association of the University of Edinburgh; Dr Thom, Headmaster of the Dollar Institution, Dr Marshall, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh, Mr Moir, M.A., Rector of the Aberdeen Grammar School, and Mr A. F. McBean, Classical Master in the Edinburgh Academy, representing the Association of Secondary School Teachers.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Twenty-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th October 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the twenty-fifth meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were heard with reference to the Curriculum for the Degree of M.A., and Entrance Examinations:—Principal Geddes, Dr Dey, and Professor Pirie, representing the Aberdeen University Court; and Mr R. J. Mackenzie, Rector of the Edinburgh Academy.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Twenty-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th October 1890.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twenty-sixth meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were heard with reference to the Curriculum for the Degree of M.A.,

and Entrance Examinations :—Dr John Duncan, representing the Edinburgh University Court; Mr W. R. Herkless, St Mungo's College, Glasgow, and Mr Robert Ure, Writer, Glasgow, representing the Glasgow University General Council Association; and the Rev. David Hunter, Mr J. G. Kerr, and Mr Robert MacLehose, representing the Glasgow University Club.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 13th October 1890.

Twenty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twenty-seventh meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were heard with reference to the Curriculum for the Degree of M.A., and Entrance Examinations :—The Rev. Professor Stewart and Professor Ramsay, representing the Glasgow University Court.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 14th October 1890.

Twenty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the twenty-eighth meeting were read and approved.

The following Committees were appointed :—

Arts and Science.

The Chairman, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir William Thomson, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

Medicine.

The Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir H. Roscoe, Dr Blackie, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

Professor Campbell Fraser was heard with regard to Draft Ordinance No. 7 (Graduation in Arts), submitted by the Edinburgh University Court.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 16th October 1890.

Thirtieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past three o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the twenty-ninth meeting were read and approved.

Professor Patrick Geddes was heard with regard to the Arts and Science Curricula and Education in Arts and Science in Continental Universities.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 20th October 1890.

Thirty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirtieth meeting were read and approved.

Principal Peterson and Mr J. Martin White of University College, Dundee, and Emeritus Professor Struthers, formerly of the University of Aberdeen, were heard with regard to the Arts and Science Curricula.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 21st October 1890.

Thirty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirty-first meeting were read and approved.

Professor Knight was heard with regard to the Arts and Science Curricula.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 23rd October 1890.

Thirty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirty-second meeting were read and approved.

Dr Somerville, Edinburgh University, was heard with regard to the teaching of Forestry and Graduation in Agriculture.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

Thirty-fourth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 27th October 1890.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirty-third meeting were read and approved.

Professor M'Kendrick and Mr Robert P. Wright, representatives of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and Professor Wallace of Edinburgh University, were heard with regard to the teaching of and Graduation in Agriculture.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Thirty-fifth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 28th October 1890.*

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirty-fourth meeting were read and approved.

Mr Thomas Jamieson, Fordyce Lecturer on Agriculture in the University of Aberdeen, was heard with regard to the teaching of and Graduation in Agriculture.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Thirty-sixth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 30th October 1890.*

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the thirty-fifth meeting were read and approved.

Mr Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, Massachusetts, America, was heard with reference to the constitution of Harvard University.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Thirty-seventh Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 3rd November 1890.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis R. Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the thirty-sixth meeting were read and approved.

Evidence as to the position of Assistants was heard from the Glasgow University Association of Assistants to Professors, represented by Mr George A. Gibson, M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics; Mr G. G. Henderson, M.A., D.Sc., Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry; and Mr J. Yule Mackay, Demonstrator and Assistant to the Professor of Anatomy; from the Edinburgh University Assistants' Club, represented by Dr John Gibson, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry; Dr Joseph Tillie, Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica; Dr W. H. F. Barrett, Assistant to the Professor of Pathology; Mr F. R. Jamieson, M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Humanity; and Mr R. E. Allardice, M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Mathematics; and from the Glasgow University Club, represented by Mr W. Bathgate, M.A., and the Rev. David Hunter.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Thirty-eighth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 4th November 1890.*

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the thirty-seventh meeting were read and approved.

Professor Crum Brown, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, was heard as to the position of Assistants to Professors and the B.Sc. Degree.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Thirty-ninth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 5th November 1890.*

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the thirty-eighth meeting were read and approved.

Professor Dickson, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, was heard with regard to entrance examinations and the condition of tenure of the Luke Fellowship.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Fortieth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 21st November 1890.*

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the thirty-ninth meeting were read and approved.

Fortieth Meeting.

Mr Munro Fergusson, M.P., Professor Bayley Balfour, Dr Cleghorn, and Dr Somerville, representing the Scottish Arboricultural Society, were heard with regard to the teaching of Forestry in the Universities.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 24th November 1890.

Forty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Francis Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the fortieth meeting were read and approved.

The following Ordinances, viz :—

[No. 1. St Andrews No. 1.—Election of Representatives to the University Court of St Andrews University, by University College, Dundee:]

[No. 2. St Andrews No. 2.—Precedence of Principals and Professors in the University of St Andrews:]

[No. 3. St Andrews No. 3.—Patronage of Chairs in Humanity, Chemistry, and Civil and Natural History, in the University of St Andrews:]

were approved, and ordered to be published in the *Gazette*, and laid before Parliament, in terms of section 20 of the Act.

The terms of Reports to be made by the Universities, in accordance with section 30, were considered and adjusted, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate the determination of the Commissioners to the University Courts.

Evidence as to the M.A. course was heard from Professor Veitch of Glasgow University.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 8th December 1890.

Forty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the forty-first meeting were read and approved.

Evidence as to Assistants and the prosecution of scientific research in the Universities was heard from Professor Cossar Ewart, and as to the M.A. Curriculum from Emeritus-Professor Blackie.

The Commission adjourned at three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 19th January 1891.

Forty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the forty-second meeting were read and approved.

The following Ordinances, viz :—

No. 4. [*General, No. 1.*—Power to make Payments and Investments];

No. 5. [*General, No. 2.*—Limitation of Time for Appeals and Representations];

No. 6. [*General, No. 3.*—Use of Common Seal];

No. 7. [*Glasgow and Aberdeen, No. 1.*—Election of Rectors];

were approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament, in accordance with section 20 of the Act.

The Draft Ordinances [*General, No. 5.*—General Council; and *General, No. 6.*—Assessors of General Council] were approved, and ordered to be published in terms of the Statute.

The Secretary communicated a letter from Mr Christison, Secretary of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, intimating that the Court had received an anonymous contribution of £1000 'for behoof of the proposed endowment of Education in Forestry in connection with the 'Edinburgh University, by the institution of a separate Chair or Lectureship'; and a letter from the Secretary of the University Court of the University of Aberdeen, enclosing an excerpt from the General Trust Disposition and Settlement *mortis causa* of the late Mr John Gray Chalmers, referring to a Bequest by him of the sum of £10,000, to found and endow a Professorship in the University of Aberdeen. From the terms of this Disposition it appeared that the legacy would be devoted to the foundation of a Chair of English Literature.

The Chairman made a statement with regard to a correspondence which had taken place with Her Majesty's Treasury as to procuring an actuarial statement of the claims for pensions on the Parliamentary Grant. He stated that Her Majesty's Treasury had consented to the employment of an Actuary, and had agreed to pay for his services a fee not exceeding 100 guineas. It was agreed that Messrs Lindsay, Jamieson, and Haldane should be asked to prepare the statement.

Evidence was given by Professors M'Intosh and Bell Pettigrew with regard to the University of St Andrews.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 2nd February 1891.

Forty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

Forty-fourth Meeting.

The minutes of the forty-third meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine was heard from Dr Keiller and Dr W. G. Balfour, Examiners in Medicine in the University of St Andrews; and from Dr Sinclair and Professor Paterson, Representatives of the Council of University College, Dundee.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Forty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th February 1891.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the forty-fourth meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine was heard from the following bodies:—The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, represented by the President, Dr John Duncan, the Vice-President, Dr Joseph Bell, and the Secretary, Mr Francis Cadell; the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, represented by Dr John Batty Tuke and Dr George Alexander Gibson.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Forty-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th February 1891.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the forty-fifth meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine was heard from Sir William Turner, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at seven o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Forty-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12th February 1891.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the forty-sixth meeting were approved.

The Chairman stated that on the 10th February the amount in name of the Commissioners, on Deposit Receipt in the Bank of Scotland, was £20,704, 17s. 6d. Of that sum there will fall to be paid to the Universities on 1st April next the sum of £7134, 15s. 8d., leaving as balance on the year the sum of £13,570, 1s. 10d. It was agreed that £10,000 should, as soon as possible, be invested, in name of the Commissioners, in the Government Funds.

Evidence was heard from the following representatives of the Edinburgh School of Medicine:—Dr John Duncan, Dr Stevenson Macadam, Dr Symington, and Dr Noël Paton.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Forty-eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 13th February 1891.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the forty-seventh meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine was heard from the following members of the Medical Faculty in Edinburgh University:—The Dean (Professor Fraser), Professor Grainger Stewart, and Professor Annandale, representing the Senatus Academicus.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Forty-ninth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 16th February 1891.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the forty-eighth meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine was heard from the following:—Professors Buchanan, M'Call Anderson, and Cleland; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, represented by Dr Perry (President), and Dr Yellowlees; and Anderson's College, Glasgow, represented by Mr A. T. Mathieson (President), Dr Buchanan, Dr Samson Gemmell, and Mr John Kidston (Secretary).

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Fiftieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18th February 1891.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the forty-ninth meeting were approved.

The Secretary intimated that Messrs Torrie, Brodie, and MacLagan, Stockbrokers, Edinburgh, had, on his instructions, purchased £10,276, 3s., 2½ per cent. Consols at 97½; their commission

being £12, 17s. 4d. Authority was given for the signature of a cheque for the sum of £10,000 in Fiftieth Meeting. payment thereof.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine was heard from Professor Leishman, Professor of Midwifery in the University of Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 26th February 1891.

Fifty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the fiftieth meeting were approved.

Authority was given to affix the Common Seal to the transfers and all necessary documents connected with the purchase of Government Stock agreed upon at the meeting of Commission on the 12th February 1891, and it was resolved that the Seal should be attested by the signature of the Chairman, of one other Commissioner, and of the Secretary.

Evidence with regard to Graduation in Medicine and Surgery was heard from the following, viz :—Professor Stephenson, Professor Hay, and Dr Angus Fraser, representing the University Court of Aberdeen University.

The Commission adjourned at seven o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 5th March 1891.

Fifty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the fifty-first meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to matters affecting the Faculties of Arts and Medicine was heard from Professor H. Alleyne Nicholson of the University of Aberdeen.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 9th March 1891.

Fifty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the fifty-second meeting were approved.

Evidence with regard to matters affecting the Faculties of Arts was heard from R. Franklin Muirhead, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., and from Professor Steggall, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in University College, Dundee.

J. Avon Clyde, Esq., Advocate, was also heard in support of a Memorial presented by members of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh holding the LL.B. degree.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 31st March 1891.

Fifty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the fifty-third meeting were approved.

Evidence was heard from Emeritus Professor Struthers, Aberdeen, with regard to Graduation in Medicine and Surgery, and from Professor Cossar Ewart, of the University of Edinburgh, with regard to Graduation in Science in the Department of the Natural Sciences.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 1st April 1891.

Fifty-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the fifty-fourth meeting were approved.

Evidence was heard from Professors Young and Bower, of the University of Glasgow, with regard to Graduation in Science and certain requirements in the University of Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 2nd April 1891.

Fifty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the fifty-fifth meeting were approved.

Evidence was heard from Professor Armstrong, of the University of Edinburgh, with regard to Graduation in Science and the proposal to institute in that University a Faculty of Applied Science.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes to three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Fifty-seventh
Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 3rd April 1891.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the fifty-sixth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. I.—Libraries and Museums] as revised, was further considered and approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes to five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Fifty-eighth
Meeting.*At London, 7th May 1891.*

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the fifty-seventh meeting were approved.

Draft Ordinance General No. 7—Regulations for Graduation in Arts, prepared by the Committee on Arts and Science—was laid before the Commission and considered.

A proposal by Lord Bute that Greek should be a compulsory subject in the Preliminary Examination was negatived by eight votes to four, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, and Dr Heron Watson, voting with Lord Bute in the minority. Lord Bute thereafter moved that, in section 6, in place of 'English or a Modern Language,' Greek should be one of the compulsory subjects of examination for Graduation in Arts. This motion was also negatived by thirteen votes to two, Sir Charles Dalrymple voting with Lord Bute in the minority.

The Commission heard evidence from Dr A. C. Mackenzie, President of the Royal Academy of Music, with regard to the Reid Chair of Music in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Fifty-ninth
Meeting.*At London, 8th May 1891.*

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The Chairman stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer desired to be informed as to the manner in which the Commission proposed to deal with the future pensions of Principals and Professors. Lord Sandford made the following proposals:—

1. *No claim* may be made under 10 years of service.
2. *Claim may be made* (a) after 10 years of service, if incapacitated by bad health.
3. " " (b) after 30 years of service, if applicant is 60 years of age or upwards.
4. " " (c) at 65, on score of age.
5. Rate of Pension = $\frac{20}{60}$ ths after 10 years, with an additional $\frac{1}{60}$ th for each year of service, up to $\frac{40}{60}$ ths.
6. No Pension to be calculated on an income of more than 900*l*.
7. Pensionable Income = average of last five years of service.
8. Year of service = Academical year.

It was resolved that the preparation of an Ordinance on the subject should be postponed, but the Commission agreed generally to the proposals and the Secretary was instructed to communicate them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for Scotland.

Evidence was heard from Professor Stanford, of the University of Cambridge, with regard to the Reid Chair of Music in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Sixtieth Meeting.

At London, 14th May 1891.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth meetings were adjusted and approved.

Draft Ordinances No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Arts as amended—and No. 9—Regulations as to Boards of Studies for Graduation in Arts—were considered by the Commission. It was agreed to conjoin the Ordinances, and the Ordinance so adjusted was approved and ordered to be issued to the Universities and to be published in the newspapers in terms of the 19th section of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

A letter was read from the Secretary for Scotland requesting information as to whether the Commission had decided the manner in which the statutory abstract of the reports to be made by the Universities under section 30 of the Universities Act should be published. The Commission resolved that the abstracts should be published by each University in its Calendar of each year. The Secretary was instructed to communicate this decision to the Secretary for Scotland and to the University Courts.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 15th May 1891. Sixty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

A letter was read from the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council, forwarding Orders of Her Majesty in Council of the date of 9th May, approving of the following Ordinances of the Commissioners :—

[No. 1.—St Andrews, No. 1.—Election of Representatives to University Court by University College, Dundee;]

[No. 2.—St Andrews, No. 2.—Precedence of Principals and Professors;]

[No. 3.—St Andrews, No. 3.—Patronage of Chairs.]

[No. 4.—General, No. 1.—Power to make Payments and Investments;]

[No. 5.—General, No. 2.—Limitation of Time for Appeals and Representations;]

[No. 6.—Use of Common Seal;]

[No. 7.—Glasgow and Aberdeen, No. 1.—Election of Rectors.]

The Commission resumed consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance General No. 8—Regulations for Degrees in Science. The Ordinance as adjusted was approved, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it to the Universities and publish it in the newspapers in terms of the 19th section of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 15th June 1891. Sixty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the sixtieth and sixty-first meetings were approved.

The Report made to the Treasury by the Committee on the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, and laid before the Commission at its meeting on 14th May, was remitted to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Lord Kyllachy.

Evidence with regard to instruction in Mental Diseases was heard from Dr T. G. Clouston, Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the University of Edinburgh, and Dr David Yellowlees, Lecturer on Insanity in the University of Glasgow; and with regard to a proposed Chair of Pathology in the University of Glasgow, from Professor M'Kendrick, Professor of Physiology, and Dr Joseph Coats, Examiner in Pathology therein.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 17th June 1891. Sixty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixty-second meeting were approved.

Draft Ordinance, Edinburgh No. 1—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine—was amended and approved, and remitted to a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, and Dr Watson, with instructions to give effect to the Amendments, and to issue the Ordinance to the Universities, and publish it, in terms of the 19th section of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Draft Ordinance, General No. 8—Regulations as to Examinations—was also amended and approved, and remitted to a Committee consisting of the Chairman and Professor Butcher, with instructions to give effect to the Amendments, and thereafter to issue it to the Universities, and to publish it.

The Chairman stated that on the 9th June the amount in name of the Commissioners in the Bank of Scotland was £14,276, 5s. 4d. Of that sum there will fall to be paid to the Universities on 1st July next the sum of £7243, 13s. 5d., leaving a balance of £7032, 11s. 11d. It was agreed that £7000 should, as soon as possible after 30th June, be invested, in name of the Commissioners, in Consols.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 24th June 1891. Sixty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixty-third meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the Medical Education of Women was heard from Dr Sophia Jex-Blake.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 25th June 1891. Sixty-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixty-fourth meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the Medical Education of Women was heard from Professor Young, M.D. (Dean), T. H. Bryce, M.B., C.M. (Lecturer on Anatomy), and Miss J. A. Galloway (Hon. Sec.), Representatives of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Sixty-sixth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 29th June 1891.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixty-fifth meeting were approved.

The Chairman reported that the Committee of the Commission had considered the Report to the Treasury on the Royal Botanic Garden, and had had an interview with Professor Bayley Balfour on the subject. The Committee approved generally of the Report, and concurred in the opinion expressed in the eighteenth and nineteenth paragraphs, that the present system, under which the offices of Regius Professor and Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden are held by the Professor of Botany in the University, ought to be maintained, as the most advantageous arrangement that could be made in the interests of the University as well as of the Government. They also concurred in thinking it inexpedient that the continuance of these arrangements should be dependent on the concurrence of the Curators and the Crown in the appointment of one person to the different offices; and it appeared to them that the method suggested in the twenty-second paragraph of the Report, for obviating this objection, is reasonable in itself, and in no way prejudicial to the interests of the University. They suggested, however, that any proposal for this purpose should be made to the University Court, rather than to the Curators. While prepared to assent to the other recommendations of the Report, they disapproved of the suggestion contained in the twenty-sixth paragraph. The proposal that the fees payable by students attending classes in the University should, in any circumstances, be carried to the Exchequer, appeared to them to be inadmissible. Nor were they prepared to assent to the proposal of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, in the terms in which it is expressed. But it appears to them reasonable that the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury should require, in the event of the Professors of the University being placed on salary, that the salary of the Professor of Botany should not be fixed without the consent of the Commission. The statement contained in the Report makes it obvious that the claim of the University Court for £160 per annum for the salary of the Professor of Botany was framed under a misapprehension. Of that sum £60 only is payable to the Professor of Botany in the University; the remaining £100 is payable to the Regius Professor and Keeper of the Garden, and is not a proper charge on the University Funds. It follows, therefore, that this portion of Professor Balfour's salary ought not to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Commission, but by the Treasury, in the same manner as if the Act had not passed. The Committee therefore recommended that in future the claim of the University for £160 should be disallowed, that the claim should be sustained to the extent of £60 only, and that steps should be taken to obtain from the Treasury repayment of the amount already paid to the University under misapprehension.

The Report was adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate the finding of the Commission to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Edinburgh University Court.

Authority was given to affix the Common Seal to the Transfers, and all necessary documents connected with the purchase of Government Stock, agreed upon at the meeting of the Commission on 17th June 1891, and it was resolved that the Seal should be attested by the signatures of the Chairman, of one other Commissioner, and of the Secretary.

Draft Ordinance, General No. 9—[Regulations for Graduation of Women]—was laid before the Commission and considered.

Evidence as to the University Education of Women was heard from Principal Donaldson, Principal Cunningham, Professor Knight, Professor Butler, and Professor Roberts, representing the Senatus of the University of St Andrews; Professor Masson, Miss Louisa Stevenson, representing the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women; and Mr Robert Marshall (Ex-President), representing the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Sixty-seventh
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 1st July 1891.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixty-sixth meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the position of Assistants in the Faculty of Medicine was heard from the Edinburgh University Assistant's Club, represented by Messrs R. E. Allardice, M.A., W. H. Barrett, M.B., J. Gibson, Ph.D., F. R. Jamieson, M.A., and J. Tillie, M.D.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Sixty-eighth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 3rd July 1891.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the sixty-seventh meeting were approved.

Evidence as to Medical Education of Women was heard from the following representatives of the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women, viz.:—Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M.D., Mr John Inglis, Mr John P. Coldstream, W.S., Dr Philip, Mr Ivison Macadam, and Mr A. T. Hunter, Secretary.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 8th July 1891.*Sixty-ninth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneir, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Blackie, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the sixty-eighth meeting were amended and approved.

The Draft Ordinances [General No. 4—General Council, and General No. 5—Assessors of General Council] were approved, and ordered to be forwarded to the Secretary for Scotland for submission to Parliament, in terms of section 20 of the Act.

The Draft Ordinance Edinburgh No. 2 [Faculty of Music] was submitted and considered, and recommitted to the Committee on Music, with power to add to their number, and to issue the Draft Ordinance, after giving effect to the amendments agreed to.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 14th July 1891.

Seventieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneir, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr W. G. Blackie, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the sixty-ninth meeting were approved.

A letter was read from the Edinburgh University Court with regard to the Chair of Botany and the emoluments of the Regius Professor and Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden. It was resolved that until H.M. Treasury had replied to the communication from the Commission on the subject, no further steps should be taken.

Further consideration of Draft Ordinance Edinburgh No. 2—[Institution of the Faculty of Music and Regulations for the Reid Professorship]—was postponed till Thursday, 16th instant.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 16th July 1891.*Seventy-first
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneir, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr W. G. Blackie, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the seventieth meeting were amended and approved.

Draft Ordinance Edinburgh No. 2—[Institution of the Faculty of Music and Regulations for the Reid Professorship]—was amended and approved, and ordered to be issued to the University of Edinburgh and published.

Evidence was heard from Professor D'Arcy Thomson, Percy F. Frankland, and Patrick Geddes, of the University College, Dundee, as to the admission of Women to University Degrees, the means provided in Dundee for the teaching of scientific subjects, the future disposition of chairs now existing in duplicate in St Andrews and Dundee, and as to the institution of special degrees in applied science and in pure science.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 8th October 1891.*Seventy-second
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneir, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Mr Crawford.

The minutes of the seventy-first meeting were approved.

Regulations for the election of Assessors by the General Council in each University, rendered necessary because the terms of office of certain assessors will expire before Ordinance No. 10 can become law, were adjusted and passed.

A communication from the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the Commissioners' Scheme for the future pensions of Principals and Professors was read, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the Secretary for Scotland that the Commissioners desired his Lordship to lay before the Treasury the Commissioners' proposals with regard to pensions of Principals and Professors.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 12th October 1891.*Seventy-third
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinneir, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the seventy-second meeting were adjusted and approved.

The position and emoluments of Assistants to Professors and Extra-Mural Lecturers were under consideration.

A further communication from H.M. Treasury, re salary of the Regius Professor of Botany in the city of Edinburgh, was submitted, and the subject referred to a Committee, consisting of Lord Kinneir, Lord Kyllachy, and Professor Butcher.

Letters from St Andrews University, with regard to the expense of preparing the Returns ordered by the Commission, were remitted to the Finance Committee.

A letter from Glasgow University Court as to proposed affiliation of Queen Margaret College, was submitted, and the Secretary was instructed to reply that the Commission did not think it expedient to lay down general rules for the affiliation of Colleges, in addition to those provided by the Act; but were of opinion that each case should be considered on its own merits.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Seventy-fourth
Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 13th October 1891.*

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventy-third meeting were adjusted and approved.

Evidence was heard from Professor Strong, University College, Liverpool, with regard to Education and Graduation of Women. The Commissioners subsequently resumed consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations for Graduation of Women.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes to five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Seventy-fifth
Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 14th October 1891.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir Wm Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the seventy-fourth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the Draft Ordinance for the Graduation of Women.

It was resolved (1) that an Ordinance making it imperative on the Universities to give Degrees to women, would not be in accordance with the terms of section 14, sub-section 6, of the Statute; (2) that it should be made competent for each of the Universities to admit women to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine.

Professor Butcher moved that the first clause of the Ordinance should read as follows:—'It shall be competent for each of the Universities to admit women to Graduation in Arts, Science, Medicine, and Music.'

Sir William Thomson moved, as an amendment, that the words 'in all or any of the Faculties in each University' should be substituted for the words 'in Arts, Science, Medicine, and Music.'

On a division, after discussion, Professor Butcher, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Crawford, Mr Crum, Mr Campbell (7) voted for the motion.

Sir William Thomson, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Fuller, Dr Heron Watson, and Dr Blackie (6) voted for the amendment.

It was therefore resolved that the clause should run in the terms proposed by Professor Butcher.

Sir William Thomson thereupon moved for himself and the Commissioners who concurred with him, that it should be recorded in the Minutes that they dissented from the resolution because, looking to the powers of the Commission under the Act, they considered that each University ought to be free to decide to give or not to give the Degree to women, according to its own judgment, as to each of the Faculties in which it gives the Degree to men.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Seventy-sixth
Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 19th October 1891.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventy-fifth meeting were adjusted and approved.

The Draft Ordinances (1) Regulations for the Graduation of Women, and (2) Regulations as to the Position of Assistants, were further considered.

The Commissioners also considered several of the objections and amendments which had been received to the Draft Ordinances (1) [General, No. 6—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, &c.], and (2) [General, No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Science].

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Seventy-seventh
Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 20th October 1891.*

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Sir Wm. Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventy-sixth meeting were approved.

A letter was read from H.M. Privy Council, forwarding Order by Her Majesty in Council, continuing the powers of the Commissioners until 1st January 1893.

A further communication from H.M. Privy Council, intimating that Ordinance No. 8—[St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1—Libraries and Museums]—had been approved by Her Majesty, was also read.

Evidence as to the Medical Education of Women, and the position of Assistants to Professors, was heard from Representatives of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, viz., Professor Sir William Turner and Professor T. R. Fraser, Dean of Faculty.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 26th October 1891.*Seventy-eighth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventy-seventh meeting were approved.

The Finance Committee was constituted a Committee on Bursaries, with power to add to its number; and the Secretary was instructed to make application to the Town Council of Edinburgh for a list of Bursaries in their hands.

The consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance regulating the Graduation of Women was resumed. It was agreed to omit Music in the first section, and the question of Graduation in Science was postponed till the Arts and Science Ordinances should have been finally adjusted. In section II. it was agreed, by a majority of six to two, to substitute 'after consultation with' in place of 'with the consent of.' In section III. it was agreed that the power of University Courts to recognise teachers in Arts should be subject to the condition that such teachers must be resident within the University town, or within a reasonable distance thereof.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.*At Edinburgh, 27th October 1891.*Seventy-ninth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventy-eighth meeting were adjusted and approved.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the objections and amendments which had been received to the Draft Ordinances (1) [General, No. 6—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, &c.], and (2) [General, No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Science.]

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.*At Edinburgh, 28th October 1891.*

Eightieth Meeting

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the seventy-ninth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections and amendments to the Draft Ordinances (1) [General, No. 6—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, &c.], and (2) [General, No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Science.]

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.*At Edinburgh, 29th October 1891.*Eighty-first
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the eightieth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections and amendments to the Draft Ordinances (1) [General, No. 6—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, &c.], and (2) [General, No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Science], and it was remitted to the Arts Committee, to which Lord Kyllachy and Dr Heron Watson were added, to prepare a revision of the Draft Ordinances for the consideration of the Commissioners.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.*At Edinburgh, 9th November 1891.*Eighty-second
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the eighty-first meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners further considered the proposed Draft Ordinances (1) [General, No. 9—Regulations for Graduation of Women], and (2) [General, No. 10—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers.]

Sir William Thomson proposed that, in section II. of the proposed Draft Ordinance, General, No. 9—Regulations for the Graduation of Women,—the words 'in the Faculties of Arts and Science' should be inserted after the words—'ordinary classes.' Mr Campbell only supported Sir William Thomson's motion. The Ordinance was approved, subject to the revision of the Arts and Science Committee, and the Committee was authorised to publish the Draft Ordinance, after making such amendments as may be deemed necessary, without further report to the Commission.

The proposed Draft Ordinance, General, No. 10—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers, was passed subject to such alterations as the Arts and Science Committee may make.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Eighty-third Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 16th November 1891.*

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the eighty-second meeting were amended and approved.

The Chairman stated that he had forwarded to the Secretary for Scotland an application by Mr Fitzroy Bell for leave of absence for five months, and had received an answer from the Under Secretary to the effect that no formal appointment of a substitute in such circumstances was contemplated by the Act; but that, if the Commissioners should approve of an arrangement for the performance of Mr Bell's duties during his absence, such that the amount (£400) voted as a salary for a Secretary to the Commission should not be exceeded, his Lordship would apply to the Treasury for the necessary sanction.

The Commissioners granted leave of absence to Mr Bell for the time requested, and appointed Mr T. Rutherford Clark to perform the duties of a Secretary during his absence, subject to the approval of the Secretary for Scotland.

Evidence as to the redistribution of Chairs in St Andrews and Dundee was heard from Professors Lewis Campbell and Scott Lang.

The Commissioners authorised an investment of £6000 in consols.

The Chairman reported that the Arts and Science Committee had directed that the Draft Ordinances [General No. 9—Regulations for the Graduation of Women], and [General No. 10—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers] should be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers, in terms of section 19, sub-section 2. The Commissioners approved.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Eighty-fourth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 27th November 1891.*

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the eighty-third meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners had under consideration (1) the proposal of the University Court of Aberdeen University for granting, on special grounds, an increased retiring allowance to Professor Grub; (2) a letter from the Edinburgh Merchant Company with regard to the alteration of the conditions of tenure of the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh; and (3) a letter from Mr D. M. A. Chalmers, Aberdeen, on behalf of the trustees of the late Mr John Gray Chalmers, submitting, for the Commissioners' consideration, the further alterations which the trustees were willing to have made in their proposals for the foundation of a Chair of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen; and the Commissioners instructed the Secretary to reply.

The Commission adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Eighty-fifth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 7th December 1891.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the eighty-fourth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinance—[St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2,—Libraries]—was considered by the Commissioners, and remitted to the Chairman and Lord Sandford to revise, with power to approve and publish.

The Commissioners further considered the nature of their Report on Theological Tests in the Scottish Universities, and it was determined that the Chairman should prepare a Draft Report, to be laid before the Commissioners at the next meeting, at which the question should be considered.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Eighty-sixth Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 21st December 1891.*

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the eighty-fifth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners conferred with Principal Geddes and Mr D. M. A. Chalmers, with reference to the proposed Chair of English Literature at Aberdeen.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*

Eighty-seventh Meeting.*At Edinburgh, 18th January 1892.*

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the eighty-sixth meeting were approved.

The Chairman reported that the sum at the credit of the Commission with the Bank of Scot-

land at 14th January 1892, was £830, 4s. 8d., made up from Dividends on Consols and accumulated Eighty-seventh Interest, and that the total sum now invested in name of the Commission in Government Stock is Meeting. £23,000.

The Report on Theological Tests was considered, and the meeting was adjourned for further discussion.

The Commission adjourned at three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 1st February 1892.

Eighty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Sir William Thomson, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the eighty-seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners further considered the 'Third Revisal' of the Draft Ordinance, General No. 6—[Regulations for Degrees in Arts, and for the Constitution of Boards of Studies]. Lord Bute desired to record his opinion 'that the title of Master of Arts ought not to be conferred upon any person who does not possess a knowledge of Greek'; and thereupon moved 'that the title of Master of Arts be not conferred upon any person who does not possess a knowledge of Greek, and that the Draft Ordinance be accordingly altered in that sense.'

It was resolved that the Ordinance be not altered in such sense.

Lord Bute further moved that after the word 'subjects' in section VII., sub-section 1, be inserted the words 'or six, if one of them be Greek'; and that after the word 'least' in section VII. sub-section 1, the words be altered as follows,—'six subjects, if one of them be Greek, or seven if not, and shall be examined, etc.'

Neither of these motions were carried.

Professor T. R. Fraser, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor Chiene, gave evidence with regard to disputed points in the Statements submitted by the majority and minority of the Medical Faculty *re* the Draft Ordinance—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, Edinburgh.]

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 2nd February 1892.

Eighty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the eighty-eighth meeting were approved.

Further evidence with regard to disputed points in the Statement submitted by the majority and minority of the Medical Faculty as to the Draft Ordinance—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, Edinburgh—was heard from Professors Sir William Turner and Rutherford.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock till twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 3rd February.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 3rd February 1892.

Ninetieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the eighty-ninth meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinances were finally considered and passed for submission to Parliament and publication in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, in terms of section 20, sub-section (1) of the Act, viz:—

1. [General No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts.]
2. [General No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Science.]
3. [Glasgow No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine.]
4. [Aberdeen No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine.]
5. [Edinburgh No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine.]

The Commissioners authorised the investment of a sum of £3000 in Consols.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 9th February 1892.

Ninety-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninetieth meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinance was finally considered and passed for submission to Parliament and publication in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, in terms of section 20, sub-section (1) of the Act, viz:—

[General No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations.]

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 15th February 1892.

Ninety-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir William Thomson, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

Ninety-second Meeting.

The minutes of the ninety-first meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the Draft Ordinances submitted by the University Courts of the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh for a Degree in Engineering, and by the Edinburgh Court for a Degree in Agriculture, and resolved that Draft Ordinances should be prepared on these subjects and the Secretary was instructed accordingly.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Ninety-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 22nd February 1892.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the ninety-second meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the various Objections and Representations which had been received with regard to the following Draft Ordinance, viz. :—

[General No. 9.—Regulations for Graduation of Women],

and passed the same for submission to Parliament, subject to amendments to be made in Committee.

A letter was read from the Secretary for Scotland forwarding copy of a communication from H.M. Treasury conveying their Lordships' decision upon the question of the payment of the salary of the Professor of Botany.

Letters were also read from the following :—

(1) The Edinburgh University Court, forwarding a letter from Professor Wallace regarding the endowment of the Chair of Agriculture.

(2) The Edinburgh Association for the Promotion of Reform in Medical Education *re* Draft Ordinance [General No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers.]

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Ninety-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 24th February 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninety-third meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the various Objections and Representations which had been received with regard to the following Draft Ordinance, viz. :—

[General No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers],

and passed the same for submission to Parliament, subject to amendments to be made in Committee. The Secretary was instructed to communicate to the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, the decision of H.M. Treasury upon the question of the payment of the salary of the Professor of Botany, and further instructed that the deferred payments amounting to £75, be now made to the Factor to the University for the Quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1891.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Ninety-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 26th February 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninety-fourth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the following proposed Drafts of Ordinances :—

[Glasgow, No. 2.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering];

[Edinburgh, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering];

and resolved to confer with Professors Armstrong and Barr in connection with them.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Ninety-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 2nd March 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninety-fifth meeting were amended and approved.

Evidence was heard from Professor Armstrong, Professor in Engineering in the University of Edinburgh, with regard to the proposed Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering.]

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Ninety-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 4th March 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninety-sixth meeting were approved.

Evidence was heard from Professor Barr, Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the Ninety-seventh University of Glasgow, with regard to the proposed Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 2.—Regulations Meeting. for Degrees in Science in Engineering.]

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 22nd March 1892.

Ninety-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninety-seventh meeting were approved.

Evidence was heard from Professor Niecks, Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh, with regard to the Reid Chair of Music.

The Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2.—Libraries] was submitted, and passed for submission to Parliament and publication in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of section 20, sub-section (1) of the Act.

A minute of meeting of the Arts and Science Committee, of date 21st January 1892, with regard to the proposed Chair of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen, in the following terms, viz.:—'The Commissioners had also under consideration the latest proposals submitted by the Trustees of the late Mr Gray Chalmers, with reference to the establishment in the University of Aberdeen of a Chair of English Literature, which the Commissioners approved, and instructed the Secretary to intimate such approval to the said Trustees,' was reported to the Commission, and approved and confirmed.'

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 24th March 1892.

Ninety-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the ninety-eighth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners further considered the proposed Draft Ordinances on Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 31st March 1892.

Hundredth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the ninety-ninth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the Additional Claims upon the Parliamentary Grant submitted by the Universities.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 1st April 1892.

Hundred and first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Mr Campbell.

The minutes of the hundredth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners continued consideration of the Additional Claims upon the Parliamentary Grant submitted by the Universities.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 4th April 1892.

Hundred and second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and first meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners continued consideration of the Additional Claims upon the Parliamentary Grant submitted by the Universities.

The Commissioners also resumed consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinances on Science in Engineering, and directed fresh proofs to be prepared for Thursday, the 7th April.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 5th April 1892.

Hundred and third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and second meeting were approved.

Hundred and
third Meeting.

The Commissioners further considered and amended the proposed Draft Ordinances [Edinburgh, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering] and [Glasgow, No. 2.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering.]

The following Committee was appointed to consider the re-distribution of Chairs between St Andrews and Dundee, and to take evidence:—Lord Kinnear, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
fourth Meeting.

At London, 7th April 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and third meeting were approved.

The Commissioners further considered the proposed Draft Ordinances [Edinburgh, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering] and [Glasgow, No. 2.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering], and after amendment passed them for issue to the Universities and publication in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and fifth
Meeting.

At London, 8th April 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and fourth meeting were approved.

The financial arrangements of the Universities further occupied the attention of the Commissioners.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and sixth
Meeting.

At London, 11th April 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and fifth meeting were approved.

The financial arrangements of the Universities were further considered by the Commissioners, and a reprint was ordered of the suggested Scheme of Emoluments for the Professors of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
seventh Meeting.

At London, 26th April 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and sixth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered proposed Draft Ordinances [Edinburgh, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Agriculture] and [Edinburgh, No. 5.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health], and after amendment of Edinburgh, No. 4, passed it for issue to the Universities and publication in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

With reference to Edinburgh, No. 5, the secretary was instructed to write to Professor Sir Douglas MacLagan for further information.

A letter was read from Professor Scott-Lang, forwarding a Report by a Committee of the General Council of the University of St Andrews upon the Distribution of Chairs between St Andrews University and Dundee University College.

A letter was also read from H.M. Privy Council forwarding a Petition from the Professors of Materia Medica in the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, to the Queen in Council praying Her Majesty to withhold her approbation of Ordinance No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], Ordinance No. 15 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], and Ordinance No. 16 [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], in so far as the Ordinances are objected to in the Petition.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
eighth Meeting.

At London, 28th April 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The financial arrangements of the Universities further occupied the attention of the Commissioners.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 29th April 1892.

Hundred and ninth Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and eighth meeting were approved.

A Report in favour of the abolition of Theological Tests was considered and agreed to by a majority of the Commissioners.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 2nd May 1892.

Hundred and tenth Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and ninth meeting were approved.

The Chairman intimated to Professor Jack, of Glasgow University, and Professor Pirie, of Aberdeen University, that if an address was presented in Parliament praying Her Majesty to refuse her assent to the words "or in Mathematics" in Ordinance No. 11 [General No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts] section IV. (2), the Commissioners would not oppose it; but explained that the question of issuing a supplementary Ordinance would be reserved for future consideration.

The Commissioners further considered the subject of Finance.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 5th May 1892.

Hundred and eleventh Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and tenth meeting were amended and approved.

A representation was read from Professor Masson, of the University of Edinburgh, with regard to the position assigned English in the Arts Ordinance.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the financial requirements of the Universities.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 6th May 1892.

Hundred and twelfth Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and eleventh meeting were approved.

The Commissioners further considered a proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 9th May 1892.

Hundred and thirteenth Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and twelfth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners further considered a proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 10th May 1892.

Hundred and fourteenth Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and thirteenth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners further considered a proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

At London, 11th May 1892.

Hundred and fifteenth Meeting.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and fourteenth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
sixteenth Meeting.

At London, 12th May 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and fifteenth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seven-
teenth Meeting.

At London, 13th May 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and sixteenth meeting were amended and approved.

A letter was adjusted and approved for issue to the University Courts with regard to the new financial arrangements for the ensuing Winter Session.

A reply to a communication from Professor Masson, of Edinburgh University, was also adjusted and approved.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that the Earl of Elgin be added to the Committee appointed to inquire into the redistribution of Chairs between St Andrews University and University College, Dundee.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
eighteenth Meeting.

At London, 17th May 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and seventeenth meeting were approved.

A letter was submitted from the Lord President of the Council, forwarding an Order of Her Majesty in Council approving a Report of the University Court of the University of St Andrews in favour of the retirement of Professor Lewis Campbell from the Chair of Greek, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the University Court, and ascertain the amounts of Professor Campbell's emoluments for the last five years.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance—Regulations as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and nine-
teenth Meeting.

At London, 18th May 1892.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and eighteenth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the terms of a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the financial arrangements of the Universities, and instructed the Secretary to transmit the same forthwith.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
twentieth Meeting.

At London, 19th May 1892.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Sandford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and nineteenth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners further considered the financial arrangements of the Universities, and the terms of the proposals to be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the interview with him on Friday, 20th instant.

The Commissioners authorised the investment of a further sum of 4000*l.* in Consols.

On the instruction of the Chairman, Dr Heron Watson was added to the Committee on the redistribution of Chairs between St Andrews and Dundee.

The Commission adjourned at three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
twenty-first
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th June 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twentieth meeting were amended and approved.

Evidence was heard from Professors Charteris, Cash, and Fraser, Professors of Materia Medica in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, respectively, with regard to the regulations relating to Materia Medica in Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine.]

Letters were submitted from :—

- (1) The Secretary of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists.
- (2) The Clerk to H.M. Privy Council, regarding the Medical Ordinances, and the Secretary was instructed to reply thereto.
- (3) The reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the financial proposals laid before him by a deputation of the Commission on the 20th May.
- (4) The Secretary for Scotland, with copy of address presented to Her Majesty by the House of Lords against Ordinance No. 11 [Regulations for Degrees in Arts], and copy of Her Majesty's reply.
- (5) The Secretary for Scotland, with regard to the Patronage of the proposed Chalmers Chair of English Literature, Aberdeen University.

Hundred and
twenty-first
Meeting.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 14th June 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-second
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-first meeting were amended and approved.

Evidence was heard from Professors Sir William Turner, Grainger Stewart, Simpson, Chiene, and Annandale, of the University of Edinburgh, with regard to the Regulations relating to *Materia Medica* in Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine.]

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 15th June 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-third
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-second meeting were amended and approved.

Evidence with regard to the teaching of *Materia Medica* was heard from Professor Leishman of Glasgow University, and from the following Representatives of the Edinburgh Extra Mural Lecturers in the final subjects of the Medical Curriculum, viz. :—Doctors Joseph Bell, John Wyllie, Batty Tuke, and G. A. Gibson.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 16th June 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-fourth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-third meeting were approved.

Further evidence with regard to the teaching of *Materia Medica* was heard from Dr Stockman, Lecturer on *Materia Medica*, and Dr David Berry Hart, Representatives of the Edinburgh Association for the Promotion of Reform in Medical Education.

The Commissioners, after having carefully considered the evidence which had been laid before them with regard to the position of *Materia Medica*, instructed the secretary to write to Professor Fraser and state that they found that the difficulties attending any alteration of Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine] were such that they were unable to give any undertaking to change them.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 20th June 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-fifth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-fourth meeting were amended and approved.

Evidence with regard to the re-distribution of Chairs between St Andrews and University College, Dundee, was heard from the following members of the *Senatus Academicus* of St Andrews University, viz. :—Professors Scott-Lang, M'Intosh, Menzies, and Jones.

A Representation was read from Professor Roberts, of the University of St Andrews with regard to the re-distribution of Chairs between St Andrews and University College, Dundee.

A Representation was also read from St Andrews University with regard to a proposed Union of the three Scottish Medical Corporations and the University of St Andrews, and the further consideration of the proposal was postponed until the Commission should have fuller information on the matter before it.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 27th June 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-sixth
Meeting.

The Commission met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-fifth meeting were approved.

Hundred and
twenty-sixth
Meeting.

The Chairman communicated a letter from Lord Sandford, intimating that he had informed the Secretary for Scotland that he desired to resign his membership of the Commission. It was agreed to record the sincere regret of the Commissioners at the loss of a member whose intimate knowledge of the Scottish Universities, and whose experience of affairs had been of the greatest value to his colleagues and to the Universities.

The Commissioners considered the terms of a reply to a communication from H.M. Privy Council, with regard to the Petition of the Professors of *Materia Medica* against the Ordinances of the Commissioners regulating Degrees in Medicine in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 30th June 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-seventh
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-sixth meeting were approved.

The reply to a communication from H.M. Privy Council with regard to the Petition of the Professors of *Materia Medica* against the Ordinances of the Commissioners regulating Degrees in Medicine in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, was finally adjusted and approved, and the Secretary was instructed to transmit it to the Lord President of the Council.

Evidence with regard to the Higher Teaching and Examination in the Faculty of Medicine, including the question of an Honours School in Medicine, was heard from Dr Berry Hart and Dr Charles Cathcart, representing the Edinburgh Association for the Promotion of Reform in Medical Education.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 13th July 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-eighth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-seventh meeting were approved.

A Memorial by the Principal and Professors of St Mary's College, St Andrews, was submitted to the Commission and remitted to the Finance Committee.

Evidence with regard to the relative positions of Pathology and *Materia Medica*, in the Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, was heard from Professor Greenfield of Edinburgh University, and Professor Hamilton of Aberdeen University.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 19th July 1892.

Hundred and
twenty-ninth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-eighth meeting were approved.

The replies from the University Courts of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, with regard to the relative positions of *Materia Medica* and Pathology in the Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery were submitted, and the Secretary was instructed to transmit the same to the Lord President of the Council, with statements of the opinions of the Professors of Pathology in the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners had also under consideration a proposed Draft Ordinance with regard to the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh, which was approved and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

Representations from W. Galbraith Miller, Esq., Lecturer on Public Law in the University of Glasgow, applying for *interim* grant for session 1892–93, and Professor Goudy, Professor of Roman Law in the University of Edinburgh, requesting grant for an Assistant were read and the Secretary was instructed to reply.

A letter from Principal Peterson, with regard to qualifying courses next year in University College, Dundee, was read, and the terms of a series of proposals with regard to the matters in dispute between the United College, St Andrews, and University College, Dundee, were adjusted and approved, and the Secretary was instructed to transmit the proposals to the University Court of St Andrews, and to the authorities of University College, Dundee.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 20th September 1892.

Hundred and
thirtieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and twenty-ninth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners had under consideration a question raised by the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh as to the eligibility of Women for Arts Bursaries; and the Secretary was instructed to reply that questions as to the Ordinances which it may be necessary or expedient to frame in the

exercise of the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by section 14, sub-section 1, are under the consideration of the Commission; that they concur in the opinion of the Senatus, that in the meantime the Universities ought not to depart from use and wont in awarding bursaries which are not specially designed for female students by the terms of their foundation; and that they desire in the meantime to reserve their opinion as to the propriety of making any such alteration in the application of these foundations as was referred to in the letter of the Senatus. Hundred and thirtieth Meeting.

The statements of the various Universities, in answer to the letter of the Commissioners of 14th May last were considered, and the Secretary was instructed to intimate to the Courts of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, that the Commissioners would be prepared to provide the additional sums desired of them by the Courts respectively, under deduction of the sums applicable to the expenses of the Joint Board, viz.:—Glasgow, £970; Aberdeen, £50; Edinburgh, £974, 6s. The Secretary was further instructed, in answer to St Andrews University Court, to point out that the statement for that University included claims which could not be considered until the question as to the distribution of Chairs between University College, Dundee, and the United Colleges of St Andrews had been finally settled, and to inquire what additional sum, if any, is required for the necessary expenses of the ensuing session.

A letter was laid before the meeting from the Secretary of the University Court of St Andrews, stating that, at a meeting of the Court held on 30th ultimo, it was resolved to approve generally of the proposals and suggestions made by the Commission with regard to the distribution of Chairs at St Andrews and Dundee, and to invite the Universities Commissioners to formulate these proposals and suggestions in such form as they may deem best for the final consideration and approval of the Court and other parties interested.

A letter was also laid before the meeting from the Secretary of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, intimating that the University Court of the University of Glasgow had expressed its willingness to accept an offer made by the Council of Queen Margaret College, to hand over to the University, the government, the endowments, present and prospective, and, with the consent of the donor, Mrs Elder, the buildings of Queen Margaret College,—the endowments and buildings to be reserved for the exclusive education of Women, and the College to become incorporated with the University as its department for Women. The transfer cannot be completed before January 1893, the Council of Queen Margaret College in the meantime winding up its finances and preparing the necessary deeds.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 12th October 1892.

Hundred and thirty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and thirtieth meeting were re-amended and approved.

A communication from the Secretary for Scotland was read with reference to section 2, sub-section (2) of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, which provided the sum of £30,000 among the Universities for distribution annually, and inquiring what steps the Commissioners have taken in the direction of drawing up the Ordinance referred to by the said section of the Act. The Secretary was instructed to reply.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the University Court of the University of St Andrews that the Commissioners had considered the request for an additional grant for the current session, and that they would be prepared to provide the Court with the sum of £790 for the payment of Examiners and Assistants, leaving it to the discretion of the Court to fix the remuneration in each case. The Secretary was also instructed to point out to the Court that this grant was made for the current session only, and that the Commissioners were not at present in a position to form any opinion as to the comparative urgency of the various objects to which the Parliamentary Grant may ultimately be applied, and that it must be understood that by providing money to meet the requirements of the Court for the current session, the Commissioners do not in any way fetter their own discretion, or that of the Court, in the ultimate distribution of the University income.

A letter was read from Professor Meiklejohn of St Andrews, requesting payment of compensation for the non-payment by H.M. Treasury of the sum of £200 a year, alleged to have been promised to the Professor of Education in St Andrews in the year 1875. The Secretary was instructed to inform Professor Meiklejohn that the Commissioners had no power to devote any portion of the Parliamentary Grant to such a purpose.

The Commissioners proceeded with the adjustment of the proposed Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine].

A letter was submitted from the Secretary for Scotland, forwarding a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, continuing the powers of the Commissioners until the 1st January 1894.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 13th October 1892.

Hundred and thirty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-first meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners continued consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance—[St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine].

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
thirty-third
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 14th October 1892.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-second meeting were amended and approved.

Mr Badenoch Nicolson reported a conference he had had with Mr Thornton, Dundee, with regard to the proposed alterations on the agreement between University College, Dundee, and the University of St Andrews.

The following were appointed a Committee on the Ordinances relating to the Faculty of Music:—Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Hundred and
thirty-fourth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 17th October 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-third meeting were approved.

A letter from the Secretary for Scotland, with regard to the Chair of Botany, University of Edinburgh, was read and remitted to the Committee entrusted with the matter.

The Commission considered Mr Campbell's proposals for the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant, and it was resolved that it should be distributed among the Universities in the following proportions:—St Andrews, 15 per cent., Glasgow, 29 per cent., Aberdeen, 20 per cent., and Edinburgh, 36 per cent.; it being understood that these several proportions of the Grant include the sums in use to be paid to the Universities from public moneys, and also the special payments prescribed by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, to the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

The Commissioners considered a proposal by the University of St Andrews to insert the following clause in the Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]:—

Section XIX. It shall be competent for the University of St Andrews to confer Medical Degrees, after a certified Medical Curriculum of five years at recognised Medical Schools, and after careful Examination conducted under the Inspectors of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, on Candidates who need not have studied Medicine at St Andrews or any of the other Scottish Universities, provided that the Degrees under this section shall be given *only* to Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

There voted for the proposal, Dr Heron Watson and Dr Blackie—2.

Against.—Lord Kinnear, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum—13. Majority against the proposal, 11.

It was decided by 12 to 2 to repeal section 20 of Ordinance No. 19 [St Andrews, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine] of the Commissioners, under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

There voted against the Repeal the following:—The Earl of Elgin and Dr Heron Watson.

In favour of the Repeal:—Lord Kinnear, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Hundred and
thirty-fifth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18th October 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. M. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-fourth meeting were amended and approved.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Senatus Academicus of St Andrews University, with regard to the present number of candidates for the Degree of M.D. of the University of St Andrews.

Mr Haldane, of Messrs Lindsay, Jamieson, & Haldane, made a statement to the Commission, with regard to the actuarial calculations as to present and future pensions prepared by him.

The consideration of the proposed Draft Ordinance [General, No. 11.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes] was resumed.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman.*

Hundred and
thirty-sixth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 19th October 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-fifth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners proceeded with the adjustment of the proposed salaries of Principals and Professors in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. Hundred and thirty-sixth Meeting.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 20th October 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Sir J. M. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-sixth meeting were approved.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the University of St Andrews, stating that the number of candidates above the age of forty years at present enrolled for the M.D. examination of that University was 32; and it was resolved that notwithstanding the repeal of section 20 of Ordinance No. 19 [St Andrews, No. 3—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, those candidates whose names are now on the roll should be allowed to present themselves for graduation, under the former conditions within the next three years.

The Commissioners adjusted the proposed salaries of the Principal and Professors of the United College of the University of St Andrews.

The Commissioners proceeded to consider the principles on which compensation should be awarded to Professors under section 14, sub-section 5 (c), and it was resolved that in computing compensation the average emoluments of each Professor for the five years immediately preceding the passing of the Act should be taken; and that the provision in the Draft Ordinance should be so expressed as not to include deduction of unnecessary and voluntary expenditure by Professors on Assistants and Class expenses, &c.

It was further resolved that in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen the Faculty of Medicine should be included in the salaries scheme.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 21st October 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [Glasgow No. 2—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering] were considered.

The proposed Draft Ordinance [General No. 12—Composition of the Faculties, and Institution of Faculties of Science] was considered, and the Draft was ordered to be prepared.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 24th October 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-eighth meeting were approved.

A further Report from Messrs Lindsay, Jamieson, & Haldane, with regard to the Pensions of Principals and Professors, was considered.

The proposed Draft Ordinance—[General No. 11.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]—was considered.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 31st October 1892.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and thirty-ninth meeting were approved.

The proposed Draft Ordinance—[General No. 11.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]—was further considered.

The proposed Draft Ordinance St Andrews No. 4—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]—was also further considered.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 7th November 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

Hundred and forty-first Meeting.

Hundred and forty-first Meeting.

The minutes of the hundred and fortieth meeting were approved.
The proposed Draft Ordinance—[General No. 11.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]—was further considered.

The Draft of a Bill to confirm certain Agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College of Dundee to the University of St Andrews was considered and amended.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and forty-second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th November 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-first meeting were approved.

The proposed Draft Ordinance—[Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]—was further considered.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and forty-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 16th November 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. M. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-second meeting were approved.

Consideration of the Draft of a Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College of Dundee to the University of St Andrews was resumed.

The proposed Draft Ordinance—[Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]—was further considered.

The Draft Ordinance—[General No. 11.—Composition of the Faculties and Institution of Faculties of Science]—was further considered.

The following additional Draft Ordinances were submitted and considered:—[Glasgow No. 3.—Foundation of Professorship of History], [Aberdeen No. 2.—Foundation of Professorship of History], [Edinburgh No. 7.—Foundation of Professorship of History].

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and forty-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 17th November 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-third meeting were approved.

Proposed financial arrangements for St Andrews University and University College, Dundee, were considered.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and forty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 21st November 1892.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. M. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-fourth meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered:—

(1) Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh No. 1.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

(2) St Andrews No. 5.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

(3) General No. 11.—[Composition of the Faculties and Institution of Faculties of Science.]

(4) Glasgow No. 3.—[Foundation of Professorship of History.]

(5) Aberdeen No. 2.—[Foundation of Professorship of History.]

(6) Edinburgh No. 7.—[Foundation of Professorship of History.]

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and forty-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 23rd November 1892.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-fifth meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinance was considered:—

St Andrews No. 5.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 28th November 1892.

Hundred and forty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-sixth meeting were approved.

The Draft of a Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College of Dundee to the University of St Andrews was further considered and amended.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered and amended:—

(a) Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh No. 1.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

(b) St Andrews No. 5.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

(c) Glasgow No. 4.—[Regulations for the Sale of the Hunterian Collection of Coins.]

The Objections to the following Draft Ordinance:—Edinburgh No. 3.—[Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering]—were submitted, and further consideration postponed.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 1st December 1892.

Hundred and forty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-seventh meeting were approved.

The Draft of a Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of University College, Dundee, to the University of St Andrews was further considered and amended.

Evidence was heard from Mr Henry Craik, Secretary to the Scotch Education Department, as to the relation of the Universities to the training of teachers.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 7th December 1892.

Hundred and forty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-eighth meeting were approved.

A letter was read from the Secretary for Scotland with regard to filling up the Chair of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and the Secretary was instructed to write in reply that the Commissioners were of opinion that the Chair should be retained, but that they proposed to issue a Draft Ordinance altering the designation of the Chair and regulating the subject taught, a copy of which would be duly transmitted for Sir George Trevelyan's information.

The Draft of a Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of University College, Dundee, to the University of St Andrews, was further considered, amended, and approved, and ordered to be sent to the University Court and to the Council of University College, Dundee.

The following Draft Ordinances were amended and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2, of the Act:—

Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh No. 1.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

St Andrews No. 5.—[Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries, and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

General No. 12.—[Pensions to Principals and Professors.]

The following Draft Ordinances were also submitted, and approved without further amendment, and ordered to be issued in the manner above mentioned:—

St Andrews No. 4.—[Regulations for Degrees in Medicine.]

St Andrews No. 6.—[Professorships in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and in University College, Dundee.]

General No. 11.—[Composition of the Faculties and Institution of Faculties of Science.]

Glasgow No. 3.—[Foundation of Professorship of History.]

Aberdeen No. 2.—[Foundation of Professorship of History.]

Edinburgh No. 7.—[Foundation of Professorship of History.]

Glasgow No. 4.—[Regulations for the Sale of the Hunterian Collection of Coins.]

Glasgow No. 5.—[Foundation of Professorship of Pathology.]

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 19th December 1892.

Hundred and fiftieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Blackie, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and forty-ninth meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the relation of the Universities to the training of Teachers was heard from Principal Donaldson of St Andrews University.

The Objections to the following Draft Ordinances:—

[Edinburgh, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering.]

[Edinburgh, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Agriculture.]

Hundred and
fiftieth Meeting.

were considered; and the Ordinances were finally passed, and ordered to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, in terms of the Statute.

The Secretary was instructed to invest £4000 in Consols.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 6th January 1893.

Hundred and fifty-
first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fiftieth meeting were approved.

The Commission considered certain questions which have arisen as to the Financial Ordinances.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 11th January 1893.

Hundred and fifty-
second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-first meeting were amended and approved.

The Commission further considered certain questions with regard to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, etc.], and resolved that the Edinburgh Medical Professors should be offered the option of surrendering their fees, and receiving the salaries provided by the Ordinance to their successors; that sub-section 3 of section IX. be amended so as to read:—‘The several Professors enumerated in Schedule ‘V. hereunto annexed shall, during their respective terms of office, receive in each year a salary of ‘not less than the average of their income from endowments and Parliamentary Grant, together ‘with 90 per cent. of the average of their net emoluments from fees, the said averages to be estimated from the five years immediately preceding the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, ‘1889’; that the New Chairs instituted by Draft Ordinances [Nos. 4, 2, 7, and 5, History in Glasgow, Aberdeen,* and Edinburgh, and Pathology in Glasgow] should have endowments provided out of the Parliamentary Grant; and that the emoluments of the Chairs of Hebrew in all the Universities should be somewhat raised, mainly out of the Parliamentary Grant.

The following Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 2.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering] was further considered, and finally passed for submission to both Houses of Parliament, in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Music] was finally considered, and ordered to be issued to the University of Edinburgh, and published in the newspapers, in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 12th January 1893.

Hundred and fifty-
third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-second meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the relation of the Universities to the training of Teachers was heard from Professor Laurie of Edinburgh University.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 18th January 1893.

Hundred and fifty-
fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-third meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the relation of the Universities to the training of Teachers was heard from Professor Ramsay of Glasgow University.

The question raised by Professor Stewart of Aberdeen University as to the exemption of the sons of Professors from the payment of fees, was considered, and it was agreed that it would be in the power of the University Courts to grant such privileges if they saw fit.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 19th January 1893.

Hundred and fifty-
fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-fourth meeting were approved.

The following deputation was received by the Commission, viz.:—Dr Thornton, John Robertson, Esq., Rev. W. J. Cox, Principal Peterson, G. W. Baxter, Esq., W. R. H. Valentine, Esq., and J. Martin White, Esq., and heard with regard to the proposed Draft Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College of Dundee to the University of St. Andrews.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

* The Draft Ordinance instituting a Chair of History in the University of Aberdeen was subsequently withdrawn—see Minutes of 4th and 19th May 1893.

At Edinburgh, 25th January 1893.

Hundred and fifty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-fifth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinance—[Edinburgh, No. 2.—Institution of the Faculty of Music, and Regulations for the Reid Professorship] was finally considered and approved for submission to Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The Draft Ordinance—[Edinburgh, No. 5.—Tenure of the Chair of Commercial and Political Economy] was considered with objections, and after amendment was also approved for submission to Parliament.

The terms of the Report to the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the University Training of Teachers were considered, and it was resolved to hear further evidence on the subject.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 1st February 1893.

Hundred and fifty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-sixth meeting were approved.

Evidence as to the relation of the Universities to the training of Teachers was heard from Dr Kerr, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 6th February 1893.

Hundred and fifty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-seventh meeting were approved.

A letter was read from Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, intimating that the Secretary for Scotland was prepared to introduce a Bill, respecting St Andrews University and Dundee University College affiliation, into Parliament, on the requisite consents being obtained to its provisions.

On consideration of the Draft Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College of Dundee to the University of St Andrews, the Marquess of Bute brought before the meeting a proposal by Professor Scott Lang of St Andrews, that two Representatives of the United College should be added to the University Court. The Commissioners resolved, *firstly*, that they had no power to give effect to this proposal without the intervention of Parliament, inasmuch as the constitution of the University Court is fixed by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889; *secondly*, that it was not expedient to reopen a controversy which had been settled by agreement between the University Court and the Council of Dundee College, by introducing into the Bill a provision which had not been brought forward during the negotiations, and was not now submitted to the Commissioners either by the Senatus or by the University Court. The Bill, with schedules annexed, which had been submitted to and approved of by the University Court of St Andrews and the Council and Governors of University College, Dundee, was then finally agreed to. It was also agreed to transmit the Draft Bill to the Secretary for Scotland, and to request him to introduce it into Parliament.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 13th February 1893.

Hundred and fifty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-eighth meeting were amended and approved.

The terms of the Report to the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the University Training of Teachers were considered.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 21st February 1893.

Hundred and sixtieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Arthur Mitchell and Professor Butcher, Lord Kyllachy and Dr Heron Watson concurring.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Senatus Academicus of St Andrews, intimating a resolution of the Senatus, proposing an amendment on the Draft Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College of Dundee to the University of St Andrews and the Secretary was instructed to reply.

Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 8.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health] was considered, amended, and approved.

A memorial from Dr Jex-Blake, with regard to the Medical Education of Women, was considered, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a Draft Ordinance on the subject.

The Commission adjourned at quarter-past five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and sixty-
first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 1st March 1893.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and fifty-ninth and the hundred and sixtieth meetings were amended and approved.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the St Andrews University Court, and to the Council of Dundee College, with regard to the amendment on the Draft Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of the University College, Dundee, to the University of St Andrews, proposed by the *Senatus Academicus*.

The sum of £369, 10s. was fixed as the retiring allowance of Professor Lewis Campbell on the basis of his having completed thirty years' service as Professor.

It was resolved to invest the sum of £2000 in Consols.

The Secretary was authorised to pay to the Factor of the University of Edinburgh a sum of £66, 18s. 3d., being the cost of the Preliminary Examination held at the beginning of the Winter Session.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and sixty-
second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 6th March 1893.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-first meeting were approved.

Certain questions were considered with regard to the Draft Bill to confirm certain agreements in regard to the affiliation of University College, Dundee, to the University of St Andrews; and a letter was submitted from St Andrews University Court communicating the following resolution of the Court, unanimously adopted at its meeting on 4th March, viz.:—"That this Court approve of 'the conduct of Principal Donaldson in refraining *in hoc statu* from signing the Supplementary Agreement, and in respect of the recent emergence of difficulties adjourn this debate for a fortnight, and 'remit to a committee to take all reasonable steps for the removal of difficulties, and to report.'"

A letter was read from the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow with regard to the sale of the Hunterian Collection of Coins, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the University Court of the University of Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and sixty-
third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 15th March 1893.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Professor Butcher, Dr Blackie, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-second meeting were approved.

The following Deputation was received from St Andrews General Council:—

The Very Rev. Dr MacGregor; The Rev. Dr Mitchell; The Rev. R. Scott; The Provost of St Andrews; and Dr Campbell.

A letter was also read from the Secretary of Edinburgh University Court intimating that the sum of £684, 18s. 5d. was required to meet the deficiency on the fees received for the Session 1892-93, on account of the Professors in the Faculty of Arts who elected to be paid the average amount of their net emoluments for the five years ended 1891-92. The Secretary was authorised to make payment to the University Court of the said sum of £684, 18s. 5d., together with a sum of £6, 6s. to meet the expenses incurred by the Court in carrying out the arrangement.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and sixty-
fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 20th March 1893.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-third meeting were approved.

A letter was read from the Secretary of St Andrews University Court, intimating 'That the Court sit in the meantime further procedure in arrangements for a union with Dundee College, 'in view of the fact that an action had been raised in the Court of Session by the Trustees of the 'Church of Scotland Ministers' Widows' Fund against the Principal and Professors of said College, 'bearing on their status in the University, and to which the University Court have been cited as 'interested parties; and further resolve to seek advice as to the course the Court should pursue, and 'to this end adjourn the meeting to Saturday, 8th April next.' The Commissioners therefore resolved to issue a new Draft Ordinance under the former title—[St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]. The terms of the said new Draft Ordinance were then adjusted and approved, and the Secretary was instructed to issue the same to the University of St Andrews, and to publish it in the newspapers, in terms of section 19, sub-section (2), of the Act.

The following Draft Ordinances were amended and approved, viz.:—[Aberdeen, No. 3.—Foundation of Chalmers Chair of English Literature]; and [Aberdeen, No. 4.—Regulations as to the duties of the Professor of Logic]; and, together with the following Draft Ordinances, which were also

approved, viz. :—[Aberdeen, No. 5.—Regulations as to University meetings]; and [Aberdeen, No. Hundred and sixty-six.—Arrangements as to Sites of Classes], were ordered to be issued to the University of Aberdeen, fourth Meeting, and published in the newspapers, in terms of section 19, sub-section (2) of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 29th March 1893.

Hundred and sixty-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-fourth meeting were approved.

The following representatives of Professors of the University of Glasgow, viz. :—Professors G. Ramsay, Jack, and M'Kendrick, and Mr Spens were heard in support of a Memorandum lodged by them with the Commissioners regarding the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Application of Parliamentary Grants, &c.]

The following Draft Ordinances, viz. :—[General, No. 15.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)] and [General No. 16.—Regulations for Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.)] were considered and referred to the Committee on Law for further amendment.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 17th April 1893.

Hundred and sixty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-fifth meeting were amended and approved.

A letter was read from Messrs Hill and Hoggan, Factors to the University of Glasgow, stating that Mr Ludwig Becker had been appointed to the Chair of Astronomy on 16th January 1893, and that the proportion of that Chair's allowance from the Parliamentary Grant of £50 per annum, viz., £10, 2s. 9d., was due to him for the period between the date of his appointment to the 31st March. Payment of the said sum of £10, 2s. 9d. was ordered to be made.

A letter was read from the University Court of the University of Aberdeen, forwarding a Memorial by the widow of the late Professor Minto in which she made application for some share in the surplus of £186, 11s. on the receipts for the Chair of Logic and English for the Session 1892–93. The Commissioners were of opinion that the claim was equitable, as the additional work by which the fees in question were earned appears to have been undertaken by Professor Minto after the arrangement had been completed, by which he agreed to surrender his fees for the current Session and accept the average of the previous five years' income. The Commissioners therefore concurred in what they understood to be the opinion of the Court, and the Secretary was instructed to write to that effect.

The Commissioners proceeded to the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]. It was resolved that a separate Ordinance should be issued for each University. The objection by the Aberdeen University Court to the apportionments of the Parliamentary Grants under section I. of the Draft Ordinance was considered, but the Commissioners resolved to make no alteration on that section.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 18th April 1893.

Hundred and sixty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-sixth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past three o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 19th April 1893.

Hundred and sixty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-seventh meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

Mr J. A. Spens was heard on behalf of certain Professors in the University of Glasgow with regard to section IX., sub-section (3) and Schedule V. of the Ordinance.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes to four.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 20th April 1893.

Hundred and sixty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

Hundred and sixty-ninth Meeting.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-eighth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at five minutes past three o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seventieth Meeting.

At London, 21st April 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and sixty-ninth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seventy-first Meeting.

At London, 25th April 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and seventieth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seventy-second Meeting.

At London, 26th April 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-first meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seventy-third Meeting.

At London, 27th April 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-second meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seventy-fourth Meeting.

At London, 28th April 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-third meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and seventy-fifth Meeting.

At London, 2nd May 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-fourth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the objections to the Draft Ordinances [General No. 11. Composition of the Faculties and Institution of Faculties of Science] and [General No. 12.—Pensions to Principals and Professors].

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes past four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 3rd May 1893. . . . Hundred and

seventy-sixth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir H. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-fifth meeting were approved.

Professor Sir William Turner and Professor T. R. Fraser appeared before the Commission on behalf of the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, and submitted statements in support of the objections by the Faculty to Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 4th May 1893.

Hundred and
seventy-seventh
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-sixth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [General No. 11.—Composition of the Faculties and Institution of Faculties of Science].

It was remitted to the Chairman and Professor Butcher to prepare a Draft Ordinance constituting Boards of Studies in the Faculties of Medicine and Science, on the basis that Lecturers and Examiners might be eligible to serve on such Boards.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [Aberdeen No. 2.—Foundation of Professorship of History] were considered, and it was resolved to give effect to the proposal of the Aberdeen University Court that the date of Foundation of the Chair be postponed to 1895, in which year, under Provisional Order of 20th June 1881, the Trustees and Assessors of the Burnett Literary Trust may, "If they think fit, and if they shall obtain the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, apply the whole Fund to the Foundation of a Chair of History and Archæology in the University of Aberdeen."

The objections to Draft Ordinance [Glasgow No. 3.—Foundation of Professorship of History] were considered, and the Ordinance was approved.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Foundation of Professorship of History] were considered, and the Ordinance was approved.

Lord Kelvin moved that the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 4.—Regulations for the sale of the Hunterian Collection of Coins] be withdrawn. Lord Kyllachy moved, as an amendment, that the Commissioners proceed to issue the Draft as an Ordinance, and to lay it before Parliament.

There voted for the motion:—Lord Kelvin, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum—5.

There voted for the amendment:—Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Mr Crawford—4.

The Chairman stated that while he concurred generally in the views expressed by Lord Kyllachy, he was yet of opinion that as the recommendation of the Court on which the Ordinance had been drafted was now withdrawn, it would not be expedient to force such a measure on the University by a casting-vote only, in opposition to the strong representations of the Court, of the other University Bodies, and of the Corporation of Glasgow. He therefore voted with the majority, and it was accordingly resolved to withdraw the Draft Ordinance.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 5.—Foundation of Professorship of Pathology] were considered, and the Ordinance was adjusted and approved.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 9th May 1893.

Hundred and
seventy-eighth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at five minutes past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 11th May 1893.

Hundred and
seventy-ninth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-eighth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
eightieth Meeting.

At London, 12th May 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and seventy-ninth meeting were approved.

A deputation from the St Andrews Graduates' Association, consisting of the following members, viz :—

Dr Richardson, F.R.S., President.
Dr Hicks.
Surgeon-General Gordon.
Dr Alderson.
Dr M'Intyre.
Surgeon-General M'Kellar, and
Mr J. M. Menzies, Secretary.

was heard with regard to St Andrews Medical Degrees.

The following Draft Ordinances, viz :—[General No. 13.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)] and [General No. 14.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.)] were approved and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

It was resolved that if the Degree of LL.D. were conferred otherwise than *honoris causa* it should be open only to Bachelors of Laws on similar conditions to those on which Doctorates in other Faculties are conferred on graduates; but that as there appeared to be no demand for a third Degree it was inexpedient in the meantime to frame regulations for the Degree of LL.D. except as a purely honorary degree, reserving final consideration of the question until objections to Draft Ordinance on Honorary Degrees have been received.

The Secretary was instructed to draft an Ordinance ordaining that honorary degrees should be granted only on the recommendation, in a reasoned report to the Senatus, by a Faculty of the University, and that the report should be in writing.

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
eighty-first Meeting.

At London, 16th May 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and eightieth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners continued the consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

A letter was read from the Secretary of the University Court of the University of Aberdeen, stating the opinion of the Court that the surplus of 186*l.* 11*s.* on the receipts for the Chair of Logic and English for the Session 1892–93 should be paid to the widow of the late Professor Minto. The Commissioners concurring in this opinion, the Secretary was instructed to make payment to the University Court of the sum of 349*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, being the amount required to meet the deficiency on the fees received for the Session 1892–93, on account of the other Chairs in the Faculty of Arts.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
eighty-second
Meeting.

At London, 17th May 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Mr Fuller, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and eighty-first meeting were approved.

The Ordinance [Glasgow No. 6.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes] was again under-consideration, and the Salaries of the Glasgow Professors who were entitled to compensation were fixed.

It was resolved, Mr Fuller dissenting, to issue a Draft Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 11 [General No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts], embodying the proposals submitted by the Glasgow University Court and Senatus.

It was resolved to prepare a Draft Ordinance, embodying the amendment on Ordinance No. 13 [General No. 8.—Regulations as to Examinations] proposed by the Glasgow University Court.

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
eighty-third
Meeting.

At London, 19th May 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and eighty-second meeting were approved.

The following Ordinances were approved subject to the revision of a committee consisting of the Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, and Professor Butcher; and thereafter it was ordered that they should be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute :—

Ordinance No. 25 [Glasgow, No. 3.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

Ordinance No. 26 [Aberdeen, No. 2.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.] Hundred and eighty-third Meeting.

Ordinance No. 27 [Edinburgh, No. 6.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

Ordinance No. 28 [Glasgow, No. 4.—Foundation of Professorship of History.]

Ordinance No. 29 [Glasgow, No. 5.—Foundation of Professorship of Pathology.]

Ordinance No. 30 [Edinburgh, No. 7.—Foundation of Professorship of History, and for other purposes.]

Ordinance No. 31 [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 1.—Composition of the Faculties, and Institution of Faculties of Science.]

Ordinance No. 32 [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 2.—Pensions to Principals and Professors.]

The following Draft Ordinances were adjusted and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, and sub-section 2:—

[General, No. 13.—Honorary Degrees.]

[General, No. 14.—Boards of Studies in Medicine and Science.]

[General, No. 15.—Regulations as to Examinations, supplementary to Ordinance No. 13.]

[General, No. 16.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, supplementary to Ordinance No. 11.]

[General, No. 17.—Supplementary Powers of the University Court.]

It was resolved that the Draft Ordinance [Aberdeen, No. 2.—Foundation of Professorship of History] should not at present be laid before Parliament.

A Memorandum with regard to the University Training of Teachers was considered, and it was remitted to the Chairman to express the opinion of the Commission to the Scotch Education Department.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 7th June 1893.

Hundred and eighty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past three o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crum.

The minutes of the hundred and eighty-third meeting were approved.

The Secretary was instructed to draft an Ordinance regulating the Fordyce Lectureship on Agriculture in the University of Aberdeen, embodying the views of the University Court and the Trustees.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 29th June 1893.

Hundred and eighty-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Mr Crum, Dr Heron Watson concurring.

The minutes of the hundred and eighty-fourth meeting were approved.

Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 8.—Regulations for Degrees in Music] was approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The Secretary was instructed to complete the Draft of an Ordinance, regulating the Fees for graduation in Arts, Science, Law, and Divinity, to be considered at next meeting of Commission.

A letter was read from Principal Donaldson, and the Secretary was instructed to reply that, on and after 1st October 1893, the Commissioners would pay to the University Court of St Andrews, the proportion of the annual Parliamentary grant of £42,000, allocated by Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, &c.] to St Andrews.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, with regard to financial arrangements for next year, and the Secretary was instructed to reply that in the event of additional claims for pensions falling in, in the course of next year, the Commissioners will be prepared to advance to the Court such additional sum, as may be necessary to meet the same.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 5th July 1893.

Hundred and eighty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Heron Watson concurring.

The minutes of the hundred and eighty-fifth meeting were approved.

Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 9.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health] was approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

Draft Ordinance [General, No. 18.—Fees for Matriculation and Entrance, and for Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, and Divinity] was considered and adjusted, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 12th July 1893.

Hundred and eighty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Elgin, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Crum.

Hundred and
eighty-seventh
Meeting.

The minutes of the hundred and eighty-sixth meeting were approved.
Professor Yeung of Glasgow University was heard with regard to the Hunterian Museum.
The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 19th July 1893.

Hundred and
eighty-eighth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.
Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. M. Stirling-Maxwell, and Sir Arthur Mitchell.
The minutes of the hundred and eighty-seventh meeting were approved.
The Draft Ordinance [Aberdeen, No. 8.—Regulations for the Fordyce Trust] was approved and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.
Ordinance No. 33 [Aberdeen, No. 3.—Supplementary to Ordinance No. 26 (Aberdeen, No. 2.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes)] was amended and approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.
The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 16th October 1893.

Hundred and
eighty-ninth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.
Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr W. G. Blackie, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.
The minutes of the hundred and eighty-eighth meeting were approved.
The Commissioners resolved to record an expression of their regret at the loss which they had sustained, since their last meeting, through the death of Mr Alexander Crum, whose sagacity, prudence, and knowledge of affairs were of the greatest service to the Commission. The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mr Walter Ewing Crum.
A letter was read from the Secretary for Scotland, with regard to the Principalship of St Mary's College, in St Andrews. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the Commission does not intend to alter the designation, status, or emoluments of the Principal of St Mary's College.
A letter was read from the Secretary for Scotland, enclosing a communication from H.M. Treasury, with regard to the claim for pension of certain Professors, who, prior to their appointment to Professorships in Scotland, had held appointments entitling to pension. It was remitted to the Chairman and Lord Kyllachy to frame a reply.
The Secretary was authorised to pay to the University Court of the University of Glasgow the sum of £794, 5s. 10d., being the balance due to the University, on account of the arrangement made with certain Professors as to their salaries, for the Session 1892–93.
There was laid before the Commission an Order of Her Majesty in Council, of date 26th August 1893, extending the powers of the Commission to 1st January 1895.
It was resolved to withdraw, in the meantime, Draft Ordinance [Aberdeen, No. 5.—Arrangements as to Sites of Classes], and to leave the matter to be regulated by the Ordinance No. 2 of the Commissioners of 1858.
The following Ordinances were approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute, viz.:—Ordinance No. 36 [Aberdeen, No. 2.—Foundation of Chalmers' Chair of English Literature], and Ordinance No. 37 [Aberdeen, No. 3.—Regulations as to the duties of the Professor of Logic].
Ordinance No. 38 [Aberdeen, No. 4.—Regulations as to University Meetings] was amended, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.
Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Libraries and Museums] was remitted to a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.
The Commission adjourned at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 14th November 1893.

Hundred and
ninetieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.
Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.
The minutes of the hundred and eighty-ninth meeting were approved.
The Commissioners considered the amendments proposed by the St Andrews University Court to Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]. The amendment proposed to be inserted after Section X., viz.:—
XI. 'It shall be competent for the University of St Andrews to confer Medical degrees.
' after a certified Medical Curriculum of five years at recognised Medical Schools, and
' after careful examination conducted under the inspectors of the General Council of
' Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, on candidates who have
' not studied Medicine at St Andrews or any of the other Scottish Universities, pro-
' vided that the Degrees under this section shall be given *only* to the Licentiates of the

'Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,'
 was rejected. The Marquess of Bute and Dr Heron Watson dissented. Hundred and
 ninetieth Meeting.

The amendment proposed to be inserted after Section XXI., viz. :—

'The Degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred by the University of St Andrews on any Registered Medical Practitioner above the age of forty years whose professional position and experience are such as, in the estimation of the University, to entitle him to that Degree, and who shall, on examination, satisfy the medical Examiners of the sufficiency of his professional knowledge; provided always that degrees shall not be conferred under this section to a greater number than ten in any one year,'
 was rejected. The Marquess of Bute and Dr Heron Watson dissented.

It was agreed to insert the following clauses after Section XI.—

(a) If a candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery have obtained, in a Scottish University, a Degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed the examinations prescribed by Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance, in such subject or subjects.

(b) If a candidate have obtained a Degree in Science or in Arts in any University other than a Scottish University, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, it shall be in the power of the University Court to exempt such candidate from the examinations in such subject or subjects prescribed by Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance; provided that the course of study and the standard of examination in each case is satisfactory in the judgment of the Senatus Academicus;

and it was agreed to issue Supplementary Draft Ordinances affecting the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, embodying these clauses, and containing clauses, defining the expressions 'Pharmaceutical Society,' and 'an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society.'

Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine] was then approved as amended, and remitted to the Committee on Medicine, in order that the above provisions might be added to it, and the Ordinance finally adjusted.

A letter was read from the United College, St Andrews, requesting the immediate issue of a Financial Ordinance for St Andrews only; and the Secretary was instructed to reply that the Commissioners do not consider it practicable to frame a separate Financial Ordinance for the United College on the assumption on which, in the meantime, they are bound to proceed—that the agreement between the University of St Andrews and University College, Dundee, is valid.

The Commissioners considered the question raised by the General Medical Council with regard to the effect of Section X. of each of the Medical Ordinances. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the provision to which exception had been taken formed part of an Ordinance which had been approved by the Queen in Council, after having been laid before both Houses of Parliament, and that the Commissioners did not consider it within their power to repeal an Ordinance which has been so approved. The Secretary was also directed to call the attention of the Medical Council to the condition imposed on students by Section X. of the Ordinances, whereby the courses of instruction in question must be 'equivalent to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University granting the Degree.'

A letter from the representatives of the late Mr Berry, with regard to the abolition of the Chandos Chair of Medicine in the University of St Andrews, was communicated to the Commission by the Marquess of Bute.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 15th November 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller. Hundred and
 ninety-first Meeting.

The minutes of the hundred and ninetieth meeting were amended and approved.

The objections to the Draft Ordinance [General No. 13.—Honorary Degrees] were considered, and the ordinance, after being altered and amended, was ordered to be reprinted and circulated among the Commissioners.

The Draft Ordinance [General No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] was considered and adjusted, but final approval was delayed.

The Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Libraries and Museums] was also considered, and after amendment was approved and ordered to be reprinted.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 16th November 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller. Hundred and
 ninety-second Meeting.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-first meeting were amended and approved.

A representation by the General Council of the University of Glasgow, with regard to the institution of degrees in Science in Public Health, was considered by the Commission. The Secretary was instructed to inform the General Council that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the value of a Degree in Public Health depends on the quality of the Laboratory instruction

Hundred and
ninety-second
Meeting.

provided by the University granting the degree, and that, accordingly, before they instituted the degree in Public Health in Glasgow, the Commissioners must be assured that the University had established a suitable Laboratory under the charge of a Professor or competent Demonstrator.

A Representation from the University Court of the University of Glasgow, with regard to the institution of a degree in Agriculture in the University of Glasgow, was considered. The Commissioners resolved that, while they did not see their way at present to establish a degree in a subject in which there is no teaching, either in the University or in an affiliated College, they would receive a deputation from the Committee of the Glasgow University Court.

The question of instituting a degree in Agriculture in the University of Aberdeen was considered, and it was agreed that no further action should be taken in the matter until the objections to the Draft Ordinance regulating the Fordyce Trust had been received.

A Draft Ordinance regulating graduation in Divinity was submitted by St Mary's College, St Andrews. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Faculties of Theology in the other Universities.

The Commission considered the claims of Professors Hamilton, Cash, MacWilliam, Japp, and Hay of the University of Aberdeen for increased guaranteed salaries in lieu of compensation under section 14, sub-section 5 (c) of the statute, and it was agreed that a Draft Supplementary Ordinance should be issued providing the following guaranteed salaries respectively :—

1.	Professor Japp,	.	.	.	£800
2.	„ MacWilliam,	.	.	.	725
3.	„ Hamilton,	.	.	.	750
4.	„ Hay,	.	.	.	500
5.	„ Cash,	.	.	.	600

The objections to Draft Ordinances [General No. 11.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)] and [General No. 12.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.)], were considered. It was agreed that a Draft Ordinance should be prepared opening the Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) to Bachelors of Laws on examination under similar conditions to those on which the Degree of Doctor is conferred in other faculties. It was also agreed that the Degree of B.L. should not be an avenue to the Degree of LL.B. It was remitted to the Committee on Law to report on the other objections.

A letter was read from Professor Fraser, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, with regard to the position of Bachelors of Medicine who had graduated under the old Regulations, and who desire to proceed to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine under Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16 [Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]. The Secretary was instructed to draft additional clauses to the Medical Supplementary Ordinances embodying Professor Fraser's request.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
ninety-third
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 17th November 1893.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-second meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners further considered Draft Ordinance [General No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships].

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 15.—Regulations as to Examinations, supplementary to Ordinance No. 13] were remitted to the Committee on Arts, with instructions to report.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 16.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, supplementary to Ordinance No. 11] were considered.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
ninety-fourth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18th November 1893.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-third meeting were approved.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 16.—Institution of Boards of Studies in the Faculties of Medicine and Science] were considered. The Ordinance as amended was remitted to the Committee on Medicine to report.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 11.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)] were further considered, and the Ordinance as amended was finally approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 12.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.)] were further considered, and the Ordinance as amended was finally approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The Chairman and Lord Kyllachy were authorised to take such steps as they thought fit for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a reasonable prospect of an amicable settlement of the points in dispute between the University of St Andrews and University College, Dundee.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 13th December 1893.*Hundred and
ninety-fifth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-fourth meeting were amended and approved.

The objections to the Draft Ordinances [General, No. 13.—Honorary Degrees]; [General, No. 15.—Regulations as to Examinations, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 13]; and [General, No. 16.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 11] were further considered, and after the Draft Ordinances were amended they were ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of section 20, sub-section (1) of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 20th December 1893.*Hundred and
ninety-sixth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-fifth meeting were approved.

The Draft Ordinance [General, No. 14.—Institution of Boards of Studies in the Faculties of Medicine and Science] was further considered, and after amendment was ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of section 20, sub-section (1) of the Act.

The Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Libraries and Museums] was considered and amended, and ordered to be issued to the University of Glasgow, in terms of section 19, sub-section 3 of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 28th December 1893.*Hundred and
ninety-seventh
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-sixth meeting were approved.

A communication was read from the University Court of the University of St Andrews, intimating that the Court had approved by a majority of 9 to 6, a report of its Committee on Finance and Representation, which recommended the adoption of the Supplementary Agreement, under certain conditions with regard to the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant and the representation of St Mary's College and the United College on the University Court, and requesting that the Commissioners should proceed with, and carry through the proposed Bill. The Secretary was instructed to inform the St Andrews University Court, that it was not within the province of the Commissioners to initiate legislation, and that they were, therefore, unable to comply with their request; that they would, however, communicate the resolution of the Court to the Secretary for Scotland, but that, considering the continued division of opinion in the University Court, they thought it their duty to proceed in the meantime to the revision of Draft Ordinances, Nos. 5 and 6, on the basis of the existing agreement, and to lay these Ordinances, when revised, before Parliament. Such Ordinances might be superseded, if a Bill should be passed through Parliament, altering the conditions of the Union between St Andrews University and Dundee College, in the manner proposed by the Court or otherwise.

On a consideration of Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, &c.], it was resolved to exclude the Professors in University College, Dundee, from the Fee Fund, and to omit Schedule IV.

The Marquess of Bute moved that the University Court should be empowered to spend £3000 a year in establishing the Conjoint Medical School, but that, if after the lapse of a certain time, the number of students in Dundee should fall below a certain number, the Court should discontinue the payment. For Lord Bute's motion there voted Lord Bute and Dr Heron Watson; against,—the Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Dr Blackie. It was then resolved that power should be given to the University Court to appropriate, out of the Parliamentary Grants not more than £3000 a year for purposes in Dundee, including the payment of pensions to Professors of the Conjoint School of Medicine, and of the Professors in University College, Dundee, such pensions to take into account no period of service prior to 21st March 1890.

The Draft Ordinance was then remitted to the Finance Committee for further consideration, and to report.

Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and in University College, Dundee] was amended, and ordered to be reprinted.

An application from St Andrews for the payment of expenses of Assistants and Examinations in the current session was considered, and it was agreed to make the same payment as last year, viz., £790.

Draft Ordinance [Aberdeen, No. 8.—Regulations for the Fordyce Trust] was finally approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
ninety-eighth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 19th January 1894.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The objections to the following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]; [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and in University College, Dundee]; and [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], were further considered.

A Draft Ordinance regulating the pensions of Professors in the University of St Andrews was ordered to be prepared.

A claim for compensation by Professor Pettigrew was considered, and the Commissioners resolved that there should be secured to him, by Ordinance No. 5, such sum as would bring up his total emoluments to the sum of £425 per annum.

A letter by Professor Meiklejohn, of date 8th November 1893, was laid before the Commission, and the Chairman stated that a Committee had heard Professor Meiklejohn in support of his claim for compensation. The Commissioners resolved that as H.M. Treasury had fulfilled their promise to insert in the estimates for the year 1876 the sum of £200 for the further endowment of the Chair of Education in the University of St Andrews, and as that vote had been rejected by the House of Commons, Professor Meiklejohn had no claim upon the Parliamentary Grant, and that, therefore, it was out of the power of the Commission to award him any compensation.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Hundred and
ninety-ninth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 26th January 1894.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-eighth meeting were approved.

The objections to the following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]; [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and in University College, Dundee]; and [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], were further considered.

The following Draft Ordinances:—(1) [Glasgow, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 14]; (2) [Aberdeen, No. 14.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 15]; (3) [Edinburgh, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 16]; were amended, approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundredth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 31st January 1894.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the hundred and ninety-ninth meeting were approved.

Consideration of the objections to the following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]; and [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and in University College, Dundee], was resumed, and the Ordinances were approved subject to alterations in the drafting.

The Commission adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 3rd February 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundredth meeting were approved.

The following Ordinances, viz.:—No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]; and No. 47 [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of St Andrews], were finally adjusted and approved, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

Ordinance No. 48 [St Andrews, No. 8.—Composition of the Faculties and Institution of the Faculty of Science] was approved, subject to alterations to be given effect to by a Committee consisting of Lord Kinnear, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher; and it was ordered that after such alterations had been made the Ordinance should be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

A letter was read from H.M. Privy Council intimating the approval by Her Majesty in Council of Ordinances No. 34 [Edinburgh, No. 8.—Regulations for Degrees in Music]; and No. 35 [Edinburgh, No. 9.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health].

The Commission adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 14th February 1894.

Two hundred and second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and first meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships]; [General, No. 20.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships for Women Students], were further considered and amended, and ordered to be published in the newspapers and issued to the Universities in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 9.—Regulations for Alexander Yeaman Foundation, and Stuart Foundation]; [St Andrews, No. 10.—Regulations for Miller Scholarship]; [St Andrews, No. 11.—Regulations for Garth Foundation]; [St Andrews, No. 12.—Regulations for Glendee Foundation]; [St Andrews, No. 13.—Regulations for Ramsay Scholarship]; [St Andrews, No. 14.—Regulations as to Foundation Bursaries in the United College]; [St Andrews, No. 15.—Regulations for the Cook and Macfarlane Scholarship]; [Glasgow, No. 7.—Regulations for the Hastie Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 8.—Regulations for Smith (Crutherland) Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 9.—Regulations for the Boyd and Gilhagie Foundations]; [Glasgow, No. 10.—Regulations for the John Adam Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 11.—Regulations for Forfar Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 12.—Regulations for James Adam Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 13.—Regulations for Crawford and Brown Foundations]; [Glasgow, No. 14.—Regulations for Struthers and Wilson Bursary]; [Glasgow, No. 15.—Regulations for Thomas Hutcheson Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 16.—Regulations for Foundation Bursaries]; [Glasgow, No. 17.—Regulations for Patrick Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 18.—Regulations for Leighton Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 19.—Regulations for Lumsden Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 20.—Regulations for Ardkinglass Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 21.—Regulations for Leadbetter Foundation]; and [Glasgow, No. 22.—Regulations for Howison and Gilchrist Foundations], were approved subject to alterations to be given effect to by the Bursary Committee; and it was ordered that after such alterations had been made the Draft Ordinances should be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 7.—Pensions to Principals and Professors] was considered and amended and ordered to be issued to the University of St Andrews and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

It was resolved that the shares of the surplus of the Parliamentary Grant in the hands of the Commissioners, together with the accumulations of Interest and the profits on Investments, should be paid to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, on 5th March. And it was resolved that the Interest which had accrued on the quarterly Instalments of the Parliamentary Grants, between the dates of issue from the Exchequer and the part distribution to the Universities, should be apportioned in the ratio of the annual sums allocated by Ordinance; and that the Interest which had accrued on the shares of Instalments retained by the Commission, together with the profits on Investments, should be distributable in proportion to the shares of Instalments retained by the Commission. It was further resolved that in future the portions of the Quarterly Grant of £10,500, to which the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh are entitled under Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, and 27, should be paid to them immediately on the receipt of each quarterly payment from H.M. Treasury.

A deputation consisting of Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, Professor Ramsay, Professor M'Kendrick, Professor Wright, Professor Young, and Mr A. E. Clapperton, from the Glasgow University Court, was heard with regard to the institution of a degree in Agricultural Science in the University of Glasgow.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 1st March 1894.

Two hundred and third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher, Dr Heron Watson concurring.

The minutes of the two hundred and second meeting were amended and approved.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 18.—Fees for Matriculation and Entrance, and for Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, and Divinity, were considered, and the Ordinance was amended, and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 16.—Regulations for Stuart Bursaries]; [St Andrews, No. 17.—Regulations for Maxwell Foundation]; [St Andrews, No. 18.—Regulations for Duncan Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 24.—Regulations for Denny and Scott Foundations]; [Glasgow, No. 25.—Regulations for Armagh Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 26.—Regulations for Watt Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 11.—Regulations for Stuart Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 12.—Regulations for Patrick Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 13.—Regulations for Wight, M'Call, and Christie Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 15.—Regulations for the Dalgleish and M'Morran Foundation], were approved, and it was ordered that they should be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 14.—Regulations for Grant Foundation], was approved subject to alterations to be given effect to by the Bursary Committee; and it was ordered that after such alterations had been made the Draft Ordinance should be issued to the University and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

A letter was read from the Treasury Auditor with regard to the distribution of the surplus of the Parliamentary Grant presently in the hands of the Commissioners, and the Secretary was

Two hundred and third Meeting.

authorised to instruct Messrs Torrie, Brodie, & MacLagan, to sell out the amount of stock required to make the payments to the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th March 1894.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and third meeting were approved.

Draft Ordinances [Aberdeen, No. 11.—Regulations for the Launie Foundation]; [Aberdeen, No. 12.—Regulations for the Cowe and Clerihew Foundations]; [Aberdeen, No. 13.—Regulations for the Stuart Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 27.—Regulations for the Dundonald Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 29.—Regulations for the Hamilton Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 30.—Regulations for the Cleland and Rae Wilson Medals]; [Glasgow, No. 31.—Regulations for the Gartmore Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 32.—Regulations for the King William's Bursaries]; and [Glasgow, No. 33.—Regulations for the Luke Fellowship] were approved, subject to alterations to be given effect to by the Bursary Committee; and it was ordered that after such alterations had been made the Draft Ordinances should be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

The Secretary laid before the Commission a copy of a Summons of Reduction and Declarator, raised in the Court of Session by certain members of the University Court and of the Senatus of the University of St Andrews, for the reduction of the agreement between the University Court and Dundee College and of the Order of the Commissioners, whereby the University College, Dundee, was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St Andrews, which proceeded thereon. The Commissioners resolved to take no action in the matter.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 31st March 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and fourth meeting were amended and approved.

Draft Ordinances [Glasgow, No. 34.—Regulations for Adamson Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 35.—Regulations for Stuart Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 36.—Regulations for Henderson Foundation]; [Aberdeen, No. 14.—Regulations for the Bequest of the Rev. William Anderson]; [Aberdeen, No. 15.—Regulations for Wilson Travelling Fellowship]; [Edinburgh, No. 16.—Regulations for Hume Foundation]; and [Edinburgh, No. 17.—Regulations for Buchanan Foundation] were approved, subject to alterations to be given effect to by the Bursary Committee; and it was ordered that after such alterations had been made the Draft Ordinances should be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

Draft Ordinances [General, No. 21.—Supplementary to Ordinance No. 9 (General, No. 4.—General Council)]; [General, No. 22.—Regulations for the Students' Representative Council]; and [Glasgow, No. 28.—Regulations for Hyndford and Ross Foundations] were approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

The objection to Draft Ordinance [Aberdeen, No. 8.—Supplementary to Ordinance No. 26 (Aberdeen, No. 2.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, &c.)], by Professor Ogston was considered, and the Ordinance was ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The claim of the University of St Andrews for additional payments in respect of the Session 1893-94, over and above the sum of £790 already paid, was considered; and the Secretary was instructed to make payment of £1028, 0s. 8d. in satisfaction of the claim.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the University Court of the University of St Andrews respecting the claims of Professors Menzies and Birrell for additional emoluments for discharging the duties of the Chair of Divinity since the death of Principal Cunningham. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the Commissioners considered the question to be one for the discretion of the Court, and would be prepared to give authority that the portion of the Parliamentary Grant unappropriated in consequence of the vacancy in the Principalship should be paid to these Professors as proposed by the Court.

The Secretary read a letter from the Treasury Auditor with regard to the audit of the Commissioners' intromissions with the Parliamentary Grant, and the following docket: "I find that the 'Receipts and Payments to the 15th March inclusive are correct, and that the payments to the 'Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh on the 15th March, are in accordance with the 'printed Minutes of the meeting of the Commissioners held on the 14th February 1894.

"I also find that the balance in the hands of the Commissioners on the 15th March 1894 was 'two thousand and thirty-six pounds, seven shillings and one penny (inclusive of twenty-four 'pounds, six shillings and tenpence, interest on deposits not yet uplifted, and therefore omitted 'from the Bank Account)."

The Commission adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and sixth Meeting.

At London, 18th April 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and fifth meeting were amended and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the Treasury Auditor to the following effect:—

Two hundred and
sixth Meeting

"I return your vouchers in support of the distribution of the April 1894 Dividend on Consols—so far as concerns the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The apportionment appears to be correct and the vouchers are in order."

The question as to the encouragement of Post Graduate Study was under the consideration of the Commission, and the following Committee was appointed to frame a Draft Ordinance, viz., Lord Kinnear, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

There was laid before the Commission a letter from the Clerk to the Privy Council forwarding copies of petitions from the University Court of St Andrews against Ordinances No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], and No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes].

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 20th April 1894.

Two hundred and
seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and sixth meeting were amended and approved.

A letter from Professor Sir Douglas MacLagan, directing attention to the disproportion in the length of the courses of lectures prescribed in Geology and Physics, respectively, for Candidates seeking the Degree in Public Health, was read; and it was resolved to issue a Draft Ordinance, supplementary to [Edinburgh, No. 9—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health.]

The Draft Ordinance [General, No. .—Regulations for the Degree of LL.D. by Examination], prepared in accordance with the resolution of the Commission of 16th November 1893, was laid before the Commission. Upon further consideration of the matter, the Commission resolved that it was not expedient to issue the said Draft Ordinance.

The following Draft Ordinances [General, No. 27.—Report on the qualifications of Candidates for Chairs]; [Edinburgh, No. 18.—Regulations for Gray Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 19.—Regulations for Macpherson Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 20.—Regulations for Bruce Foundation]; and [St Andrews, No. 19.—Regulations for Archbishop Beaton's Scholarship] were amended and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities in terms of the Statute.

There was laid before the Commission (1) a letter from the Clerk to the Privy Council, forwarding a copy of a petition from the Senatus Academicus of St Andrews University, against Ordinance No. 45 [St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], and (2) a letter from the Secretary to the Edinburgh School of Medicine, forwarding a copy of a Petition which had been forwarded to the Privy Council on behalf of the School against the same Ordinance.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 25th April 1894.

Two hundred and
eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinances [General, No. 26.—Regulations for the Custody and Management of Libraries]; and [Edinburgh, No. 25.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health, supplementary to Ordinance No. 35] were further considered and amended.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a Draft Ordinance with regard to Regulations for Graduation in Divinity.

There was laid before the Commission a letter from the Clerk to the Privy Council, forwarding a copy of a Petition from the University Court of St Andrews University against Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes.]

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 26th April 1894.

Two hundred and
ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and eighth meeting were amended and approved.

The proposed Draft Ordinance [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the encouragement of Special Study and Research, for the Institution of Research Fellowships, and Additional Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Science] was considered and amended.

The Commission considered proposals for instituting the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. The Commissioners desired to record their opinion that degrees in Applied Science ought not to be extended. Taking into consideration, however, the facts that the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture had been instituted by the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently regulated by Ordinance of the Commission, and that the whole of the scientific subjects included in the examination for the degree are taught in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, it did not seem to the Commissioners that there was any sufficient reason for withholding from the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen the privilege which Edinburgh

Two hundred and ninth Meeting.

enjoys. It was resolved therefore to frame Draft Ordinances regulating the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Letters were submitted from the Clerk to Her Majesty's Privy Council forwarding Petitions from (1) St Andrews University General Council against (a) Ordinance No. 45 (St Andrews, No. 4.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine); (b) Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes]; and (c) Ordinance No. 47 [St Andrews, No. 6.—Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of St Andrews]; (2) University College, Dundee, against Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Parliamentary Grants, &c.].

The Commission adjourned at three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and tenth Meeting.

At London, 1st May 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Dr Blackie, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and ninth meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinances [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the encouragement of Special Study and Research, for the Institution of Research Fellowships, and additional Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Science]; [General, No. 24.—Regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science]; and [General, No. 25.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.)] were further considered, amended, and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

It was resolved to draw up and issue to the University Courts a letter with regard to the Preliminary Examination.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a Draft Ordinance supplementary to Ordinance No. 17 [General, No. 10.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers].

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and eleventh Meeting.

At London, 8th May 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and tenth meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinances:—

[St Andrews, No. 23.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering]; and [St Andrews, No. 22.—Reserve Fund of St Mary's College];

were approved, and the following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—

- [Glasgow, No. 37.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Agriculture];
- [Aberdeen, No. 31.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Agriculture];
- [General, No. 26.—Regulations for the Custody and Management of Libraries];
- [Edinburgh, No. 25.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health, supplementary to Ordinance No. 35];
- [Aberdeen, No. 16.—Regulations for Watt Scholarship];
- [Aberdeen, No. 17.—Regulations for Burnet Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 18.—Regulations for Ramsay Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 19.—Regulations for the Bruce and Fraser Foundations];
- [Aberdeen, No. 20.—Regulations for Findlay Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 21.—Regulations for Drum Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 22.—Regulations for the Corbet Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 23.—Regulations for Greig and Mackintosh Foundations];
- [Aberdeen, No. 24.—Regulations for Ruddiman and Bruce Foundations];
- [Aberdeen, No. 26.—Regulations for Hutton Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 27.—Regulations for Simpson Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 28.—Regulations for Campbell Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 29.—Regulations for Adam Foundation];
- [Aberdeen, No. 30.—Regulations for Fullerton Scholarships];
- [St Andrews, No. 20.—Regulations for Alexander Yeaman and Gray Foundations];
- [St Andrews, No. 21.—Regulations for Moncreiffe and Rorie Foundations];
- [Edinburgh, No. 21.—Regulations for Weir and Jenkins, and Hepburn and Lightbody Foundations];
- [Edinburgh, No. 22.—Regulations for the Trotter and Penman Foundations];
- [Edinburgh, No. 23.—Regulations for the Pringle and Mitchell and Shortt Foundations]; and
- [Edinburgh, No. 24.—Regulations for the Wardrop Foundations];

were also, after amendment, approved and all were ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

The objections received to the Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 6.—Libraries and Museums] were considered, and the Ordinance ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The objections received to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 17.—Supplementary Powers of University Court] were also considered, and the Ordinance was amended, and it was resolved not to lay

the same before Parliament until it should appear whether it might not be expedient to give further supplementary powers to the University Courts. Two hundred and
eleventh Meeting.

Memorials from the University Courts of the Universities of St Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and from the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, as to the Stamp Duty for the M.D. degree, were laid before the Commission, and it was agreed to forward the first mentioned Memorial to the Secretary for Scotland.

Consideration of the Aberdeen Common Bursary Fund was resumed, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a Draft Ordinance regulating the Fund.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 18th May 1894.

Two hundred and
twelfth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, and Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher and Dr Blackie concurring.

The minutes of the two hundred and eleventh meeting were approved.

Deputations, consisting of the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, Mr C. B. Davidson, and Dr Angus Fraser, representing the Aberdeen University Court, and Professor Matthew Hay, and Professor Dove Wilson, representing the Senatus Academicus, were heard with regard to the repeal of Ordinance No. 2 [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Arrangements as to Professorships in Faculty of Arts, and Sites of Classes and Libraries] of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 30th May 1894.

Two hundred and
thirteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Blackie, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and twelfth meeting were amended and approved.

The Draft Ordinances [General, No. 28—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 17], and [Aberdeen, No. 25.—Arrangements as to Sites of Classes], were amended, approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

A letter to the Chairman from Sir Richard Quain, Bart., President of the General Medical Council, was read, and further consideration of the objections by the General Medical Council to Draft Ordinances [Glasgow, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 14]; [Aberdeen, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 15]; [Edinburgh, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 16] was deferred.

A letter from Messrs Shiell & Small, Dundee, on behalf of University College, Dundee, forwarding copy of a petition to Her Majesty in Council against the Provisions of Ordinance, No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants as to Salaries and for the Institution of a Fee Fund, and for other purposes] was also read, and the Secretary was instructed to reply.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 12th June 1894.

Two hundred and
fourteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirteenth meeting were approved.

The objections to the Draft Ordinance [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] were considered.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 13th June 1894.

Two hundred and
fifteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and fourteenth meeting were approved.

The objections to the Draft Ordinance [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] were further considered.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 14th June 1894.

Two hundred and
sixteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and fifteenth meeting were approved.

Consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] was resumed. The objections to the Draft Ordinance [General, No. 20.—Regulations for Admitting Women to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships]

Two hundred and sixteenth Meeting. were also considered, and the Draft Ordinance, after amendment, was approved and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The Commission considered (1) a memorial from the Students of the New College of Edinburgh; (2) Extract Minute of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland; and (3) The objections by the Edinburgh University Court to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships], recommending the opening of Divinity Bursaries founded more than fifty years ago to all Graduates who are pursuing studies in Colleges outside the Universities such as under existing regulations would qualify for the B.D. Degree. It was unanimously resolved that the Commission should not give effect to these representations on the ground that the Bursaries in question were endowments of the Universities, and that it was beyond the powers of the Commission to open them to other Colleges.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and seventeenth Meeting.

At London, 15th June 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and sixteenth meeting were approved.

The objections to the Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 8.—Pensions to Principals and Professors] were considered, and the Draft Ordinance, after amendment, was approved and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

Consideration of the objections to the Draft Ordinance [General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships] was resumed, and the Draft Ordinance, after amendment, was passed, subject to revision by the Bursary Committee: and it was ordered that after such revision the Ordinance should be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, in terms of the Statute.

The objections to the Draft Ordinances [Glasgow, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 14], [Aberdeen, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 15], and [Edinburgh, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 16] was considered.

The Commissioners considered the question of the constitution of a General University Court, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a Draft Ordinance.

It was remitted to a Committee consisting of Lord Kinnear, Lord Kelvin, Sir Arthur Mitchell and Dr Watson to consider the following proposal, with power to issue a Draft Ordinance giving effect to it:—Notwithstanding the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 46, a Professor whose normal salary as fixed by Ordinance is in excess of the average salary of the Chair for the five years ending 1889–90, shall not be entitled to a salary greater than the average salary above mentioned unless he shall submit to such definition of the duties of his Chair as the University Court may determine.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and eighteenth Meeting.

At London, 16th June 1894.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and seventeenth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the Draft Ordinances [Glasgow, No. 9.—Regulations for the John Adam Foundation], [Glasgow, No. 19.—Regulations for Lumaden Foundation], and [St Andrews, No. 12.—Regulations for Glendee Foundation], and it was resolved that they should be withdrawn.

The Commissioners considered the following Draft Ordinances, viz :—

- [Glasgow, No. 8.—Regulations for Smith (Crutherland) Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 9.—Regulations for the Boyd and Gilhagie Foundations;]
- [Glasgow, No. 11.—Regulations for Forfar Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 12.—Regulations for James Adam Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 13.—Regulations for Crawford and Brown Foundations;]
- [Glasgow, No. 14.—Regulations for Wilson and Struthers Bursary;]
- [Glasgow, No. 15.—Regulations for Thomas Hutcheson Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 16.—Regulations for Foundation Bursaries;]
- [Glasgow, No. 17.—Regulations for Patrick Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 18.—Regulations for Leighton Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 19.—Regulations for Lumsden Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 20.—Regulations for Ardkinglass Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 21.—Regulations for Leadbetter Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 22.—Regulations for Howison and Gilchrist Foundations;]
- [Glasgow, No. 23.—Regulations for the Hastie Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 24.—Regulations for Denny and Scott Foundations;]
- [Glasgow, No. 25.—Regulations for Armagh Foundation;]
- [Glasgow, No. 26.—Regulations for Watt Foundation;]
- [St Andrews, No. 9.—Regulations for Alexander Yeaman Foundation and Stuart Foundation;]
- [St Andrews, No. 10.—Regulations for Miller Prizes;]
- [St Andrews, No. 11.—Regulations for Garth Foundation;]
- [St Andrews, No. 13.—Regulations for Ramsay Scholarship;]
- [St Andrews, No. 14.—Regulations as to Foundation Bursaries in the United College;]

[St Andrews, No. 15.—Regulations for the Cook and Macfarlane Scholarship;]
 [St Andrews, No. 16.—Regulations for Stuart Bursaries;]
 [St Andrews, No. 17.—Regulations for Maxwell Foundations;]
 [St Andrews, No. 18.—Regulations for Duncan Foundations;]
 [Edinburgh, No. 11.—Regulations for Stuart Foundation;]
 [Edinburgh, No. 12.—Regulations for Patrick Foundation;]
 [Edinburgh, No. 13.—Regulations for Wight, M'Call, and Christie Foundation;]
 [Edinburgh, No. 14.—Regulations for Grant Foundation;]
 [Edinburgh, No. 15.—Regulations for Dalgleish and M'Morran Foundation;]

Two hundred and
eighteenth Meeting

and the objections thereto where such have been lodged, and, after amendment, the Ordinances were passed, and ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The objections to the Draft Ordinances [Glasgow, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 14], [Aberdeen, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 15], and [Edinburgh, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine supplementary to Ordinance No. 16] were further considered. It was resolved, apart from the merits of the question, that as there were doubts as to the power of the Commission to repeal a portion of an Ordinance which they had laid before Parliament, and which had received the approval of the Queen in Council, the objections of the General Medical Council be not sustained, that the supplementary Ordinances be approved and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute, and that a letter be sent to the President of the General Medical Council stating the views of the Commission, and further that in the Commissioners' Report a similar statement should appear.

The Commission adjourned at three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 18th July 1894.

Two hundred and
nineteenth Meeting

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and eighteenth meeting were approved.

Consideration of Draft Ordinances [Glasgow, No. 7.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 14]; [Aberdeen, No. 19.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 15]; and [Edinburgh, No. 10.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance, No. 16] was resumed, when the Ordinances were adjusted, approved, and ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The Commissioners considered the proposed Draft Ordinance,—[General, No. 29.—Examiners]. It was approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

The objections received to the following time expired Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[Glasgow, No. 27.—Regulations for Dundonald Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 29.—Regulations for Hamilton Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 30.—Regulations for Cleland and Rae Wilson Medals]; [Glasgow, No. 31.—Regulations for Gartmore Foundation]; [Glasgow, No. 32.—Regulations for King William's Bursaries]; [Glasgow, No. 33.—Regulations for Luke Fellowship]; [Aberdeen, No. 11.—Regulations for Launie Foundation]; [Aberdeen, No. 12.—Regulations for Cowe and Clerihew Foundations]; and [Aberdeen, No. 13.—Regulations for Stuart Foundation]; were considered, but issue of the Ordinances was delayed until the objections to the other Draft Ordinances, dealing with specific bursaries, should be received.

A correspondence with regard to the retiring allowance of Professor Mitchell, St Mary's College, St Andrews, was considered, and the Commissioners approved of the Report of the Finance Committee of the University Court, recommending that such annual retiring allowance be fixed at £351, 6s. 8d.

A claim by Principal Stewart of St Mary's College, St Andrews, for revenue of the Principalship during a portion of the period of vacancy, prior to his appointment, was considered; the commissioners were of opinion that the question was not one for their decision and authorised payment only of the proportion of his emoluments due from 15th May to 30th June, viz.:—£30, 12s. 5d.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 24th October 1894.

Two hundred and
twentieth Meeting

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and nineteenth meeting were amended and approved.

There was laid before the Commission an Order of Her Majesty in Council, extending the powers of the Commissioners till 1st January 1896.

A letter to H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor of New South Wales, forwarding a petition from the trustees of the late Mr David Berry, with regard to Ordinance No. 47, was communicated by the Secretary for Scotland. The Secretary was instructed in reply to explain the misapprehension under which Sir Robert Duff's letter had been written, and to remind the Secretary for Scotland that the Ordinance in question was now under the consideration of the Universities Committee of H.M. Privy Council.

Letters were submitted and read from (a) St Andrews University Court, requesting the Commissioners to pay to the Court the proportion of the Parliamentary Grants proposed to be allocated

Two hundred and
twentieth Meeting.

to the University by Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, etc.]; (b) Principal Peterson, University College, Dundee, intimating that he and the other representatives of University College dissented from the resolution of the Court; and (c) and (d) Professors Burnet and Ritchie, St Andrews University, requesting that the Commissioners should take into consideration the great diminution caused in their salaries by the operation of the Ordinances of the Commissioners. The Commissioners resolved to make a temporary payment under section 27 of the Act, of the sum of £7800, to the University Court, *i.e.*, the total grant apportioned to St Andrews University by Ordinance No. 46 [St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, etc.] less the sum of £3000 the amount which the University Court might by the Ordinance appropriate to University College, Dundee; but inasmuch as the share of the Parliamentary Grant, under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, proposed to be apportioned to St Andrews, is not in the hands of the Commissioners, and will not be payable to the University until the Ordinance becomes law, it was resolved to make good the deficiency out of the accumulations of the Parliamentary Grant, under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, still in their hands.

The following resolution from the St Andrews University Court with regard to the Graduation of women in Medicine, was read, *viz.* :—"It shall be competent for the University Court to admit to 'Graduation in Medicine, women who have received the requisite instruction in that subject in any 'University of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised 'for the purpose by the University Court, or in such Medical Schools or under such teachers as may 'be recognised for the purpose by the University Court; provided always that every candidate for 'graduation shall produce evidence of having satisfied the conditions laid down in Ordinances, '[Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]; [Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees 'in Medicine]; and [Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], with respect to the 'Preliminary Examinations, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for graduation by the 'Examiners of the University in which she takes her degree, and the University Court shall be em- 'powered to admit to graduation in Medicine all women who have been educated at the authorised 'schools aforesaid, notwithstanding that they have not availed themselves of any partial or complete 'instruction which may have been provided for them within the Faculty of Medicine in the Uni- 'versity itself." It was resolved not to issue the Ordinance asked for, as the matter had been regulated by Ordinance No. 18 [General, No. 9.—Regulations for the Graduation of Women, and for their instruction in the Universities], and no sufficient ground had been stated for altering the provisions of that Ordinance.

The following Draft Ordinances, *viz.* :—[Edinburgh, No. 26.—Regulations for the Baxter Natural and Physical Science Scholarships]; and [General, No. 31.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, etc., supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 46] were considered and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances, *viz.* :—General, No. 30.—Establishment of the General University Court]; [General, No. 32.—Date of Rectorial Election], and [Aberdeen, No. 32.—Common Bursary Fund], were considered, amended, and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of the Statute.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
twenty-first
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 13th December 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and twentieth meeting were amended and approved.

The following Draft Ordinances, *viz.* :—[General, No. 21.—Supplementary to Ordinance No. 9.—General, No. 4.—General Council]; [General, No. 22.—Regulations for Students' Representative Council]; [General, No. 23.—Regulations for the encouragement of Special Study and Research for the Institution of Research Fellowships: and additional Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Science]; and [General, No. 25.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, (B.D.)] were considered with objections, and after amendment, were approved and ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The Commissioners also considered the objections to [General, No. 24.—Regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science]. The Ordinance was approved subject to alterations to be given effect to by the Arts and Science Committee, and it was ordered that after such alterations had been made, the Ordinance should be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
twenty-second
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 14th December 1894.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-first meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinances, *viz.* :—[General, No. 26.—Regulations for the Custody and Management of Libraries], and [General, No. 28.—Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers, Supplementary to Ordinance, No. 17], were considered with objections, and, after amendment, were

approved and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute. Two hundred and twenty-second Meeting.

The following Draft Ordinances, to which no objection had been lodged, viz.:—[Glasgow, No. 28.—Regulations for Hyndford and Ross Foundations]; [Glasgow, No. 35.—Regulations for Stuart Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 17.—Regulations for Buchanan Foundation]; [Aberdeen, No. 17.—Regulations for Burnet Foundation]; [Aberdeen, No. 23.—Regulations for Greig and Mackintosh Foundations]; [Aberdeen, No. 24.—Regulations for Ruddiman and Ninian Bruce Foundations]; [Edinburgh, No. 21.—Regulations for Weir and Jenkins, and Hepburn and Lightbody Foundations]; [Edinburgh, No. 23.—Regulations for Pringle and Wardrop Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 24.—Regulations for Mitchell and Shortt Foundations]; [St Andrews, No. 20.—Regulations for Yeaman and Gray Foundations]; [St Andrews, No. 21.—Regulations for Moncrieffe and Rorie Foundations]; [St Andrews, No. 22.—Reserve Fund of St Mary's College]; [Aberdeen, No. 25.—Arrangements as to Sites of Classes]; and [St Andrews, No. 23.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Engineering], were finally approved, and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered, approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers:—[General, No. .—Accumulations of Surplus Income of Foundations], and [Edinburgh, No. 25.—Regulations for Dr George Swiney's Foundation].

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

At Edinburgh, 21st January 1895.

Two hundred and twenty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr W. G. Blackie.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-second meeting were amended and approved.

The Draft Ordinance [General, No. 27.—Report on the Qualifications of Candidates for Chairs] was considered with objections, and it was resolved that the Ordinance should be amended and issued to all the Commissioners for their opinions.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered with objections, viz.:—[Glasgow, No. 37.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Agriculture]; [Aberdeen, No. 31.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Agriculture]; and [General, No. 29.—Examiners]; and approved, and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

Draft Ordinance [General, No. 25.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, B.D.], was reconsidered by the Commission in view of certain objections received from St Mary's College, St Andrews, since its approval by the Commission at the two hundred and twenty-first meeting. These objections were considered, and the Ordinance was amended, and finally approved, and ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered, approved, and ordered to be issued to the University of St Andrews, and published in the newspapers, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 21.—Regulations for Patrick Yeaman and Moncrieff Foundations in St Mary's College], and [St Andrews, No. 22.—Regulations for Glendee and Maxwell Foundations].

Sir Arthur Mitchell read a communication from Dr Barry with regard to the Regulations for Degrees in Public Health in the University of Edinburgh. It was resolved to communicate Dr Barry's views to the Senatus, and invite its opinion.

A letter from the Secretary for Scotland, transmitting a copy of the St Andrews University Bill which proposes to annul the affiliation of Dundee University College with St Andrews University was submitted, and the Secretary was instructed to reply.

An application by the Glasgow University General Council for an extension of the time for lodging objections to Draft Ordinances [General, No. 31.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, etc., Supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 46]; [General, No. 30.—Establishment of the General University Court]; and [General, No. 32.—Date of Rectorial Election], was submitted, and it was agreed to grant an extension to the 23rd February.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 15th February 1895.

Two hundred and twenty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-third meeting were approved.

The Commission considered a request by the Secretary for Scotland for a statement of the views of the Commissioners with reference to a Bill now before Parliament, to annul the affiliation of University College, Dundee, to the University of St Andrews, and for other purposes, and the Secretary was instructed to frame a reply.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 16th March 1895.

Two hundred and twenty-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Heron Watson,—and Professor Butcher concurring.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-fourth meeting were approved.

Two hundred and
twenty-fifth
Meeting.

The minute of the Finance Committee of the Commission, of 25th February, authorising payment to St Andrews of £783, to meet the salary of the Factor to the University, from 26th April 1890 to 30th September 1894; and also certain claims by the Factor, and by Mr Maitland Anderson, for preparing Returns asked for by the Commission, was approved.

The Secretary was authorised to sell £431 of Consols to meet the balance of sums due to St Andrews, in consequence of the deficiency of Balance at Bank, arising out of the resolution of the Finance Committee of 25th February.

A letter was read from St Andrews University Court, communicating that the Court had resolved to ask the Commissioners to found Chairs of Anatomy and Materia Medica, to be endowed out of the Berry Bequest, and, further, that the Commissioners be requested to frame an Ordinance instituting a Berry Chair of English Literature, with an endowment of £500 from the Berry Bequest, and a normal salary of £600. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Senatus Academicus requesting that a statement of its views, with regard to the application by the Court, be laid before the Commission as soon as possible.

The Draft Ordinance [Edinburgh, No. 25.—Regulations for Degrees in Science in Public Health, Supplementary to Ordinance No. 35.] was amended, approved, and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances [General No. 32.—Date of Rectorial Election], and [Edinburgh, No. 26.—Regulations for the Baxter, Natural, and Physical Science Scholarships], were considered with objections, approved, and also ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances [General, No. 17.—Supplementary Powers of the University Court], [General, No. 31.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, &c., supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 46], and [Aberdeen, No. 32.—Common Bursary Fund] were also considered with objections, amended, and ordered to be held over.

It was resolved that Draft Ordinance [General, No. 30.—Establishment of the General University Court] be withdrawn.

The proposed Draft Ordinance [General, No. 32.—Regulations with regard to Matriculated Students] was approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

A representation was submitted from the University Court of the University of Glasgow, recommending an amendment of Ordinance No. 14 [Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine]. The Commissioners were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to issue a Draft Ordinance giving effect to the alteration proposed.

The Commission adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 29th March 1895.

Two hundred and
twenty-sixth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-fifth meeting were amended and approved.

Draft Ordinance [General, No. 33.—Accumulations of Revenues of Foundations] was considered, with objections, and, after amendment, was approved, and ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances—[General, No. 17.—Supplementary Powers of the University Court], [General, No. 31.—Regulations as to application of Parliamentary Grants, &c., supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 46], and [Aberdeen, No. 32.—Common Bursary Fund] were also further considered and amended, and ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

The following Draft Ordinances, to which no objections were received, viz.—[Edinburgh, No. 27.—Regulations for Dr George Swiney's Foundation]; [Edinburgh, No. 28.—Regulations for M'Lurg and Penman Foundations]; and [Edinburgh, No. 29.—Regulations for Struthers and Leighton Foundations], were considered and approved, and also ordered to be laid before Parliament, and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 23.—Foundation of Berry Chair of English Literature] was considered and approved, and ordered to be published in the newspapers, and transmitted to the University authorities, in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

Various representations with regard to a proposal to found two Medical Chairs at St Andrews out of the Berry Bequest were considered, and it was resolved to delay further consideration of the subject.

A letter was read from the Secretary of Glasgow University Court, intimating that the Bellahouston Trustees had expressed their willingness to provide £5000 towards the endowment of a Chair of Geology, provided that the income of the Honyman Gillespie Foundation of £5000 was made available for the same purpose. The Commissioners were of opinion that the income of an endowment of £10,000 was insufficient to provide a suitable minimum salary of a Professor, but, in the special circumstances, instructed the Secretary to communicate further with the University Court.

The Commission adjourned at four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 25th April 1895.

Two hundred and
twenty-seventh
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir J. Stirling Maxwell, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-sixth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered the effects of the judgment of the House of Lords *in causa Metcalfe and others v. Cox and others*, and remitted the further consideration of the legal questions arising out of the decision of the House of Lords to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford and Mr Fuller, the Committee to report to a meeting of Commission to be held on Monday, 29th instant.

Two hundred and twenty-seventh Meeting.

Draft Ordinance [General, No. 27.—Report on Appointments to vacant Chairs] was further considered and amended, and it was decided by a majority to order it to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the statute.

Sir Arthur Mitchell and Sir Henry Roscoe were appointed a Committee to consider the application by the Glasgow University Court that the Commission should issue an Ordinance instituting Degrees in Public Health in that University.

The Commission adjourned at three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 29th April 1895.

Two hundred and twenty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-seventh meeting were amended and approved.

The Chairman reported the opinion of the Committee appointed at last meeting to consider the legal questions arising out of the judgment of the House of Lords:—(1) that if the declaration of 10th April 1890, were reduced by decree of the Court of Session in applying the judgment of the House of Lords it would be the duty of the Commission to consider whether such decree had the effect of invalidating the existing Constitution of the University Court of St Andrews, and if so to issue without delay a new declaration to the same effect, so that the University Court might be placed in a position to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Act of 1889; but (2) that the conclusion for the reduction of the declaration in question appeared to them to have been inserted in the summons under a misapprehension as to the legal effect of the instrument which it proposes to reduce, and as to the consequences of the reduction; that the reduction was unnecessary for the purposes of the action, and would be seriously prejudicial to the University. The Committee therefore recommended that the Commission should communicate this opinion to the agents for the pursuers in order that the latter might consider whether it was expedient or necessary to move the Court for decree of reduction so far as regards the declaration.

The Commissioners, after consideration, approved the report and appointed a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Watson (three to be a quorum), with power to consider, after the judgment of the House of Lords had been applied, whether a new declaration declaring the University Court to be constituted had been rendered necessary, and if so to issue the same. The Chairman reported further that the Committee considered it was not within the province of the Commission to advise the Court as to questions of law, but that it might be necessary and proper for the Commission to state the grounds in law upon which it proceeded in issuing or in refraining from issuing any new instrument declaring the constitution of the Court. The Commission adopted this recommendation also, and authorised the Committee above appointed to make such communication to the parties as they might think fit of the views of the Commissioners.

The Committee on the application by the Glasgow University Court for Degrees in Public Health reported as follows:—

"The Committee recommends that the Commission should inform the Glasgow University Court that before the Ordinance craved can be issued the necessary laboratory must be in existence; that in the opinion of the Commissioners a much larger sum than 800*l.* will be required to establish and equip a suitable laboratory, and that all the laboratory subjects should be placed under one supervising head in one laboratory with a sufficient number of rooms."

The Report was approved, after consideration, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate the finding of the Commission to the Glasgow University Court.

The Commission considered an application from the General Council of the University of Glasgow with regard to the quorum of the Council at special meetings. The matter was remitted to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Dr Watson, with powers.

The Marquess of Bute stated that the members of the University Court of St Andrews had requested him to move the Commission to issue an Ordinance empowering the University to grant degrees in Music both after examination and *honoris causa*, and explained that a formal application to this effect would have been made to the Commission in name of the Court had it not been doubtful whether there was at present a duly constituted Court vested in the powers conferred by the Statute of 1889.

The Commissioners after consideration resolved that it would be inexpedient to issue such an Ordinance inasmuch as the University of St Andrews had no Faculty of Music and could not at present make any provision for instruction in that subject.

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 3rd May 1895.

Two hundred and twenty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Mr Fuller:

Two hundred and
twenty-ninth
Meeting.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-eighth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners considered certain communications from the University Court of the University of Glasgow, asking that a Chair of Geology be founded in the University out of the Honyman-Gillespie Endowment. The Commissioners were of opinion (1) that it does not appear that the minimum salary of 500*l.* could be secured to the new Professor without either injustice to existing Chairs, or encroachment on the general revenue of the University, which the Court is not at present prepared to sanction; (2) that the provisions of the Honyman-Gillespie Endowment had not been sufficiently considered by the Court. The Secretary was, therefore, instructed to explain these views to the University Court.

The Commissioners considered the question of the proposed Burnett Chair of History and Archæology in the University of Aberdeen, and remitted to the standing Committee to issue a Draft Ordinance instituting the Chair, if they were satisfied as to the arrangements by the Trustees and the University Court.

Letters were read from the Secretary of the University Court of St Andrews, requesting additional grants from the accumulations of the Parliamentary Grant in the hands of the Commissioners. It was resolved that as the Court is now receiving the whole of the sums proposed to be apportioned to St Andrews by Ordinance No. 46, no additional payments should be made at present.

The Secretary was also instructed to request the Secretary for Scotland to move Her Majesty's Treasury to take such steps with regard to the accumulations of the Parliamentary Grant under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, which at present amount to 13,500*l.*, as would permit of the interest on this sum being secured for University purposes until the whole is apportioned by Ordinance in accordance with the terms of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at two o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
thirtieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 31st May 1895.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, and Dr Blackie.

The minutes of the two hundred and twenty-ninth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered a petition to H.M. Privy Council by the most Hon. the Marquess of Bute and others praying Her Majesty to withhold her approbation from Ordinance No. 46—[St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, &c.]. The Chairman and Lord Kyllachy were appointed a committee to prepare a statement for the information of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council with regard to this and any other petitions presented.

The following time expired Draft Ordinances to which no objections had been lodged viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 20.—Regulations for Patrick Yeaman and Moncrieff Foundations in St Mary's College]; and [St Andrews, No. 21.—Regulations for Glendee and Maxwell Foundations] were considered and ordered to be laid before Parliament and published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* in terms of the Statute.

A letter to the Chairman from the Secretary for Scotland with regard to Ordinance [General, No. 32.—Report on Appointments to vacant Chairs] was submitted to the Commission, and, upon further consideration of the Ordinance, it was resolved that it should be withdrawn—Mr Crawford dissenting.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
thirty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 17th July 1895.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, —and Dr Watson concurring.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirtieth meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinance, viz.:—[General, No. 34.—Regulations with regard to Matriculated Students] was considered with objections; and, after amendment, was approved and ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

A representation by Edinburgh University Senatus suggesting a Supplementary Ordinance to Regulations for Degrees in Arts was considered, and a Draft Ordinance, as suggested, was approved and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers, in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

A proposed Draft Ordinance, founding a Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow, was considered, and the standing Committee was authorised to issue it, if the University Court furnished the Commissioners with full information regarding financial arrangements.

A representation from Glasgow University General Council as to altering the quorum of Council was further considered, and the Secretary was instructed to state that the Commissioners did not see their way to make the proposed change.

A representation from the Divinity Faculty of Aberdeen University, with regard to the Ramsay Bursaries, was considered, and the Secretary was instructed to state that the Commissioners were unwilling to discourage graduation in Arts, and therefore could not issue an Ordinance removing the restriction confining these bursaries to Masters of Arts.

The Secretary was instructed to sell £652, 10*s.* of consols to meet bank overdraft and payments due to St Andrews University at 1st October next.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 23rd September 1895.*Two hundred and
thirty-second
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, and Dr Blackie.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-first meeting were approved.

The Commissioners resolved to issue a Declaration reconstituting the New University Court of the University of St Andrews, the terms to be adjusted by the Chairman. The Secretary was instructed thereafter to issue the Declaration to the University and publish it in the *Edinburgh Gazette*.

The following Draft Ordinance, viz.:—[Glasgow, No. 34.—Foundation of Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy] was considered and approved, and ordered to be transmitted to the University authorities, and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 25th November 1895.*Two hundred and
thirty-third
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-second meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered a letter from the Chairman of Council of University College, Dundee, of date 19th November 1895, with regard to proposals for a new agreement between University College, Dundee, and the University of St Andrews. It was resolved to communicate with the University Court on the subject.

The Commissioners considered a representation from the Divinity Faculty of the University of Aberdeen, with regard to the removal of the restriction by which the Ramsay Bursaries in that University are confined to Masters of Arts. The Secretary was instructed to request the Divinity Faculty to inform the Commissioners if they considered that the experience of this year was sufficient to enable them to conclude that the operation of the present regulations would in future be attended with similar results.

The Commissioners considered a letter from the University Court of St Andrews, representing that it is still the desire of the Court to carry out the provisions of Ordinance, St Andrews, No. 5, which have not been objected to, and requesting the Commissioners to grant the Court the sums requisite for that purpose, for the year from 1st October 1895 to 30th September 1896. The Secretary was instructed to communicate further with the Court on the subject.

A letter was laid before the Commissioners from the University Court of St Andrews University, requesting the Commissioners to fix the minimum salary of the Chandos Chair of Medicine at £500 a year, exclusive of fees. In view of the fact that the salary of this Chair is regulated by Ordinance No. 46 (St Andrews, No. 5.—Regulations as to Application of Parliamentary Grants, &c.), at present before the Privy Council, the Commissioners resolved to inform the Court that they could not now take any further action in the matter.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 18th December 1895.*Two hundred and
thirty-fourth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson,

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-third meeting were approved.

The Commissioners considered letters from the St Andrews University Court of date 12th December 1895, and from the Chairman of Council of University College, Dundee, of same date, with regard to proposals for a new agreement between University College, Dundee, and the University of St Andrews. Further consideration of the matter was adjourned in order that Representatives of the Council of Dundee College might give further explanations with regard to their Chairman's letter.

The Commissioners considered a letter from the Secretary of the University Court of St Andrews, requesting the Commissioners to pay to the University the same amount as in the previous year. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Court that for the current academical year the Commissioners would furnish the Court with the full sum of £7800, but that it must not be assumed that they will do so on any future occasion should the administration of the funds remain in their hands.

The Secretary was instructed to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £334 to meet payments due to St Andrews University on 1st January 1896.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 13th January 1896.*Two hundred
thirty-fifth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-fourth meeting were approved.

The Commission considered the letters from the University Court of St Andrews and from University College, Dundee, and a letter from the Senatus Academicus of St Andrews, of date 19th December 1895, with regard to the proposal for a new agreement between the College and the University. The Secretary was instructed to invite the University Court and Representatives of the Senatus Academicus to meet the Commissioners.

Two hundred and
thirty-fifth
Meeting.

Objections to Draft Ordinance [St Andrews, No. 22.—Berry Chair of English Literature], were considered. The Ordinance was ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute so soon as the conditions stated to the Court in the Secretary's letter of 5th April 1895, were satisfied.

Objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 35.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts: supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 11 and 44] were considered. The Ordinance was ordered to be re-drafted and laid before the Commission at its next meeting.

The Commissioners reconsidered a proposal to alter the regulations for the Ramsay Bursaries in the University of Aberdeen, and decided in the meantime to take no further action in the matter.

The Commission adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
thirty-sixth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 30th January 1896.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-fifth meeting were amended and approved.

Draft Ordinance [General, No. 35.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts: supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 11 and 44] was further considered, amended, and ordered to be laid before next meeting of the Commission.

Objections to Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, No. 34.—Foundation of Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy] were considered, and the Ordinance was ordered to be amended and laid before next meeting of the Commission.

The Commissioners had under consideration proposed Draft Ordinance [General, No. 36.—Regulations as to Resignation of Professors and Lecturers]. The Ordinance was ordered to be amended and laid before next meeting of Commission.

The Commission adjourned at six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
thirty-seventh
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th February 1896.

The Commissioners met at half-past two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-sixth meeting were approved.

A Deputation from the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews, consisting of Principal Donaldson, Principal Stewart, Professors Herkless, Purdie, Burnet, Ritchie, Butler, and Scott Lang, was heard with regard to proposals for a new agreement between University College, Dundee, and the University of St Andrews.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
thirty-eighth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 25th February 1896.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher,—and Lord Kyllachy concurring.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-seventh meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinances were further considered, viz.:—[General, No. 35.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 11 and 44], [Glasgow, No. 34.—Foundation of Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy], and [St Andrews, No. 23.—Foundation of Berry Chair of English Literature]. The Ordinances were ordered to be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and laid before Parliament in terms of the Statute.

The Draft Ordinance [General, No. 36.—Resignation of Professors and Lecturers] was further considered, amended, and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
thirty-ninth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th March 1896.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt.—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-eighth meeting were approved.

Certain questions with regard to proposals for a new agreement between University College, Dundee, and the University of St Andrews were further considered. The Commissioners resolved to report the whole matter to the Secretary for Scotland for his consideration.

The Commissioners considered letters from the St Andrews University Court, of date 16th January 1896 and 7th February 1896, with regard to the foundation of Chairs of Anatomy and Materia Medica at St Andrews, to be endowed out of the Berry Bequest. The Commissioners resolved to inform the Court that they did not think it expedient to issue Ordinances founding these Chairs. Lord Bute dissented.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 13th March 1896.*Two hundred and
fortieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher, Lord Kyllachy concurring.

The minutes of the two hundred and thirty-ninth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners had under consideration the following proposed Draft Ordinances, viz.:—
[General, No. 37.—Regulations as to Examinations, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 13 and 44],
[General, No. 38.—Regulations as to Fees, supplementary to Ordinance No. 50], and [General, No. 39 —Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, supplementary to Ordinance No. 63]. The Ordinances were adjusted and approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities, and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section 2 of the Act.

The Secretary was instructed to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £334, to meet payments due to St Andrews University on 1st April 1896.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At London, 5th May 1896.*Two hundred and
forty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Campbell, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and fortieth meeting were approved.

Proposed Draft Ordinance [General, No. 40.—Regulations for Degrees in Science, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 12, 22, 35, and 134] was considered, and was ordered to be issued to the Universities. The Secretary was instructed to write to the University Court and Senatus Academicus in each University, pointing out the alleged difficulties which had been brought under the notice of the Commissioners as a reason for issuing the Ordinance, and inquiring if, in the opinion of these bodies, the Draft Ordinance provided the best means of obviating them.

The Chairman explained the present position of matters with regard to St Andrews and Dundee, and correspondence on the subject was laid before the Commission.

A letter was read from the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the Burnett Trust in Aberdeen, and a proposal to institute a Professorship of History in that University. The Secretary was instructed to reply.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock. A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 16th July 1896.*Two hundred and
forty-second
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr Crawford, Dr Watson, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-first meeting were approved.

An Order in Council, extending the powers of the Commission to 1st January 1897, was communicated to the Commission.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered with objections, viz.:—[General, No. 34.—Resignation of Principals and Professors]; [General, No. 35.—Regulations as to Examinations, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 13 and 43]; [General, No. 36.—Regulations as to Fees, supplementary to Ordinance No. 50]; and [General, No. 37.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, supplementary to Ordinance No. 63], and after amendment of General No. 35, were approved and ordered to be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act.

The financial arrangements of St Andrews University for Session 1896–97 were considered, and a letter from the St Andrews University Court requesting delay in furnishing a detailed statement of the University's requirements was submitted.

The Commissioners approved of the minute of a quorum of Commissioners, of date 26th June, by which the Secretary was authorised to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £335 to meet the quarterly instalment of £1950 due to the University of St Andrews for the quarter ending 30th June.

The Secretary was instructed to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £338, to meet the payments due to St Andrews University for the quarter ending 30th September.

Communications from the General Medical Council and Senatus Academicus of Aberdeen University with regard to Deprivation of Degrees were considered.

A letter was read from Edinburgh University Court requesting that a Draft Ordinance be issued amending section V. of Ordinance No. 16.—[Edinburgh No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine], so that candidates should no longer be required to pass the entire Preliminary Examination at one and the same time, but that the only condition appended to the Preliminary Examination of the Scottish Universities shall simply prescribe that the certificate is to include the required subjects. The Commission, considering the matter to be one of immediate urgency, resolved to issue a Draft Ordinance, and remitted to a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Dr Heron Watson, to adjust the terms of the Draft and issue it to the Universities.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

*At Edinburgh, 7th October 1896.*Two hundred and
forty-third
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Campbell, and Dr Watson.

Two hundred and
forty-third
Meeting.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-second meeting were approved.

A statement by the St Andrews University Court with regard to the financial requirements of the University during the Session 1896-97 was considered. It was resolved, Lord Kyllachy dissenting, that the arrangement sanctioned last year should be continued with respect to the current quarter, viz., that the University Court should receive payments from the moneys in the hands of the Commissioners at the rate of £7800 a year.

The Commission adjourned at a quarter-past three o'clock. A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 13th November 1896.

Two hundred and
forty-fourth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-third meeting were approved.

It was remitted to the Chairman and Lord Kyllachy to prepare a memorandum to be laid before the Universities Committee of H.M. Privy Council with regard to the petitions against Ordinances Nos. 45, 46, and 47.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [General, No. 40.—Regulations for Degrees in Science, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 12, 22, 35, and 134] were considered. After amendment, the Ordinance was ordered to be laid before both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act.

A letter from Aberdeen University Court was laid before the Commission: the Court had considered the proposal to establish a Chair of History, to be partly endowed out of the income of the Burnett Literary Fund. In the present state of the finances of the University, the Court regretted that it did not see its way, in the meantime, to provide the additional revenue necessary for the endowment of the Chair.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate the resolution of the University Court to the Secretary for Scotland.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 22nd January 1897.

Two hundred and
forty-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Heron Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-fourth meeting were approved.

The Commissioners approved of the minute of a quorum of Commissioners, of date 21st December, by which the Secretary was authorised to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £340, to meet the quarterly instalment of £1950 due to the University of St Andrews for the quarter ending 31st December 1896.

The objections to Draft Ordinance [Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, No. 3.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 14, 15, and 16] were considered. The Ordinance was approved, and ordered to be laid before both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act.

The following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 24.—Institution of Boards of Studies in the Faculty of Medicine]; [St Andrews, No. 25.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 45]; and [St Andrews, No. 26.—Regulations as to Fees, supplementary to Ordinance No. 50], were approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section (2) of the Act.

The Chairman and Professor Butcher were appointed a Committee to adjust the terms of the proposed Draft Ordinance instituting a new Honours Group in Arts, with power to issue the Draft Ordinance to the Universities.

A letter from Lord Balfour of Burleigh, suggesting that the Commissioners should pass an amending Ordinance with respect to the duplication of Chairs in St Andrews and Dundee, and in regard to the transfer of the patronage of the Chairs in Dundee, other than the Principalship, from the Council of the College to the University Court, was laid before the Commissioners by the Chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to write to St Andrews University Court, and to the Council of Dundee University College, inviting representatives of these two bodies to confer with the Commissioners on the subject of Lord Balfour's communication; and the following Committee, consisting of Lord Kinnear, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Watson, was appointed to receive the deputations and to report.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the University Court of St Andrews University, inquiring if the Commissioners proposed to issue new regulations for the election of Assessors by the Senatus Academicus and General Council, and the Secretary was instructed to reply.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock.

A. S. KINNEN, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 17th March 1897.

Two hundred and
forty-sixth
Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Crawford.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-fifth meeting were approved.

In accordance with the report of the Committee on St Andrews and Dundee, the following Draft Ordinances, viz.:—[St Andrews, No. 27.—Patronage of Chairs in University College, Dundee]; [St Andrews, No. 28.—Regulations with regard to Matriculated Students, supplementary to Ordinance No. 147]; [St Andrews, No. 29.—Professorships in University College, Dundee]; [St Andrews, No.

30.—Regulations as to University Meetings]; [St Andrews, No. 31.—Foundation of Lectureship in Forensic Medicine in University College, Dundee]; and [St Andrews, No. 32.—Annual Report by Council of University College, Dundee], were approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities and published in the newspapers in terms of section 19, sub-section (2) of the Act. Two hundred and forty-sixth Meeting.

The following Draft Ordinances were also approved, and ordered to be issued to the Universities in terms of the Act, viz :—[Edinburgh, No. 28.—Foundation of Bruce-Usher Chair of Public Health]; [General, No. 40.—Regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science, supplementary to Ordinance No. 62]; and [General, No. 41.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 11, 44, and 148].

The Secretary was authorised to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £322, to meet the quarterly instalment of £1950 due to the University of St Andrews for the quarter ending 31st March 1897.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 10th May 1897.

Two hundred and forty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr Campbell, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-sixth meeting were approved.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered with objections, approved, and ordered to be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act, viz :—[St Andrews, No. 24.—Institution of Boards of Studies in the Faculty of Medicine]; [St Andrews, No. 25.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 45]; [St Andrews, No. 26.—Regulations as to Fees, supplementary to Ordinance No. 50.]

Draft Ordinance [General, No. 39.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 11, 44, and 148] was also considered with objections, amended, and ordered to be laid before both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act,—Mr Fuller dissenting.

The Chairman communicated the correspondence which had passed between the Commission and the University Court of St Andrews, with reference to the Ordinances approved by Her Majesty in Council on 15th January last.

A representation from University College, Dundee, with regard to Draft Ordinances, St Andrews, Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, was laid before the Commission. Consideration of the representation was postponed till the expiry of the period for lodging objections to the Ordinances.

The Commission considered the financial arrangements to be made in regard to the University of St Andrews. It was resolved to pay to the St Andrews Court, at the end of the current quarter, the sum of £1950.

The Secretary was authorised to sell a sufficient quantity of Consols to realise the sum of £344, which, with the sum of £1606, in Bank at the credit of the Commissioners, would make up the sum to be paid to the University of St Andrews for the quarter ending 30th June 1897.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the appointment of Trustees, in terms of section 25 of the Act of 1889.

The Commission considered a Memorial by the Faculty of Divinity of the University of Edinburgh as to the salaries of Professors in the Divinity Faculty. The Commissioners desired to record their regret that no funds were at present available for increasing these salaries. It was resolved further, to call attention in the Report of the Commission to the present state of the salaries of Divinity Professors.

The members of the Commission present attended at Dover House at 3 o'clock, and laid a statement with regard to St Andrews University before the Secretary for Scotland and the Lord Advocate.

Thereafter the Commission adjourned (about four o'clock).

KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

At London, 24th June 1897.

Two hundred and forty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kelvin, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Mr Campbell, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-seventh meeting were approved.

Orders of Her Majesty in Council, of date 18th ultimo, extending the powers of the Commission to 1st January 1898, and approving of Ordinances Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, and 156, were laid before the meeting.

The following Draft Ordinances were considered with objections, approved, and ordered to be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act, viz :—[St Andrews, No. 28.—Regulations with regard to Matriculated Students, supplementary to Ordinance No. 147]; [St Andrews, No. 30.—Regulations as to University Meetings]; [St Andrews, No. 31.—Foundation of Lectureship in Forensic Medicine in University College, Dundee]; [St Andrews, No. 32.—Annual Report by Council of University College, Dundee]; and [Edinburgh, No. 28.—Foundation of Chair of Public Health.]

Draft Ordinances [St Andrews, No. 27.—Patronage of Chairs in University College, Dundee]; [St Andrews, No. 29.—Professorships in University College, Dundee]; [General, No. 40.—Regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science, supplementary to Ordinance No. 62]; and [General, No. 41.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts, supplementary to Ordinances Nos. 11, 44, 148, and 160] were considered, with objections, amended, and afterwards approved and ordered to be submitted to both Houses of Parliament in terms of the Act.

The Commissioners considered proposals with regard to the equipment of the new Medical

Two hundred and
forty-eighth
Meeting.

Chairs at Dundee, laid before them by Professor Yule Mackay on behalf of the Council of University College.

It was remitted to the Finance Committee to consider what payments should be made to the University of St Andrews during the continuance of the powers of the Commission.

The Commissioners resolved that it was not expedient to make any alteration in the form of the Annual Reports by the Universities, as requested by the Glasgow University General Council, without ascertaining the views of all the University Courts. This the Secretary was instructed to do.

The Chairman intimated that the Secretary for Scotland and the Lord Advocate had agreed to accept for themselves and their successors in office the Trusteeship for the purposes of the Parliamentary grant under the Act of 1889, under section 25 of the Statute. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with H.M. Treasury as to the formal constitution of the Trust.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes past two o'clock. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
forty-ninth
Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 20th October 1897.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Dr Watson.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-eighth meeting were approved.

The Chairman presented the Report of the St Andrews Finance Committee. The Committee had concluded that it was not in the power of the Commission to pay to St Andrews during the last quarter of 1896-97, or so long as Ordinance No. 46 was under challenge, any portion of the accumulations of the 1889 grant in the hands of the Commissioners. The Commission approved the decision of the Committee.

It was resolved to issue a special Report on the University of St Andrews.

The Commissioners considered a Memorandum from the University Court of Glasgow University with regard to the Disciplinary or Penal Powers of the Qualifying Medical Authorities. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Court that the matter was outside the province of the Commission, as they had no Parliamentary powers to deal with it, or instructions to report upon it.

A communication was submitted from the Secretary for Scotland, forwarding an Act of Parliament for transferring the right of Presentation to the Professorships of Botany and Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commission adjourned at half-past five o'clock. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
fiftieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 2nd December 1897.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Mr Crawford, and Professor Butcher.

The minutes of the two hundred and forty-ninth meeting were approved.

A representation by the General Council of the University of Glasgow, with regard to additions to the Annual Statistical Report provided for by section 30 of the Act, was considered. The Commissioners resolved that, in 1898 and every third year thereafter, the Report should show, in reference to all classes in Arts—including both the classes which qualify, and those which do not qualify for a degree—the number of students in each class who have passed the Preliminary Examination in the qualifying grade of the subject of the class, and the number of those who have not so passed (distinguishing so far as possible those who are studying with a view to graduation from those who are not); and also the number of those who have passed the whole Preliminary Examination in Arts—the statistics to include both male and female students.

The Commissioners further resolved that in each year the Report should show the number of students who graduate in each subject in the Faculty of Arts.

The Chairman, Lord Kyllachy, and the Secretary were authorised to sign the Deed of Trusteeship for the purposes of the Parliamentary Grant of 1889, on behalf of the Commissioners.

The Commission adjourned at five o'clock. KINNEAR, *Chairman*.

Two hundred and
fifty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 16th December 1897.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Sederunt,—Lord Kinnear, Chairman, in the Chair, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kyllachy, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr Crawford, Professor Butcher, and Mr Fuller.

The minutes of the two hundred and fiftieth meeting were amended and approved.

The Commissioners resolved to communicate with the Secretary for Scotland with regard to the transference to him of accumulations of the Parliamentary Grant still in the hands of the Commission.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with H.M. Privy Council, and inquire what steps should be taken with regard to the Ordinances which have not yet completed the statutory period before Parliament, as prescribed by the Act.

It was remitted to the Chairman and Secretary to arrange as to the future custody of the documents of the Commission.

The Secretary was authorised to pay to the University of St Andrews the quarterly instalment of the Parliamentary Grant, viz., £1575, due at 31st December.

The Secretary was also instructed to inform the University Courts as to the expiry of the

powers of the Commission on 1st January 1898, and of the arrangements for future payments of the Parliamentary Grant. Two hundred and
fifty-first Meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's Treasury with regard to the arrangements after 1st January for the preparation of the Report.

Lord Kelvin proposed that the cordial thanks of the Commissioners should be tendered to Lord Kinneir for his unremitting attention, as Chairman, to the business of the Commission from its commencement to its close.

The motion was seconded by Sir Arthur Mitchell, and was unanimously agreed to.

The Commission adjourned at twenty minutes to five o'clock. KINNEIR, *Chairman*.

V. MEMORANDA, Etc.

STATEMENT AS TO THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION, SUBMITTED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

The Act of Parliament provides that the sum of £42,000 per annum shall be applied for the purposes of the four Universities; and (sect. 26, 1) authorises the Commissioners to apportion the grant among them, and to prescribe how the share of each University shall be applied and expended subject to certain conditions, and especially to a proviso that "no University shall receive less than the average amount of public moneys," exclusive of building and other special grants, which it has received during the "five years preceding the Act." The Act, therefore, appears to assume that a five years' average may be taken as a just estimate of the annual amount already secured to the Universities; and to intend that the surplus shall be applied to purposes in some cases prescribed by the Act itself, for which they were thought to have established a claim to additional aid from public moneys.

The apportionment is to be made by Ordinances to be laid before Parliament, and approved by Her Majesty in Council. Until such Ordinances have been laid before Parliament, and approved, the Commissioners are directed (sect. 27) to apportion the grant provisionally among the several Universities, and are required "in the case of each University to pay such portion of public money 'as such University would have received but for the passing of this Act, to the Authority entitled 'to receive it.'" The Commissioners are empowered to apportion the surplus, and "to pay any part 'of the annual sum, according to the apportionment made by them, until a final scheme of payment 'is settled by Ordinance."

It is evident that no final scheme for the distribution of the grant can be drawn up until the Ordinances affecting teaching, examination, and the government of the Universities have been framed and approved.

But in the preparation of such Ordinances the money that will be required for carrying them into effect is an all-important consideration, and the attention of the Commissioners has, therefore, of necessity been directed to the financial position of the Universities. They have found reason for apprehending that the means at their disposal will prove insufficient for carrying the reforms contemplated by Parliament into practical effect; and they have thought it their duty to bring the grounds of this apprehension under the notice of Her Majesty's Government. They find that the sum which the Universities would have received from public moneys, if the Act had not passed, for the year which has elapsed since it came into operation, amounts to £28,530. This is the sum to which, under the 26th section, the Universities are absolutely entitled for that year, although it does not afford an exact measure of the sums which would have been receivable in future years, if the Act had not passed. The balance, after adding interest, amounts to £13,570, and this latter sum might have been supposed to represent the surplus which the Commissioners are required to apportion for the purposes to which it was intended that the increased grant should be applied. But from circumstances which may probably not have been foreseen when the amount of the grant was fixed, it now appears to be certain that the annual sum available for such purposes will fall very far short of the present balance.

A serious difficulty in ascertaining the true surplus arises from the indefinite and fluctuating character of one of the claims upon the fund, which, for many years to come, must amount to a considerable sum, but which cannot be made the subject of any exact calculation. This is the claim of the present Principals and Professors for pensions on their retirement from office. The right to such pensions, and the rules by which their amount is to be calculated, are fixed by Ordinance of the Universities Commission of 1858, giving effect to conditions imposed by the Treasury, and having the force of an Act of Parliament. By the Act of 1889, the Commissioners are empowered (sect. 14, 9) "to lay down the conditions and the scale on which pensions may be granted to principals 'and professors appointed by the Crown after the 6th day of April 1882, and to all principals and 'professors to be appointed after the passing of this Act." But the right already vested in all of the existing Principals and Professors, excepting those appointed by the Crown since the date above mentioned, is untouched by the Act. These officers have therefore a legal charge upon the grant which the Commissioners are to apportion; and no effectual provision can be made for its application to other purposes, until due allowance has been made for their preferable claims. In order to ascertain, so far as possible, the amount of the charge which might be brought against the grant on this account, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Treasury, have obtained a report from Messrs Lindsay, Jamieson, and Haldane, Actuaries, a copy of which accompanies this statement. For the reasons given by the Actuaries, which it is unnecessary to repeat, it is obviously impossible to calculate the exact amount of the charge in any future year. But it will be observed that the sum which they have given as an approximation to that which will be required to meet the pensions of future years, amounts in 1894 to £10,872, and in 1904 to £15,074, and does not fall below £10,000 until 1916.

It will be understood that the pensions included in this calculation are those of which the amount is fixed under the operation of the Act of 1858. The sums brought out by the Actuaries therefore do not profess to represent, even approximately, the full amounts which will be required to meet all the pensions of future years; for while the Commissioners are empowered to regulate the "scale and conditions" on which pensions may be granted in future, they are not empowered to extinguish the claims of Professors holding posts which were pensionable at the passing of the Act. But the purpose of the Actuarial Report is merely to ascertain, so far as possible, the amount of a charge with which the Commissioners have no discretion to interfere. One of the Professors included in the Actuaries' list of present pensioners—Professor Martin, of Aberdeen—has died since the date of the return on which their calculation is based; and two cases are included in their list of future pensioners, as to which it may be questionable whether the Professors are absolutely entitled to the sums set against their names, or whether the amount of their claims may not be subject to regulation. But the calculation would not be materially altered if it were assumed that this question should be decided against the Professors. The amount brought out by the Actuaries therefore may be taken as an approximation to the amount of the Pensions to which existing Professors will be absolutely entitled on their retirement.

The amount which will be available to meet the claim cannot be stated with exactness. But it may be assumed that, after providing for the sums to which the Universities will be entitled under section 26 (1) on other accounts, the whole of the annual surplus will be a sum between £19,000 and £20,000. The £28,530 already paid to the Universities, as above explained, includes £6,333 for Pensions. This latter sum, therefore, must be added to the balance of £13,570, in order to ascertain the amount which will be available both for Pensions, and for all purposes to which the Commissioners are empowered to apply the increased grant. There may be some variation between the amount to which the Universities were entitled under section 27 for the past year, and the sum to which they will be entitled under section 26 (1) as the five-years' average of sums hitherto received. But, for the present purpose, it is believed that the sum above stated may be taken as an approximate estimate of the balance.

This balance, however, of £19,000 or £20,000, cannot be retained as an undivided sum to secure the claim for pensions. The Commissioners are required to apportion the grant among the four Universities in such shares as may be just; and the share of each University will of course be liable only for the pensions of its own Professors. This greatly enhances the difficulty of calculating the amount for which provision ought to be made; because the uncertainty which, according to the opinion of the Actuaries, attaches to any calculation of chances, upon so small a basis as that afforded by the four Universities taken together, must be materially aggravated when the calculation is to be made for each of the four taken separately.

The Actuaries have given an estimate in Schedule IV. of the pensions payable to each University. On this estimate, it will be necessary to apportion to Glasgow and Edinburgh a share of the grant which will enable each of them to meet claims which may be made, within a few years, of £6000 or £7000 a year. The claims of St Andrews during the next twenty years will range between £300 and £1100, and the claims of Aberdeen during the same period will range between £500 and £1100, and during the ten or twelve following years may reach to £1500 or £1600 and upwards. It thus appears that when due provision shall have been made for meeting the charges already undertaken by Government, other than the charge for pensions, more than one-third of the surplus will be required to enable the University of Edinburgh to provide for the estimated claims of its pensioners, and that nearly as much will be required to make similar provision for the University of Glasgow. It may be, therefore, that two of the four Universities will receive each one-third of the entire surplus, without obtaining any benefit from the annual grant, beyond the amount which they were already entitled to receive from the public funds before the Act was passed.

It must further be kept in view that, according to the Report of the Actuaries, it would not be safe to act upon their estimates so far as to appropriate the balance, after allowing even for the largest of the sums above mentioned, to purposes which would place it beyond the reach of the pensioners. In these circumstances the claim for pensions appears to present a very serious obstacle both to the just distribution of the grant among the four Universities, and to the specific appropriation of the share of each to the purposes for which it must be presumed that the surplus beyond the sum hitherto received was intended by Parliament to be applied.

The necessity for affording to the Scottish Universities additional aid from the public funds for the purposes of Scientific Instruction was pointed out by the Royal Commissioners on Scientific Instruction and Advancement in Science, in their Seventh Report, dated 18th June 1875. The last Scottish Universities Commission, in their Report of February 1878, expressed their concurrence in the recommendation of those Commissioners, and at the same time recommended that provision should be made out of moneys to be voted by Parliament, for carrying out certain changes in the system of instruction and administration, which they had found, as the result of their inquiry, to be necessary or highly expedient. They recommended, among other reforms, that a General University Court should be established for purposes expressed in section 14 (14) of the Act of 1889; that an examination should be instituted which every student should be required to pass before beginning the course of study qualifying for a degree; that new Professorships and Lectureships should be instituted; that additional provision should be made for assistants, and for providing the apparatus and material necessary for instruction in certain subjects; that the endowments of certain Principals and Professors should be increased; and that provision should be made for the maintenance of certain buildings; and they pointed out that the provision for these purposes could only be obtained from moneys to be voted by Parliament.

All of these recommendations are included among the purposes for which the Commissioners under the present Act are empowered to provide by Ordinance. They have already received demands from the four Universities which are based upon these recommendations, and upon the provisions of

the Act of 1889, but which would more than exhaust the funds at their disposal, even if the charge for pensions should not exceed its present amount. They have not yet concluded such an investigation as would warrant their expressing any definite opinion as to the validity of specific claims. But they are satisfied that in order to put the four Universities in the state of efficiency contemplated by the Act of Parliament, a considerable expenditure must be incurred both for the institution of new Professorships or Lectureships (as for example, in History and Modern Languages), and also for the adequate endowment and equipment of the existing chairs in certain branches of Science. Nor can they doubt that a considerable portion of the grant must have been intended to be applied to these purposes. It appears to the Commissioners that this intention will be frustrated if no other provision can be made to meet the existing claim for pensions; and they think it material to observe that the consequent disadvantage arising to the Universities cannot have been anticipated when the financial clauses were framed. It is evident from the terms of the 26th clause that a five-years' average was supposed to represent the actual amount of existing claims upon the public funds, one year with another; and that everything beyond that average was assumed to represent an additional grant for further purposes. It has been shown by the inquiry which the Commissioners have made, that this is a misapprehension, and that existing claims for many years to come will greatly exceed the five-years' average.

The Commissioners must add that, in carrying out the duty assigned to them by Parliament, it will be necessary to impose regulations upon the Universities which, in their judgment, must have the double effect of increasing their expenditure and diminishing their income.

A large proportion of the present income of the Universities is derived from matriculation fees class fees, and graduation fees; and this is a source of revenue which must be very materially diminished by the operation of the reforms contemplated by the Act.

A very serious defect in the existing system arises from the admission of students to the Arts Classes who have not already received a sufficient education to prepare them for such classes, if the teaching were maintained at a standard at all fitting for the Universities. It appears to the Commissioners to be indispensable, in the interests of higher education in Scotland, that this evil should be met by the Institution of a Preliminary Examination which must be passed before the student is allowed to enter on a course of study qualifying for graduation. The Institution of such an examination must necessarily tend to diminish the number of University students. It is true that the full operation of the new system contemplated by the Commissioners may be delayed for a time, because it may be inexpedient to abolish the junior classes entirely, until the improved condition of secondary education in schools shall render them unnecessary; but these classes will not be available for graduation; the Commissioners anticipate that they will be ultimately discontinued, and they cannot doubt that one consequence of the system which they conceive it to be their duty to institute must be a gradual and, ultimately, a very considerable diminution of the income derivable from fees.

A similar diminution will arise from two other changes which are contemplated by the Act,—the recognition to a larger extent than hitherto of extra-mural teaching, and the affiliation of Colleges.

At the same time, the expenditure of the Universities will be greatly increased. It will be necessary, in the judgment of the Commissioners, that the field of study for graduation should be enlarged by the introduction of new subjects; and by allowing to the candidate for a degree a tolerably free choice among several distinct lines of study. This is a change which has been urgently demanded by public opinion, and is contemplated by the Act, and the Commissioners conceive it to be their duty to frame an Ordinance for the purpose of carrying it into effect. But they cannot disguise from themselves that the introduction of new examinations both for entrance on the Graduation Course, and afterwards in many special subjects, with a variety of options for the degree, and the consequent payment of additional examiners, will involve the Universities in a serious expense, for which they have at present no adequate means of providing.

An additional source of increased expenditure arises from the changes introduced by the Act, in the system of Government and Administration. The University Courts are charged with duties of Management and Administration hitherto discharged gratuitously by the Senate, and for the performance of these duties they will require the services of properly qualified officers receiving adequate salaries; and Applications have been made to the Commissioners, on behalf of the General Councils, to meet expenses which are thrown upon them by the Act.

In these circumstances the Commissioners apprehend that the accomplishment of the purposes of the Act may be seriously imperilled by their inability to make provision out of the funds at their disposal both for the claims for pensions under the regulations now in force, and also for the special purposes for which they presume that the enlarged grant was designed.

STATEMENT BY THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSORIAL CHAIRS IN ST ANDREWS AND DUNDEE.

1. That in the distribution or re-distribution of Chairs between St Andrews and Dundee, in the event of University College, Dundee, being made a part of the University of St Andrews, one of the primary considerations should be: What Chairs are most suited to the respective localities.

2. That the Senatus is of opinion that, while St Andrews should continue to devote itself mainly to its ancient studies, viz., Theology, Arts, and Pure Science, Dundee should seek its development in the direction of Medicine and Applied Science. But seeing it is specially provided in the Universities Act that the new Medical School is to be a 'conjoint' School, the Senatus is of opinion that at least the first summer's session in the Medical Curriculum (embracing Natural History, Botany, and optionally Chemistry) should be at St Andrews; that the University Chairs in these subjects should be located there; and that the First Examination in the Medical Curriculum should be held at St Andrews.

3. That the Senatus is of opinion that not only should duplication of Chairs be avoided in the future, but that some of the Chairs in Dundee which are duplicates of Chairs that have long existed in St Andrews might, as opportunity offers, be dispensed with, and their endowments employed in the founding of Chairs necessary to complete the Medical Curriculum.

4. That while duplicate Chairs are as far as possible to be avoided, yet considering that Chairs exist in University College the duplicates of those already existing in St Andrews University, the Senatus would recommend that the consent of the University Court should be given to University College being affiliated and becoming a part of the University on the footing that all Chairs in that College, constituted as similar Chairs in the other Universities of Scotland are constituted, shall be recognised as qualifying for degrees in the Faculties to which they belong, it being understood that in regard to fees, the period embraced in the Session, &c., the duplicate Chairs in St Andrews and Dundee be placed on a similar footing.

5. That while accepting the foregoing as a basis for union, the Senatus is of opinion—

- (a) That the Chairs in the Faculty of Theology should remain as at present at St Andrews.
- (b) That the present Chairs of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Physiology, and Education should be retained at St Andrews, as they are all necessary for degrees as these are likely to be opened up.
- (c) That provision of some kind should be made at St Andrews for the teaching of History, English Literature, Botany, and Modern Languages.
- (d) That the Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St Andrews should, if desired, and if the result should warrant it, deliver lectures in Political Economy at Dundee until a Chair of Political Economy be established there; and that the Professor of Education should deliver lectures in Education there.

Note.—Professors PETTIGREW and M'INTOSH dissent and appeal to the Scottish Universities Commission, from the foregoing statement.

Professors PETTIGREW and M'INTOSH are of opinion, that in place of Clause 2 in the above Statement, the following should be substituted:—

'As it is specially provided in the Universities Act that the new Medical School is to be a "conjoint" School, it should be binding on intending graduates in Medicine at St Andrews to take at least one *Annus Medicus* at St Andrews, by attendance on the following or other classes, viz., Botany, Chemistry, Natural History, and Physiology; and that as far as possible the Medical Examinations be conducted as heretofore at St Andrews, where there are Museums, Laboratories, and Medical Examination material available for the purpose.'

Under Clause 5 (c) they would add after 'Botany,' 'Anatomy and Materia Medica.'

THE UNIVERSITY, ST ANDREWS,
13th January 1890.

REPRESENTATION OF THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF ST ANDREWS.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE UNIVERSITIES
(SCOTLAND) ACT.

The Members of the Senatus of the University of St Andrews desire to lay before the Commissioners the following expression of their opinion in regard to the representation of the Council of Dundee College in the University Court. (See Section 4 of the Agreement entered into between the University Court and the Council of Dundee College.)

They recognise at the outset that the determination of this question rests with the Commissioners, but they are anxious that, while the question is still pending, the Commissioners should be in possession of their views on the subject.

The Senatus has throughout these negotiations taken up the position that, in equity, the Council of Dundee College is not entitled to any representation on the University Court, inasmuch as the Union between the University of St Andrews and Dundee College is not one of affiliation in the ordinary sense. Academically, Dundee College is to be incorporated with the University, its Professors will sit in the Senatus, and will have equal electoral rights with those possessed by the present Professors. The Principal of Dundee College is to have a seat *ex officio* in the Court, in the same way as the Principal of the United College and the Principal of St Mary's; and the Provost of Dundee, who has a seat in the University Court, is *ex officio* a Member of the College Council. The students of Dundee College will also have equal rights with those of the St Andrews Colleges in the election of a Rector. The interests of Dundee College will therefore be represented on the Court certainly not to a less extent than the interests of the existing Colleges.

In deference, however, to an opinion expressed by a Committee of the Commission, that, under the provisions of the Act, they were entitled, if they saw fit, to grant representation to the Dundee Council, and in view of the fundamental importance attached to this point by the Representatives of Dundee, the Senatus has indicated its willingness to accept the principle of representation, and that is now embodied in the Agreement between the University Court and the Council of Dundee College (Section 4).

But, while thus to a certain extent surrendering their position, the Members of the Senatus would respectfully submit that the Dundee College should not receive more than one additional Representative, or that, if two are granted, they should be granted only for a certain term of years.

If it be argued that, even with a larger representation of the Dundee Council the old University would still have a preponderance in the Court, through the rector and his Assessor, the Chancellor's Assessor, and the four Assessors elected by the General Council, the Members of the Senatus would point out that the General Council is a popular body scattered widely over the country, very many of them not even resident in Scotland. Such a body will naturally have the interests of the community, and of the whole University at heart, and ought not to be counted as in any special sense supporters of the existing Colleges, in opposition to the College at Dundee. The choice of representatives cannot be in any way controlled or directed by the University authorities in St Andrews. The Chancellor's Assessor, it may be confidently predicted, will always be a man of public eminence, with no ties to one section of the University rather than another; while, as regards the Rector and his Assessor, the rector will in future be elected by the students of St Andrews and Dundee conjointly, and these two members of the Court will therefore have no closer connection with St Andrews than with Dundee.

For these reasons, and in view of the nature of the proposed Union as stated above, the Members of the Senatus submit that the representation which they suggest is fully adequate to the wants of the case, and with this expression of their views they gladly leave the matter to the decision of the Commissioners.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
ALEX. F. MITCHELL.
LEWIS CAMPBELL.
ALEX. ROBERTS.
JOHN BIRRELL.
JAMES BELL PETTIGREW.
JOHN M. D. MEIKLEJOHN.
WILLIAM KNIGHT.
P. R. SCOTT LANG.
A. S. BUTLER.
W. C. M'INTOSH.
THOMAS PURDIE.
ANDREW SETH.
ALLAN MENZIES.

February 1890.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS TO THE
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION.

University of St Andrews,
11th March, 1890.

SIR,—I am instructed to intimate to you, for the information of the Universities Commissioners that the Senatus Academicus of this University, at a meeting held on Saturday, the 8th instant unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

1. That the Senatus approves of the alterations suggested by the Commissioners on the agreement for the Union of University College, Dundee, with the University of St Andrews; but while accepting the alteration suggested on clause 10, the Senatus expresses its earnest wish that when the Commissioners come to deal with the Bursaries and Scholarships, the existing Colleges may be permitted to state their views to them before any Ordinances are passed.

2. That the Senatus recommends to the Universities Commissioners that, as far as it is not provided for in the Agreement for Union, the Dundee College shall be subject to all the clauses of the Universities Act in the same manner as the Colleges in St Andrews.

I am, &c.,

J. MAITLAND ANDERSON.
Secretary.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM PROFESSOR ROBERTS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE
SENATUS OF ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY WITH REGARD TO THE UNION OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

To the Scottish Universities Commissioners, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I trust I may be permitted respectfully to say that, in my humble judgment, an immediate effort should be made to put an end to the unseemly and pernicious strife which has already too long existed between the University of St Andrews and University College, Dundee. It is in the hope of being able to suggest something which may tend to the removal of existing difficulties that I now beg leave to submit the following expression of my views to the Commissioners.

The ideal to be kept before us, both at St Andrews and Dundee, is the formation of a strong, united University.

In order to the attainment of this object, all thought of rivalry between St Andrews and Dundee should be wholly excluded. Dundee ought principally to aim at supplying what is lacking in St Andrews, while St Andrews should not trench on those departments of study for which Dundee is obviously more suited.

To secure prosperity and the fullest amount of usefulness to the University, a complete incorporation should take place between the University of St Andrews and University College, Dundee. Thus only can there be formed a true organic connection, implying a common life and a sympathetic feeling between the one place and the other. Mere affiliation, of whatever kind, could be nothing better than a sort of mechanical adhesion, which would still leave room for the pursuit of separate interests, and would thus prevent that practical unity and solidarity so earnestly to be desired.

Both St Andrews and Dundee might make their respective suggestions to the University Commissioners, and ask that these should be considered before any new scheme is proposed to be sanctioned. But it ought to be understood that the final adjustment of the terms of union between the two places rests entirely with the Commissioners, and that both St Andrews and Dundee will loyally accept whatever scheme the University Commissioners may deem best for the interests of the higher education in Scotland. As experience has proved, it would be worse than useless for the Commissioners to draw up a fresh scheme of union, and then submit it for approval to St Andrews and Dundee. If that were the course followed, it is certain that some at St Andrews, and probably some also at Dundee, would strongly object to parts of the scheme, and thus all the old worries would revive, and the old irritating battles would have to be fought over again. I would therefore venture to suggest that if, as appears, the Commissioners do not now possess power finally to adjust terms of union between the two places, a Bill should at once be introduced into Parliament, conferring upon them as a body, or upon certain of their number, the requisite authority,—an authority to which all concerned in the matter would be bound to submit.

Of course, however, while the decision of the Commissioners should be supreme and ultimate so far as regards St Andrews and Dundee, it would be quite open to any one to criticise the scheme proposed, either in Parliament or before the Privy Council, and to suggest alterations, which might be accepted as improvements. But this would be done at a distance from local prejudices, and without the risk of exciting personal animosities. There is, moreover, every reason to believe that if the Commissioners, or some of them, were invested with the discretionary power referred to, they

would perform their task so wisely and faithfully that all parties would be substantially satisfied, and thus the already too protracted controversy between St Andrews and Dundee would be happily brought to a close.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. ROBERTS,

*Professor of Humanity and
Senior Professor in the University.*

ST ANDREWS, 21st January 1896.

ST MARY'S COLLEGE, ST ANDREWS, N.B.,
23rd January 1896.

To the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

WE, the undersigned, while unable to adopt the whole of the proposals contained in the letter of Professor Roberts on the relations of St Andrews University and Dundee University College, desire to express our concurrence with him, and with others of our colleagues, in the opinion that the matter is of great urgency, and that negotiations should, if possible, be entered upon without delay, and without waiting for the conclusion of the litigation at present going on, as a satisfactory arrangement might render the continuance of the litigation unnecessary.

ALEXANDER STEWART.
ALLAN MENZIES.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS,
24th January 1896.

To the Scottish Universities Commissioners, Edinburgh.

WE, the undersigned, members of the Senatus of the University of St Andrews, beg to express our entire concurrence with the views set forth by Professor Roberts in the paper which he recently submitted to the University Commissioners.

We desire especially to emphasise the two following points: (1) The urgent necessity for immediate action in order to bring to a close the controversy between St Andrews and Dundee; and (2) The importance attaching to the suggestion that the present Commissioners, or certain of their number, be invested with full powers (subject only to the authority of Parliament) to adjust the terms of union between the University of St Andrews and University College, Dundee.

JAMES DONALDSON.
J. M. D. MEIKLEJOHN.
WILLIAM KNIGHT.
THOMAS PURDIE.
JOHN BURNET.
DAVID G. RITCHIE.
JOHN HERKLESS.

LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HON. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, SECRETARY
FOR SCOTLAND, TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD KINNEAR.

Dover House, Whitehall,
18th January, 1897.

MY LORD,—The decision of the Privy Council in regard to Ordinance No. 46 affecting St Andrews and Dundee having now been made public, I have undertaken to communicate with you in regard to the position in which matters are left by that decision.

I am writing to you as Chairman of the Universities Commission and I shall esteem it a favour if you will regard this letter as written for the information of your colleagues as well as for your own. You will observe that the decision deletes from the Ordinance all those parts which have reference to the Order of the 21st March 1890 and it further deletes Article 4 of the Agreement which forms the Schedule to it.

While for various reasons the Committee did not see their way to make any further deletions from the Schedule, a very strong feeling was expressed that in at least one other matter, the provisions in the Agreement are susceptible of improvement in the interests of both St Andrews and Dundee. I allude to those provisions of the Agreement which refer to the possible duplication of

chairs, more especially in the Arts Faculty and to the provisions as to the Patronage of Chairs in Dundee.

To illustrate what I mean, I beg to refer you to pages 47 to 52 of the proceedings before the Committee of Privy Council, a copy of which I enclose.

I have undertaken at the request of the members of the Committee who were present when the decision was agreed to, to make this representation to you and to suggest that under all the circumstances the best course would be to pass an Amending Ordinance, should the proposal find favour with your colleagues and yourself.

I am, &c.,

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY COURT AND THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

1. SECRETARY TO UNIVERSITY COURT TO SECRETARY TO COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

St Andrews, 22nd April 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the University Court to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd ult. in respect to a conference between the University Court and your Council, and to transmit to you a copy of the minutes of the Court of 10th February last, from which it will be seen that the Court has not refused to acknowledge the validity of Ordinance No. 46 (St Andrews 5.) In consequence, however, of legal proceedings having been raised calling in question the validity, among others, of said Ordinance, the Court, under reservation of their right to dispute the validity of said Ordinance, if so advised, has availed itself of the power given to it by clause 18 of that Ordinance to suspend the operation of any of the clauses thereof until the beginning of next session. I am further to say that the Court has not dismissed its committee charged with the matter, and that the committee are still quite prepared to meet with the representatives of your Council, especially in view of the issue by the Commissioners of Ordinances which affect both bodies.—Yours faithfully,

STUART GRACE, *Secretary.*

2. SECRETARY TO UNIVERSITY COURT TO SECRETARY TO COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Ordinance No. 46 (St Andrews No. 5).

St Andrews, 22nd April 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the University Court to transmit to you for the information of the Council of University College the annexed copy of a resolution relative to the above Ordinance, passed by the Court at its meeting yesterday.—Yours faithfully,

STUART GRACE, *Secretary.*

Resolution referred to:—

“That, in view of the action of declarator and reduction, instituted by Provost M’Gregor and others, this Court, under reservation of their right to dispute the validity of Ordinance No. 46 (St Andrews No. 5), if so advised, do resolve that the operation of section I., and of any provisions depending thereon contained in the subsequent sections of the said Ordinance, if valid, be suspended until the commencement of the next academical year.”

3. SECRETARY TO COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TO SECRETARY TO UNIVERSITY COURT.

Dundee, 27th April 1897.

DEAR SIR,—Your two letters of 22nd April dealing with the proceedings of the Court upon the 21st inst. have been laid before the Council. One of the letters refers to the suggested conference between the Council and the Court, which the Council was compelled to decline on the ground that the Court had refused to recognise the Ordinances effecting the union as operative, pending the settlement in the Law Courts of the question of validity which has been raised by certain members. The letter states that the Court has not refused to recognise the validity of Ordinance St Andrews No. 5, but that, on the contrary, acting upon the 18th clause of that Ordinance, it proposes to postpone the union till October. The other letter encloses a copy of the resolution formally adopted by the meeting.

I have been directed to thank you for your communications, and to acquaint you with the views of the Council on the matters referred to.

On 10th February it was intimated to the Court by Messrs J. & F. Anderson, W.S., Edinburgh, that it was proposed to take legal proceedings against the Ordinances affecting St Andrews and Dundee, and in consequence of this statement, the following resolution was adopted by 7 votes to 3, the minority dissenting:—

“That, in view of the intimation made by the Chancellor through Messrs J. & F. Anderson,

' W.S., Edinburgh, by their letter of the 8th inst., no action be taken by the University Court upon the provisions of Ordinances (St Andrews) Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and that it be an instruction to the secretary to reply to Messrs Anderson with a copy of this resolution, and to inform them that they will be supplied with any information which they may require—a copy of the resolution to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Scottish University Commission."

At the subsequent meeting, that of 19th March, the minute containing the above resolution was confirmed, and thereafter a letter from the Commissioners was read, asking if the Court accepted the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 5 as valid and binding and having the effect of law. The reply which the Court made to this letter was to the effect that an action of declarator and reduction had been laid upon the table.

From the foregoing it is clear that the Court declined to put the Ordinances into operation.

From the terms of the resolution which you enclose, and from the printed report of the proceedings of the meeting of the 21st inst., it appears that the Court has entirely changed its attitude. Having previously resolved to take no action upon, among others, the provisions of Ordinance No. 5, that which specially enacts the union, it has now decided to take a definite step founded upon this Ordinance, namely, by exercising a power, supposed to be conferred by clause XVIII., to postpone the union till October.

In view of this important change in the action of the Court, the Council would suggest that the resolution of 10th February should be cancelled, and that, inasmuch as the passing and confirmation of the resolution were the cause of a large number of the members protesting against the proceedings as illegal and retiring from the Court, all that was done on 10th February and at the subsequent meetings should be set aside.

In connection with the resolution of 21st April to postpone the operation of clause 1 of Ordinance No. 5, I would point out that it is not within the power of the Court to delay the union until October. The 18th clause does not permit the Court to postpone the operation of clause 1, which, I may mention, is the only section of the Ordinance which does not deal with financial arrangements, but only gives a power to delay until next year the application of any of the provisions which, if put into force now, would disturb the existing financial arrangements. To the scope of the powers conferred in clause 18 of Ordinance No. 5, the attention of the Court has already been directed by the Commissioners in their letter to you of 8th February, from which I quote the following extracts:—

"The clause in question gives no arbitrary power to the Court, and no power to suspend the whole Ordinance, but only a discretion to be exercised with reference to particular provisions and for a specific purpose which is clearly expressed." To use the power for any different purpose would be contrary, not only to the spirit, but also to the letter of the Ordinance."

I would also point out to you that Ordinance No. 6, which establishes the new Medical Chairs at Dundee, and Ordinance No. 7, which constitutes the Faculties in the University, including in them the Dundee Professors, necessarily imply the operation of clause 1 of Ordinance No. 5, which enacts the union. Ordinances Nos. 6 and 7 are now operative, in virtue of the provision that they shall come into force on Her Majesty's approval, which, as you are aware, was signified on 15th January.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Court, while refusing to regard clause 1 of Ordinance No. 5 as operative, has laid before the Commissioners proposals which are obviously out of keeping with the form of union which has been established, the Council is of opinion that no good purpose could be secured by a conference until the existing conditions are frankly recognised.

Should the Court, however, see its way to give effect to the union, and to cancel its resolution of 10th February and the subsequent proceedings, the Council will be ready to meet the Court to discuss the new Draft Ordinances of the Commissioners and any further proposals which are consistent with the principle of an incorporating union.—Yours faithfully,

R. N. KERR, *Secretary.*

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE UNIVERSITY COURT TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION.

University of St Andrews,
12th August 1897.

Parliamentary Grants, &c.

SIR,—I have to inform you that your letter of 7th inst. was submitted to a Meeting of the University Court held yesterday and duly considered.

The University Court observe that the Commissioners are prepared to pay to the University the sum of £6,300, the amount named in Ordinance No. 46 as the St Andrews' share of the grant under the Act of 1889, but that they do not propose to make any further payment at present out of the accumulations in their hands. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Statement of the financial requirements of the University for the ensuing year, and to point out that if the sum to be paid to the University is limited to £6,300, there will be a deficiency of upwards of £1,500, and that it will be impossible to carry on efficiently the work of the University. In these circumstances, the Court has to request that the Commissioners may see fit to pay to the University, out of the accumulations of the grant, a further sum of not less than £1,500.

As regards the appointment to the five professorships mentioned in Schedule III. of Ordinance No. 46, I have to repeat, as in my letter of 17th June, that the Court is willing to make the

appointments, and begs that the Commissioners will pay over to the University Court the sums allocated by them in this regard.

I am further instructed to request that the Commissioners will give an early reply to this letter in order that the University Court may be in a position to arrange as to the appointment of assistants, &c., for next session.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

STUART GRACE,
Secretary.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN ABOVE LETTER OF SUMS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY GRANT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS—SESSION 1897–98.

For the Salary of the Principal of the University,	£850	0	0
For the Salary of the Professor of Medicine,	425	0	0
For the Salaries of the other Professors in the United College and of the Professors of Hebrew and Education,	4,600	0	0
For Sums paid to the United College prior to the passing of the “Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.”	297	17	0
	£6,172	17	0
From which has to be deducted the estimated Income of the Endow- ments applicable to the above, for the year to 30th September 1898—say,	2,603	9	6
	£3,569	7	6
For Sums paid to the Principal and Professors of St Mary's College, prior to the passing of the Universities Act,	416	1	8
	£3,985	9	2
For Books for the University Library—being Compensation payable prior to the passing of said Act, under the Copyright Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV.,	630	0	0
For Exchequer Bursary in St Mary's College,	30	0	0
For Pensions to retired Professors,	866	11	8
For Salary of Lecturer on French Language, &c.,	250	0	0
For Salary of Lecturer on Botany,	150	0	0
For Salaries of Assistants to Professors—8 at £100,	800	0	0
For Salaries of Examiners in Arts and Science,	280	0	0
For Salaries of Representatives on the Joint Board of Examiners, and Expenses,	120	0	0
For Salaries of Deans of Faculties,	120	0	0
For Maintenance and Upkeep of the University Buildings, being five years average of the Expenditure therefor prior to the passing of the Universities Act,	291	8	8
For Salary of the Secretary of the University Court and Commission on Cash Transactions in connection with the Parliamentary Grant—say,	300	0	0
	£7,823	9	6

August 1897.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE UNIVERSITY COURT TO THE SECRETARY
TO THE COMMISSION.

University of St Andrews,
9th September 1897.

Parliamentary Grant.

SIR,—The University Court has considered your letter of the 12th ult., in which you intimate the inability of the Universities Commissioners to comply with the request of the Court that a sum of not less than £1500 should be paid to the University out of the accumulations of the Grant in the Commissioners' hands.

I am instructed to point out that this additional sum of £1500 is required for the payment of Assistants and Lecturers and for carrying on the work of the University as prescribed, for the most part by the Commissioners themselves, in Ordinance No. 46; and that in previous years when this sum has been asked for, the Commissioners have invariably granted it.

The Court has never consented, and does not now consent, to the so-called Union with Dundee College, and as far as it is capable of forming any opinion, its consent would now be a matter of indifference, since, as it understands the Act of Parliament, such consent lay solely within the power of the Court constituted under the previous Act, and as soon as the present Court had been constituted nobody existed capable of giving such a consent in such a way as could be acted upon by the Commissioners. Nevertheless, notwithstanding its opinion in regard to the Union, the question of which is now the subject of litigation, this Court, acting upon the hypothesis that the Union has been forced upon it against its will, has summoned to its meetings the persons who claim to belong to it under Ordinance No. 46. The Court has not even challenged this Ordinance in the Court of Session, but, on the contrary, did, when served with a Summons in the Action, unanimously resolve to take no action in the matter; and as already observed, it is largely for the purpose of carrying out this Ordinance that the sum of £1500 is required, as well as the further sum necessary for meeting the salaries of the five Professors instituted under that Ordinance, and whom the Court, upon the hypothesis above indicated, is willing at once to appoint.

In the event of the said sum of £1500 not being granted as hitherto, the Court must throw upon the Universities Commissioners the responsibility for all results in regard to the teaching and everything else, and if the Court be compelled, in order to the efficient conduct of the business of the University, to borrow the amount required, the responsibility of causing whatever financial confusion may arise, must likewise rest with the Commissioners.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

STUART GRACE,
Secretary.

MEMORIAL OF THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Faculty of Divinity would respectfully remind the Universities Commissioners that whereas the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, empowered them to regulate under section 14 (5) (a) 'the amount, manner of payment, and appropriation of fees and other payments made by students'; and under section 14 (7), 'the salaries of Principals, Professors,' etc., they have not yet exercised the powers thus conferred on them in so far as the salaries attached to the Chairs of Divinity and of Ecclesiastical History in the Faculty of Divinity are concerned.

The Faculty are aware that the Universities Act, section 26 (2), prescribes that no portion of the University's share of the annual Parliamentary Grant of £42,000, under the Act of 1889, 'shall be appropriated to any Chair in the Faculty of Theology beyond the sum, if any, which has been, within the twelve months preceding the commencement of this Act, granted for the endowment of such Chair out of public moneys,' the Chair of Hebrew alone excepted.

They are also aware that the Universities Commissioners have, by their Ordinance No. 27, xvi., decided that no portion of the University's share of the Annual Parliamentary Grant, under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, shall be appropriated to these Chairs, although they were not required by statute to make this restriction.

The Faculty accordingly assume that, as matters stand, no part of either of the aforesaid Parliamentary Grants is available in regulating the salaries attached to the above-mentioned Chairs. But they would point out that under the Commissioners' Ordinance No. 27, which fixes the normal salaries of Professors, and in accordance with which the smaller salaries in the other Faculties have been considerably augmented, no portion of either of these Parliamentary Grants has in any case been appropriated, in the first instance, for that purpose. Ordinance No. 27 practically arranges the Finances of the University, in so far as the matter in hand is concerned, under three main heads, viz.: The Salaries Account, the Fee-Fund Account, and the General University Fund Account. The first of these Accounts comprises such endowments as had been attached to the several Chairs. The Fee Fund consists of the total class-fees collected in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and in the Class of Hebrew in the Faculty of Divinity. And it is from the revenue that accrues under these two accounts, the Salaries Account and the Fee-Fund Account, that the salaries of Professors, in so far as they have been regulated by the Commissioners, are now, in the first instance, payable. The annual Parliamentary Grants are by the same Ordinance paid into the General University Fund. In certain contingencies, should the Salaries Account and the Fee-Fund Account not suffice to allow of full payment being made from them of the normal salaries of Professors, the General University Fund may be drawn upon. But this last fund, it must be remembered, comprises not only the proceeds of the Parliamentary Grants under the Acts of 1889 and 1892, but in addition the fund as it stood prior to 1889, and the annual surpluses derived from the Fee-Fund Account. These surpluses, for the three years during which the Fee Fund had already been in operation, amounted at the close of the financial year 1895-6 to more than £8000.

The yearly income produced by the General University Fund is therefore largely composed of moneys which are not 'public moneys' in the sense in which these are restricted, either by statute or by the Commissioners' Ordinance No. 27, from being appropriated to the Chairs in the Faculty of Divinity.

The practical result of the new Financial Ordinance, No. 27, accordingly, is that the class-fees, instead of being taken as formerly by the respective Professors, are collected by the University Court, and pass into the Fee Fund; that subject to certain eventualities that need not be entered into, the salaries of all the Professors, except three in the Faculty of Divinity, are fixed salaries; that the salaries of the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine have, as a rule, been cut down, and that the surplus class-fees earned in the Faculty of Medicine are utilised to make up the full normal salaries of the Chairs in the other Faculties which required to be supplemented. So far, these surplus fees have sufficed for that purpose; nor has it been necessary to fall back on the General University Fund in order to make payment of the normal salaries of Professors.

In these circumstances, the Faculty submit that, in their opinion, there is no sufficient reason—none at least has been given—why the salaries of those Theological Chairs, which are notably inadequate, should not have been augmented equally with Chairs in a similar financial condition, in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Law, from a Fund—the Fee Fund—which is not derived from 'public moneys,' but from a readjustment or redistribution of moneys that are created within, and wholly belong to, the University organisation itself.

For many years public attention has been frequently and pointedly directed to the insufficiency of the salaries that were attached to some of the Theological Chairs, especially the Chairs of Hebrew and Ecclesiastical History. Among others, the late Principal, Sir Alexander Grant, than whom none could speak with a greater weight of authority in respect of all that concerned the honour and usefulness of the Scottish Universities, was, as is well known, strongly of opinion that the claims of some of the Theological Chairs for an increase of endowment took precedence of those of all other Chairs. Presiding at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh University Endowment Association, on 28th January 1880, he pointed out that, owing to the great influx of students, the Professors in Arts and in Medicine had of late received a 'decent income, i.e. all who taught subjects compulsory for graduation.' The Law Faculty, he said, was professional, and its Professors had emoluments besides those got from the University. 'But,' he went on, 'when he turned to Divinity, he turned to a different state of things. The members of that body received no emoluments outside the emoluments of their Chairs. The state of their endowments was not creditable to the University. It was a misfortune to the University, and when he mentioned that the endowment of the Chair of Hebrew has only £300, and the Chair of Church History only £350, he thought every one would feel that the endowments were inadequate. With regard to the fees, it was to be remembered that Divinity

was a small Faculty, and that the students were never very numerous. . . . It was a most unfortunate thing that the emoluments of the Chair (Hebrew) should be so small in these days when philological criticism was so important. The Chair was so inadequately endowed as to give poor prospects of highly distinguished and learned men making application for it. . . . Then, besides the Chair of Hebrew, there was the Chair of Church History. . . . That was another case in which the poverty of the University was very remarkable, and public attention should certainly be called to it.—(*Edinburgh Courant* of 29th January 1880.) And again, in a letter of 25th February 1880, addressed to the then Secretary of the Association, in which he desired to correct a misunderstanding that had apparently arisen, as if he had proposed that the funds of the University Endowment Association should be applied to augment the stipends attached to the Theological Chairs, he writes:—‘I spoke as an individual, and mentioned wants in the University which were not included in the list of desiderata supplied by the Association’s Report. The wants which I mentioned I still think to be real and clamant. I think that the Chairs of Hebrew and Church History are insufficiently endowed, and that it is desirable, on national grounds, that the endowments of these Chairs should be increased in order to enable us to attract men of eminent learning and ability to fill them.’

Under the provisions of the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889, the Chair of Hebrew has been removed from the category of Chairs insufficiently endowed. The Chair of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh, having one-third of the revenues of the Chapel Royal, is also for the present sufficiently endowed. But the Chairs of Divinity and of Ecclesiastical History are still, in this respect, in the position in which they were left by the Universities Commission of 1858. And the disparity between these Chairs and the other University Chairs is now much greater, in consequence of the operations of the Commissioners’ Financial Ordinance, than when public attention was called to it by the late Principal of the University.

The Faculty submit that the exclusion of these Theological Chairs from the benefit conferred by the new Financial Ordinance on all the other Chairs in the University, the salaries attached to which plainly required augmentation, has not been merited either in respect of the place which they occupy, or the functions which they discharge, in the organisation and educational life of the University. They are further of opinion, and feel keenly, that although nothing may have been further from the intentions of the Commissioners, a stigma has thereby been affixed to the departments of knowledge represented by these Chairs, which, if allowed permanently to adhere to them, cannot but react injuriously on the University System as a whole. When it becomes clearly understood that the exceptional treatment which has been meted out to them was not called for by any statutory obligation imposed on the Universities Commissioners, that treatment can hardly fail to be regarded as reflecting unfavourably on theology and theological study as a part of the University Disciplines. The inadequate salaries with which two of the Chairs have been left by the Commissioners will be understood to be salaries which the Commissioners considered to be sufficient. And as time passes, and new Educational and other developments come to hold the pecuniary resources of the University in pledge, the difficulty will increase of securing adequate provision for these Chairs; and the Chairs, together with the subjects which they represent, will no longer be regarded as homogeneous parts of the University organisation.

From the point of view that the insufficient salaries, so far as dealt with by the Commissioners, have been raised to their ‘normal’ level almost exclusively by means of the Surplus Fees derived from the Faculty of Medicine, it is difficult to understand what inherent or special affinity with that Faculty belonged to all the chairs or departments in Arts, Science, and Law, so as to entitle them to the increase, or what the natural disqualification in that respect is, that has prevented any Chair in the Faculty of Divinity from having the insufficient salary attached to it increased from the same source—the source being what it is. In this connection the Chair of Hebrew does not count, since, with regard to it, the Universities Act left the Commissioners without an option.

There is, however, more to be said from the same point of view. The admission of students to the Faculty of Divinity is so controlled by requirements of previous study, that the Faculty, relatively to the number of its students, contributes to the educational life of the University with a greater degree of reciprocity than any of the other Faculties. It is the one Faculty in the University into which, as matter of fact, no student enters who has not previously been for at least three years a student in the Faculty of Arts in some University, and naturally almost all of the entrants have been Arts students in this University. Practically, therefore, almost every student who enters the Faculty of Divinity has already expended in matriculation, class, and graduation fees, in connection with the Faculty of Arts, on an average, say £40—which is probably an underestimate. Taking the average number of entrants to the Faculty of Divinity from the Faculty of Arts for the last twenty years to have been annually, say, twenty-three, the Faculty’s requirements in respect of previous study result in an average annual contribution of a sum of £920 to the University Fund and the Fee Fund by intending students of Divinity who had not yet begun their theological curriculum. Relatively to the number of students attending the Faculty, there is no such recognition of, or support given to, the educational life of the University by any other Faculty beyond that Faculty’s own borders. When this is considered, it is even more difficult to understand on what ground such of the Theological Chairs as are insufficiently provided for have alone been excluded, among all the Chairs in the University, from participating in the surplus fees produced in one or more of the other Faculties.

It may be said that, under the Commissioners’ Financial Scheme, the Fee Fund has been utilised to augment insufficient salaries in the first instance only, and that the General University Fund, which consists in part of ‘public moneys,’ may have to make good the ‘normal’ salaries of Professors when the Fee Fund does not suffice for that purpose, and that, therefore, the Commissioners’ Scheme, in so far as it increases insufficient salaries, rests partly on the Fee Fund and partly on the General University Fund. But the Faculty respectfully contend that, regard being had to the principles

on which the Commissioners' Financial Scheme is based, there is no just ground for excluding a Theological Chair, insufficiently endowed, from being provided for from the Fee Fund, to the extent to which that Fund may be able to do so, inasmuch as it is in no sense 'public moneys.' They contend, further, that, consistently with the Universities (Scotland) Act of 1889, which excludes the Theological Chairs, with one exception, from participating in 'public moneys,' and consistently also with the principles underlying the Commissioners' Financial Ordinance, were a 'normal' salary attached to any of the Theological Chairs, it might be maintained at that amount with sufficient certainty by supplementing it when necessary, at least from the surplus fees that have passed into the General University Fund since the Financial Ordinance came into operation. For, assuming their present contention to be well founded, the Faculty consider that they have an interest in these surplus fees, seeing that for the whole time during which they were accruing the Theological Chairs were prevented from participating in the Fee Fund itself.

If again it should be said, and it would seem to be very generally believed, that until the question of the retention or removal of the 'Tests' has been decided, the Universities Commissioners are precluded from regulating the salaries of the theological Professors, the Faculty would venture to think that both the terms and spirit of the Universities Act are opposed to that view. The Act laid on the Commissioners a duty with regard to the question of 'Tests,' which they have discharged. But, so far as the Faculty are able to judge, the performance of that duty has not released them from the prior obligation of regulating the salaries of Professors, subject to the restriction of section 26 (2) of the Universities Act.

That restriction, it will be observed, had no reference to the retention or abolition of 'Tests,' but to the source from which the moneys to be employed in augmenting these salaries was to be taken. Whether the prohibition in the Universities Act against using 'public moneys' does not itself suggest that moneys not 'public' might, if available, be so used is a point which need not be pressed. But the fact that the Universities Act empowered the Commissioners to regulate the salary of the Professor of Hebrew, irrespective of the use of 'public moneys' for that purpose, while the Act did not at the same time remove the 'Tests' from that Chair, clearly indicates that it was not the intention of the Act that the regulating of the salaries of Professors should necessarily depend on the 'Tests' being previously abolished. Under the new Financial Ordinance, the salary attached to the Chair of Hebrew has been increased to £800. The 'Tests' have not been removed from the Chair, nor has the Chair itself been removed from the Faculty of Divinity.

As has been stated, the Chairs of Divinity and of Ecclesiastical History are now the only Chairs insufficiently provided for whose emoluments have not been regulated by the Universities Commissioners. The average annual salary of the former for the five years ending 30th September 1896, according to the Statistical Report printed by Parliament, was £616; and of the latter, £458. In both cases the salaries, being largely dependent on fees, are still smaller for the current year. They are less, indeed, than for any year of the last twenty, and amount respectively to £599 and £419, 6s. But the decrease in the number of students (which is the cause of the smaller salaries) is relatively not greater than in numerous instances in the Faculty of Arts during the same period. The number of students was larger even during session 1896-7 than twenty years earlier in 1875-6; and the number will no doubt to some extent again increase. As the average salary over a considerable space of time may show more accurately the amount of supplement that might be required for these Chairs, it may be stated that the average annual income of the Chair of Divinity for the last twenty years has been about £650, and of the Chair of Ecclesiastical History during the same period, £482. These figures give the entire emoluments whether derived from endowments proper or from class-fees, and in comparing them with the emoluments of the corresponding Chairs in the other Scottish Universities, it is necessary to bear in mind that in the University of Edinburgh, which differs in this respect from all the others, none of the Theological Chairs has an official residence for the Professor attached to it.

In their Report to the Universities Commissioners of 16th February 1893, the Faculty ventured to suggest the standard by which the salaries of the Theological Chairs might be determined, and therefore do not now propose to pursue that subject further. They may, however, be allowed to state that the Chair of Divinity in each of the Scottish Universities has always been regarded as of exceptional importance, as standing at the head of the Theological Department, and that the Chair of Ecclesiastical History, in addition to the place and work that are now assigned to it in the Theological Curriculum, might, with advantage, be brought into relations with the Arts Curriculum, in order to provide an additional Honours Course of instruction for graduation in Arts. It is submitted that considerably greater freedom and breadth would thus be imparted to the historical side of the Arts Curriculum than it at present possesses, and something be done to further develop the Historical Department.

They would merely add, that while in the present condition of several public questions, there is a certain weight and volume of opinion distinctly adverse to the emoluments of these Theological Chairs being supplemented from 'public moneys'—because of the effect on the principles involved—there is, to the best of their knowledge, no desire in any quarter that they should not be adequately increased, and practically no objection whatever to their being augmented from a source such as the Fee Fund, which has its origin from year to year, within the University itself.

The Faculty had hoped that the Universities Commissioners would have seen their way before now to have issued a Draft Ordinance supplementary to Ordinance No. 27, dealing with the case of the Theological Chairs which are insufficiently endowed. As no indication has been given that such is the intention of the Commissioners, and as it is understood that they may demit office in the course of the current year, the Faculty have considered it to be their duty to make the representations, which they now respectfully submit. In their opinion, circumstances generally, as well as the character of the Financial Scheme of the Universities Commissioners, point to the present as a time when the wants of these Chairs in respect of emoluments—now of long standing, acknowledged to

be serious, and of grave import in more than one direction—may be adequately supplied, without running counter to any ascertained body of public opinion, and in complete accord with the principles on which the Financial Ordinance of the Universities Commissioners is based.

In name and by authority of the Faculty,

M. C. TAYLOR, *Decan*.

7th April 1897.

TABLE showing Average Emoluments of the Professors in the Faculties of Divinity in each University during the Five Years ended 30th September 1896.

University.	Chair.	Average Salary.
St Andrews—	Divinity,	£ s. d. *495 15 10
	Biblical Criticism,	430 4 4
	Ecclesiastical History,	465 3 11
Glasgow—	Divinity,	669 16 9
	Biblical Criticism,	662 13 8
	Ecclesiastical History,	531 11 0
Aberdeen—	Divinity,	446 8 5
	Biblical Criticism,	*512 14 7
	Ecclesiastical History,	533 3 0
Edinburgh—	Divinity,	616 0 0
	Biblical Criticism,	781 16 7
	Ecclesiastical History,	458 0 0

* Four years average.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL AND COMMISSION.

General Medical Council, 299 Oxford Street, London,
5th July 1893.

To The Honourable Lord Kinnear,
Chairman of the Scottish Universities Commission.

MY LORD,—The General Medical Council, at its last Session on 27th May, passed the following Resolution:—

‘That the President of the Council be requested to communicate with the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, calling their attention to the effect of Section X. of their Ordinance for Degrees in Medicine, and urging that it be reconsidered.’

In pursuance of this Resolution I have to ask your Lordship to lay before the Commissioners the following statement, in addition to the Resolution, which, under instruction from the Council, has been drawn up by its Education Committee, together with the accompanying documents bearing on its subject-matter.

The Council had, under its statutory powers (Medical Act, 1858, sections 18 and 20), defined as follows the Course of Study and Examinations which persons desirous of qualifying for the Medical Profession should go through in order that they may become possessed of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession:—

‘I. Subject to such exceptions as the Council may from time to time allow, every Medical Student shall, at the commencement of his studentship, be registered in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the Standing Resolutions of the Council.

‘II. With the exceptions provided for under section 4 (a, b), the period of Professional Study, between the date of Registration as a Medical Student and the date of the Final Examination, for any diploma which entitles its holder to be registered under the Medical Acts, shall be a period of *bona fide* study during not less than five years.

‘III. In every course of Professional Study and Examinations the following subjects must be contained:—

‘(i.) Physics, including the Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, and the rudiments of Heat, Light, and Electricity;

‘(ii.) Chemistry, including the principles of the science, and the details which bear on the study of Medicine;

‘(iii.) Elementary Biology;

‘(iv.) Anatomy;

‘(v.) Physiology;

‘(vi.) Materia Medica and Pharmacy;

‘(vii.) Pathology;

‘(viii.) Therapeutics;

‘(ix.) Medicine, including Medical Anatomy and Clinical Medicine;

‘(x.) Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery;

‘(xi.) Midwifery, including Diseases peculiar to Women and to new-born Children;

‘(xii.) Theory and Practice of Vaccination;

‘(xiii.) Forensic Medicine;

‘(xiv.) Hygiene;

‘(xv.) Mental Disease.”

* * It is to be understood, as regards the above-mentioned subjects, that the Council offers no opinion as to the manner in which the subjects should be combined or distributed for purposes of teaching or examination.

‘IV. The first four of the five years shall be passed at a School or Schools of Medicine recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, 1858, provided:—

‘(a) That the first year may be passed at a University or Teaching Institution recognised by any of the Licensing Bodies, where the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology are taught.

‘(b) That Graduates in Arts or Science of any University recognised by the Medical Council who shall have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, and have passed an Examination in these subjects for the Degrees in question, shall be held to have completed the first of the five years of medical study.’

In order that Students of Medicine may study, to the best advantage, the scientific and professional subjects above set forth, the Council deems it necessary that they should previously have received adequate instruction in the subjects of General Education. For the purpose of securing this important end, the Council requires that every Student shall, before commencing the five years’ course of special study, have passed a satisfactory Preliminary Examination in General Education; and it has, after careful inquiry, recognised as sufficient a large number of such Examinations held by various British and Foreign Educational Bodies. The Council’s Resolutions on this subject, with a list of the recognised Preliminary Examinations (marked A), are sent herewith for the information of the Commissioners.

Persons who have passed one of these Examinations are entitled, on commencing the required Course of Professional Study, to be inscribed in the Council’s Register of Medical Students* the

* A copy of this Register (marked B) is sent herewith.

date placed opposite their names on inscription being the 'date of Registration' referred to in the requirement marked 'II.' above. Under the Standing Resolutions of the Council, provision is made for antedating the Registration of Students who have omitted to procure inscription in the Register, but who are able to give a reasonable explanation of such omission, to the time at which, having passed a recognised Preliminary Examination, they actually entered on the study of the prescribed scientific and professional subjects. Registration of Medical Students is thus a convenient method of recording, for the Council's information, the date at which Medical Study has actually commenced: the essential point being, in the Council's opinion, the passing of a satisfactory Examination in General Education before the course of Medical study is entered upon. It is unreasonable to suppose that a Student can efficiently study such sciences as Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, without any reference to the later subjects, until he has acquired a fair knowledge of English, Latin, and the Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and has, by means of an examination test, given satisfactory evidence thereof.

It is to be observed, however, that Section X. of the Commissioners' Ordinance provides that a Student may study Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, under certain conditions, 'before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination,' and may, moreover, reckon the time spent in such study as his first *annus medicus*.

The Council has been informed that this provision is primarily intended to meet the case of Scottish University Students who, having already entered on the course of study prescribed for a Degree in Arts or in Science, afterwards decide to proceed to a Medical Degree, and of Colonial Students who have already made some progress in professional study before joining a Scottish University. It is submitted that in neither case is such a provision necessary: inasmuch as, in the first case, the Students intending to graduate in Arts or in Science are, by the Ordinances, required to pass a Preliminary Examination in General Education, which would be readily recognised by the Council as satisfactory; and, in the second case, that of Students from Colonial Universities, abundant opportunities already exist for their passing, at these Universities, one of the numerous Preliminary Examinations recognised by the Council, the names of which are given in the accompanying list. Moreover, provision is made under Section 6 of the Ordinance for the acceptance, by the Joint Board of Examiners of the Scottish Universities, of such examinations, in whole or in part, in place of the Preliminary Examinations held by the Joint Board.

I am further directed to point out that the provisions of Section X. are capable of being employed in a manner which would tend to defeat the efforts of the Council to raise the standard of the general and scientific education of the Medical Profession; and may go far to do so, having regard to the large number of Candidates who enter the profession through the Scottish Universities, and to the effect of the example set by the Universities to other Licensing Bodies, which are not empowered to confer Medical Degrees, but which naturally look to the Universities to lead the way in matters pertaining to education.

A Student residing at the seat of one of the Scottish Universities, or elsewhere in the United Kingdom, who has not succeeded in passing a recognised examination in General Education, may, nevertheless, under the terms of Section X., attend qualifying courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, and he might thus count a nominal year of Professional Study, provided only that he abstained from presenting himself for the Preliminary Examination till the end of the year. It need not be here insisted on that scientific study under such conditions, at a time when the Student must also be occupying himself with the preparation of the preliminary subjects, can be neither sound nor comprehensive.

The Council, in 1890, before deciding to require a five years' Course of Professional Study from and after 1st January 1892, carefully considered the question whether the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology should be dealt with as proper to be studied before the medical curriculum was entered on; that is, as subjects which might be studied before the Preliminary Examination in General Education, to be followed by a four years' course in the later subjects, in the manner indicated in Section X. of the Commissioners' Ordinance. In deciding to require a five years' course, subsequent to the Preliminary Examination, and including these scientific subjects, the Council was guided by the considerations (1) that its duty was to secure evidence of a sufficient school education as the first step, and (2) that the teaching and study of the scientific subjects would thereby be rendered more efficient and complete. In view of the increasing importance of these subjects in medical training, the latter consideration was deemed of great weight, and it was hoped that, by giving it effect, the standard of general and special education in the profession of Medicine would be raised throughout the United Kingdom.

It appears from Section 3 of the Commissioners' Ordinance that they entertain like views as regards the proper position of the Preliminary Examination in General Education; while as regards the position of the study of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, these subjects are placed in section 7 of the Ordinance, along with the other subjects of 'Professional Education.' It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that the provisions of Section X. appear to admit of an evasion of the Commissioners' intentions, in a manner which was doubtless not contemplated when the Section was framed.

In the case of Graduates in Arts or in Science, the Resolutions of the Council [IV. (b) quoted above] allow a year spent in the study of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology for a degree to be reckoned as the first of the five years of Medical Study. But in making this rule the Council was aware that, before entering on the curriculum for such degrees, Students are required by the Ordinances to pass an adequate Preliminary Examination in the subjects of General Education (see Ordinances (General), Section II. 12, and Section III. 6).

It must be borne in mind that the classes of Students presumed to have been specially before the minds of the Commissioners when they framed Section X. are sufficiently provided for in other and less exceptional ways, whilst, as they stand, the provisions of this Section are liable to be misused in

a manner which will tend to nullify the efforts of the Commissioners and of the General Medical Council to raise the standard of Professional Education. It is, therefore, my duty to urge the Commissioners, through your Lordship, to reconsider Section X., and to take the necessary steps for its withdrawal.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, very obediently yours,

RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,
President of the General Medical Council.

Scottish Universities Commission, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh,
17th November 1893.

REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

SIR,—My Commissioners have now considered the resolution of the General Medical Council of 5th July last, and the Report of the Education Committee of the General Medical Council. They have also had the benefit of hearing the views of Dr Batty Tuke in support of these. I am instructed to state that the provision, to which exception has been taken, forms part of an Ordinance which has been approved by the Queen in Council, after having been laid before both Houses of Parliament, and that my Commissioners do not consider it within their power to repeal an Ordinance which has been so approved. At the same time, I am directed to point out that the condition imposed by Section X. of the Ordinance in question is that the student must have attended a course or courses of instruction 'equivalent to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University granting the degree.' In the opinion of my Commissioners, this condition will not permit the evasion of the Commissioners' intentions, feared by the Education Committee of the General Medical Council.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. FITZROY BELL, *Secretary.*

Sir Richard Quain, *President of the General Medical Council,*
299 Oxford Street, London, W.

299 Oxford Street, London,
15th December 1893.

MY LORD,—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the General Medical Council, on 5th July 1893, it was my duty to call the attention of the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, to the effect of Section X. of their Ordinance for degrees in Medicine, and to urge that it should be reconsidered.

In that communication it was submitted that—

'A student residing at the seat of one of the Scottish Universities or elsewhere in the United Kingdom, who has not succeeded in passing a recognised examination in General education, may, nevertheless, under the terms of Section X., attend qualifying courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, and he might thus count a nominal year of professional study, provided only that he abstained from presenting himself for the preliminary examination till the end of the year. It need not be insisted that scientific study under such conditions, at a time when the student must also be occupying himself with the preparation of the preliminary subjects, can be neither sound nor comprehensive.'

In the reply of the Commissioners, under date 17th November 1893, it was pointed out, with reference to this objection—

'That the condition imposed by Section X. of the Ordinance in question is, that the student must have attended a course or courses of instruction equivalent to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University granting the degree, and that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, this condition would not permit the evasion of the Commissioners' intentions, feared by the Education Committee of the General Medical Council.'

This subject has been under the consideration of the General Medical Council during its recent session, and I have been directed to inform the Commissioners that, in the opinion of the Council, the objection to Section X. has not been removed by the explanation which they have been good enough to supply, and I am to ask that the Commissioners will be pleased to consider the propriety of passing a Supplemental Ordinance, or taking such other step as may now be practicable for removing the objection.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,
President of the General Medical Council.

To The Honourable Lord Kinnear,
Chairman of the Scottish Universities Commission.

Scottish Universities Commission, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh,
21st March 1894.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of 5th July and 15th December 1893, I am to say that my Commissioners have, in deference to the opinion of the General Medical Council, reconsidered the objections stated to Section X. of the Ordinances regulating graduation in Medicine.

This Section was intended to provide for the case of students who had attended such a course of scientific study as would qualify for a degree in Arts or Science before they had resolved to proceed to a degree in Medicine. Such a course would naturally be more than equivalent to the course required for graduation in Medicine. These cases are exceptional, but the inquiries of my Commissioners have shown that they exist. It seemed to my Commissioners that it would be a serious hardship on such students to insist upon their repeating a course which they had already completed.

My Commissioners, however, observe that the Medical Council apprehend that the provision may be applied to purposes for which it is not intended, and they have accordingly endeavoured to obviate that objection by the Supplementary Ordinances, of which I enclose copies. You will observe that by these the privilege is only to be exercised by the University Court on special cause shown, and my Commissioners trust that this will meet the objections of the General Medical Council. My Commissioners retain the opinion that it is not in their power to repeal the provisions of an Ordinance which has been approved by the Queen in Council, after having been laid before both Houses of Parliament, but they thought it within their competence to consider whether its application might not be regulated so as to prevent the enactment being misused.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. FITZROY BELL, *Secretary.*

Sir Richard Quain, Bart.,
President of the General Medical Council.

General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom,
299 Oxford Street, London, W., 22nd March 1894.

SIR,—In answer to your communication of the 21st inst., the President of the General Medical Council directs me to inform you that the letter, with the accompanying Draft Ordinance, will, at its next session in May, be laid before the General Medical Council, by whom, the President feels sure, the answer will be received with much satisfaction.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

W. J. C. MILLER, *Registrar.*

The Secretary, Scottish Universities Commission,
18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

Medical Council Office,
299 Oxford Street, London, W., 25th May 1894.

The Honourable Lord Kinnear,
Chairman of the Scottish Universities Commission.

MY LORD,—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the General Medical Council this day, I have to transmit to you, for the use of the Scottish Universities Commission, copies of the enclosed Report, and to represent to the Commissioners (1) that Clause V. of the Draft Ordinance, supplementary to Ordinance No. 14, does not meet the objections against Section X. which have already been urged by the General Medical Council, inasmuch as it does not require that a candidate on whose behalf special grounds are alleged shall have passed a preliminary examination in Arts or in Science before commencing the study of the special subjects of the first *annus medicus*; (2) that in the preamble to the Draft Ordinance no reference is made to the fact that, in the opinion of the Commission, it is desirable to limit the powers given by Section X.; (3) that in the interest of the Medical Education in general, and of the Medical departments of the Scottish Universities in particular, it is desirable that the action of Section X. should, by Supplementary Ordinance, be suspended.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD QUAIN,
President of the General Medical Council.

Scottish Universities Commission,
18 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1st August 1894.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL ORDINANCES.

SIR,—With reference to your letter to Lord Kinnear of 25th May, I am instructed to say that, in revising the Draft Supplementary Ordinances, my Commissioners have given very careful consideration to the objections of the General Medical Council and to the Report of your Committee, of which you were good enough to furnish me with copies.

I regret that the Committee should have been misled by the terms of my letter of 21st March with reference to the purpose which the Commissioners had in view in framing the clause in question. In describing the class contemplated as that of students 'who had attended such a course of scientific study as would qualify for a degree in Arts or Science before they had resolved to proceed to a degree in Medicine,' I intended to refer to the character of the instruction obtained, and not to any preliminary conditions of attendance. My Commissioners are aware that no such provision is required for students who have attended classes in the Scottish Universities qualifying for a Degree in Science or in Arts. But it is evident, from the terms of the Section, that it is intended to apply to the case of students who may not have already satisfied the conditions of the Ordinances of the Commissioners with reference to the preliminary examination, although they may have attended sufficient courses of instruction elsewhere than in Scottish Universities, and have taken full advantage of the opportunities for study afforded them. My Commissioners have reason to believe that such cases occur in which an unnecessary burden would be imposed on well-qualified students if they were required to take a second course in such subjects as Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology. They must, with great respect, retain their opinion that the exemption allowed by the provision in question is in itself a proper one, since they consider it very desirable that the University Courts should be enabled to relax the general rule of the Ordinances in such exceptional cases, and they believe that the power committed to them for that purpose has been protected against abuse by sufficient safeguards. It is to be observed that the Supplementary Ordinances require that in each case a report, 'setting forth the special grounds for allowing the application of the exemption,' shall be drawn up by the Senatus Academicus, and laid before the Court, for its decision, and that it is only after the consideration of such special grounds that the University Court is authorised to allow Section X. of the Medical Ordinances to have effect. My Commissioners cannot admit that there is any ground for the apprehension expressed by your Committee that either of these bodies will be unable or unwilling to discharge the duty with which it is charged.

They observe, however, that the General Medical Council is apprehensive that the power of exemption conceded to the Universities by the Ordinances in question might be cited by other institutions as a precedent for a more general relaxation of the conditions prescribed by the Council with reference to the preliminary examination. The Commissioners would deplore any such result. The probability of its occurrence may be a sufficient reason for reconsidering whether the number of students, who might be entitled to take advantage of this exemption is sufficient to justify a provision which, in the opinion of the General Medical Council might be attended with such consequences. The Commissioners would, therefore, have been very ready to consider whether the apprehension of the General Medical Council on this ground did not afford a sufficient reason for suspending or repealing Section X. of the Medical Ordinances, had either of these courses been competent, but they are advised that it is not competent to them to repeal or suspend Ordinances which have received Her Majesty's approval. Any Ordinance of the Commissioners may, however, be repealed after their powers have expired, and they will state in their Report that their reason for declining to reconsider the propriety of the clause in question was that which I have now given, so that it may not be supposed that they have expressed any opinion against the validity of your objection that the clause might be of evil example.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. FITZROY BELL, *Secretary.*

Sir Richard Quain, Bart., *President of the General Medical Council,*
299 Oxford Street, London.

VI. MEMORANDUM

AS TO THE

PROCEDURE FOR AFFILIATING DUNDEE COLLEGE TO, AND MAKING IT FORM PART OF, THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

When the Commissioners had resolved to give effect to the proposals for incorporating the College of Dundee with the University of St Andrews, it became necessary to consider within what period the incorporation could be completed so as to enable the University to take its proper part in the discussion of the more general and important questions affecting University Education. It appeared to them that Parliament did not contemplate any such lengthened period for the completion of the Union, as would be required to satisfy the conditions of sections 19 and 20. It was evident that the power of consenting to affiliations, including the affiliation or incorporation of Dundee College, was given to the old University Court, constituted under the Act of 1858. But with this exception, the old University Courts were not empowered to exercise any of the additional powers conferred on University Courts by the Act of 1889. The scheme of the Act in this respect is perfectly simple and intelligible. It came into operation on the 1st of January 1890, except for certain special purposes which might be carried out before that date. In the meantime, the old University Courts were to continue in office, with the powers conferred by the Act of 1858, until the new University Courts should be declared to be duly constituted: and it was evident that at all events as far as the other Universities were concerned, it was intended that this declaration should be made in time to enable the new Courts to begin their duties as soon as the Act came into operation on the 1st of January 1890. For nothing was needed to complete the constitution of these new Courts except the election of certain additional assessors by the general Council and *Senatus Academicus* of each of these Universities, and the Commissioners were required to regulate the time, place and manner of the first election of these new assessors, and to appoint such election to take place on or before the 20th of December 1889. It was impossible to make exactly the same provision for the University of St Andrews, because the date when the union with Dundee College should be completed was not determined. But there could be no doubt that Parliament intended the New Court of this University to be put in a position to exercise its powers as nearly as possible at the same time as the other University Courts. In the event of the affiliation the Commissioners were to regulate, as in the other cases, the time, place and manner of the first election of the additional assessors, and to "appoint such election to take place as soon as conveniently might be after such affiliation," and in the event of such affiliation not taking place "within such time after the passing of the Act" as they should "consider reasonable" they might "regulate the time, place, and manner of such election as seemed" to them "best." The Statute therefore contemplated the possibility, to say the least, of the Union with Dundee being completed before the new University Court should be brought into existence. Now the necessity for bringing the St Andrews University Court into operation at the same time, or as nearly as possible at the same time as the others, was this, that the first duty imposed upon the new Courts was to prepare Draft Ordinances, which the Commissioners were required to take into consideration in preparing their own Ordinances on the same subjects, and to enable them to exercise this power, it was necessary that they should give notice of their intention to submit such drafts to the Commissioners within three months and should submit them within six months after the commencement of the Act, that is, after the 1st of January 1890. But if the Union might be effected before this power was exercised, it seemed to follow that the machinery for completing the Union must be such as to make it possible for the new University Court to comply with the conditions on which the power was given. It was observed in the House of Lords that this point was not of much importance because, even if the University Court failed within the three months to give the notice provided for by the 19th section, there was no doubt that the Commissioners in framing any Ordinance for a University would give due consideration to the representations of its University Court. It is clear enough that they might, on reasonable grounds, extend the time for lodging Draft Ordinances. But the difficulty could not be met in that way, for reasons which would not probably suggest themselves to persons unfamiliar with the business of the Commission. The first questions the Commissioners had to consider in the execution of the powers committed to them were not questions affecting any one University in particular, but the whole system of University education in Scotland. They anticipated, and, as the event showed, rightly, that the first Draft Ordinances submitted by the various Universities would be concerned with the conditions of admission to the Universities, the course of study in the Faculty of Arts and the conditions of graduation in Arts. These were the first matters to be considered and they were matters of much wider and more vital importance, both to the Universities in general, and to St Andrews in particular, than the affiliation of a new College. No University Court could be required to draft Ordinances on such subjects as these without full opportunity for careful and deliberate consideration; and Parliament had provided that each of the new Courts except

if so be, that of St Andrews, should have six months after the date of its constitution for that purpose. But the Commissioners could not decide these general and far-reaching questions for Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and leave them undecided for St Andrews. They could not determine the relations which should obtain between the University and the secondary schools, the curriculum which should be obligatory on candidates for degrees in Arts, and the conditions on which these degrees should be given, on principles which should apply to the three other Universities but should not apply to the University of St Andrews; and just as little could they postpone the consideration of these matters altogether until an Ordinance affiliating Dundee College should pass into law. Experience has shown that, in favourable circumstances, the provisions of the 20th section cannot be satisfied in a shorter time than nine or ten months; and the time might be indefinitely prolonged if Parliament were prorogued when an Ordinance was ready to be laid before both Houses. If the Union were to be completed, therefore, as the Statute contemplated, before the New Court was constituted, and yet were to be carried out by means of an Ordinance in the sense of the 20th section, the Commissioners would have had to choose between postponing the business of the Commission for more than a year, and deciding the most important questions of University Education without affording the University Court of St Andrews an opportunity for expressing its opinions upon them in the manner prescribed by the Statute. It may be thought that they might have adopted the second alternative allowed by section 16, sub-section 2, and appointed the elections to be held at once, on the ground that the affiliation could not take place within a reasonable time. But this could not have been within the intention of the Act, if it was also intended that the affiliation and incorporation of Dundee College should be effected by an Ordinance in terms of section 20. There was nothing to delay the completion of the affiliation except the elapse of time required for passing such an Ordinance into law; and the Commissioners could not declare a period of time to be unreasonable, which the Act of Parliament had made indispensable. Now that it is decided that an Ordinance was required, it cannot be suggested that no practical method could have been found—although the Commissioners have failed to discover it—for reconciling this procedure with the equitable treatment of St Andrews in the preparation of other Ordinances. But the point is, that no such method appeared to be contemplated by the Act of Parliament; and in looking for indications of the intention of Parliament as to procedure, this appeared to be a consideration of material importance. The inference to be drawn from it appeared to be confirmed by a consideration of the other enactments bearing on the proposed affiliation when these were read in connection with the provisions regulating procedure.

The 14th section empowers the Commissioners "to make Ordinances" for a variety of purposes, and this is the first section of the Act in which the term "Ordinance" occurs. The 15th empowered them to "make Ordinances" to extend any of the Universities by affiliating new Colleges, subject to certain conditions. The 16th section, without prejudice to the powers hereinbefore conferred, empowered them to "affiliate the University College of Dundee to, and make it form part of, the 'University of St Andrews with the consent of the University Court and also of the said College,'" but without saying that they were to make an Ordinance for this purpose. The 19th and 20th sections regulate the procedure by which Ordinances may be framed and brought into force, and the 21st enables the University Court of each University, after the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners, to alter or revoke any of the Ordinances affecting such University, and to make new Ordinances. It appeared to the Commissioners that the 19th, 20th, and 21st sections were co-extensive; that a draft "Ordinance relating to any University" which must be transmitted to the University Court of such University under the 19th section, must, upon approval by Her Majesty, become an Ordinance affecting such University in the sense of the 21st section; and that the Ordinances which must be published and laid before Parliament under the 20th section might be revoked or altered under the 21st. Now, as it was clear that an affiliation under the 15th section could only be made by Ordinance, it was necessary to determine whether there was any difference as regards procedure between the 15th and 16th sections; and it appeared, upon a simple comparison of the two provisions, that there was a very marked distinction. The 15th section requires, *first*, that the affiliation which it authorises should be made by Ordinance; *secondly*, that it should be made with the consent of the University Court and the affiliated College; and *thirdly*, that it should be dissoluble at the will of either of these bodies. Of these three conditions the second alone is repeated in the 16th section. By an ordinary rule of construction the expression of one would seem to imply the exclusion of the others. But the argument did not rest upon that implication alone. The most material distinction between an affiliation under the 15th section and the union contemplated by the 16th is that two separate institutions, being affiliated under the 15th section, still remain separate and are not incorporated into one, whereas the union between Dundee College and St Andrews intended by the 16th was to be of such a kind as to make the College form part of the University. The two institutions were to be so united as to make one form part of the other; and this incorporation was to be effected with the specific purpose, *inter alia*, of establishing a fully equipped conjoint School of Medicine. The condition that the School should be fully equipped appeared to authorise, if it did not require, that a part of the Parliamentary Grant should be required for this purpose; and it did not seem reasonable to suppose that a conjoint University School, which might be endowed out of public moneys, should be established on the basis of an incorporation, which might be dissolved at the will of either of its component parts. But the Commissioners could not act upon this view without considering how far their powers for the disposal of the grant would enable them to carry out the purpose of the incorporation by providing for the equipment of a Medical School. Their powers in this respect are regulated by sections 25, 26, and 27, and under these sections they had no power to give any portion of the grant to any other institution except the Universities; and no such power is conferred on the Universities Committee or any other authority after the powers of the Commission have expired. No part of the grant, therefore, could be lawfully applied for the purpose of the

conjoint School of Medicine except on the condition of Dundee College being made part of the University; and if it ceased to be a part of the University no portion of the money appropriated for that purpose could be lawfully paid to Dundee College. It seemed to be certain that if Parliament had intended that the union should be dissoluble, and that the conjoint School of Medicine should be liable to be broken up at the will of the University Court, some provision must have been made for a just distribution of the public moneys which had been appropriated for the equipment and maintenance of the School. But there is no such provision in the Statute. The moneys so appropriated could not have been given to St Andrews alone, if there had been no union with Dundee: and it would be unjust to allow the University Court to acquire for the other colleges of St Andrews alone, the entire sum which had been given for the common purposes of the University and Dundee College. But if the Union were dissolved, there is no power under the Statute to give any part of the grant to Dundee College, or to make any provision for the continuance of such branches of the School of Medicine as may be established at Dundee. For these reasons it appeared to the Commissioners that Parliament intended the Union which might be effected under the 16th section to be a permanent incorporation for the purpose of establishing a permanent University School of Medicine. It follows that it could not be subject to regulations for procedure which would enable the University Court to revoke an Ordinance affecting the Union.

Two objections, however, to this interpretation of the Act required consideration. It might be held that the method of affiliation by Ordinance was implied in the introductory words of the 16th section, or that it was peremptorily prescribed by the 20th. As to the first point:—The powers reserved to the Commissioners by the words, “without prejudice to the powers hereinbefore conferred,” appeared to be the powers conferred by the 14th and 15th sections. The effect of the reservation seemed to be (1) that if an incorporation were not effected under the 16th section, the Commissioners should have power to affiliate under the 15th, and (2) that if such incorporation were effected, they should have all the powers of regulation with reference to the new corporation which are conferred upon them with reference to the Universities generally by the previous sections. These powers must, of course, be exercised in accordance with the conditions under which they are conferred; but it does not seem to follow that the additional power to carry out a single specific purpose must be subject to the same conditions. There might be other reasons for holding that it must be exercised by Ordinance. But this is not necessarily implied in the reservation of other and different powers. A more difficult question arose from the comprehensive terms of the 20th section, which enacts that “all Ordinances made by the Commissioners” shall be published and laid before Parliament in a certain manner. It was pointed out in the House of Lords that the word Ordinance has no technical signification, but means nothing more than a written instrument embodying an order or regulation. This is obvious, and it did not escape the attention of the Commissioners. But it appeared to them, on consideration of the various clauses of the Statute, that the word could not have been used in this comprehensive sense. The Statute empowers the Commissioners to make Ordinances for certain purposes. But it also empowers them to make various orders and regulations which are not styled “Ordinances”; and it is certain that the procedure prescribed for “all Ordinances” by section 20, is altogether inapplicable to these regulations. A conclusive instance is the power to regulate the time, place, and manner of the first election of additional assessors for Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. The Statute was passed on the 30th of August 1889, and it required these elections to take place on or before the 20th of December in that year. But the procedure, without which “no Ordinance shall be effectual,” could not by any possibility have been completed before May or June of 1890. It is clear that these regulations, and also that the similar regulations under section 16, sub-section 2, for the first election of St Andrews, were to be made once for all by the Act of the Commissioners. It follows that there may be orders and regulations, which are not “Ordinances” in the sense of section 20; and, therefore, that the generality of the term “Ordinance” in its usual signification is no sufficient reason for holding that the procedure prescribed by that section is necessary for the validity of an Act or order which is not styled an Ordinance by the Statute. It is a striking confirmation of this inference, that while by section 6, sub-section 4, a power to make regulations is by implication conferred on the Commissioners without any particular method of procedure being prescribed, this power is repeated and conferred in express terms by the 14th section, which defines the purposes for which “Ordinances” are to be made. The inference is that when the Statute intends a regulation to be made by an Ordinance in the sense of the 20th section, it expresses that intention in terms, although, of course, there can be no regulation which is not an Ordinance in the wider and popular sense. The result is that in certain cases the Statute prescribes that the powers it confers shall be exercised only by “Ordinance.” In other cases where it is not prescribed, it is obvious that it is not intended that this procedure shall be followed. The regulations which the Commissioners are required to make under section 16, sub-section 1, are an example of the second class; and in so far as the question depends on the language employed, there is nothing in that section to suggest that the powers conferred by sub-section 1 are to be exercised in a different manner from those conferred by sub-section 2.

Besides, the Statute certainly contemplated that the incorporation should be completed, with the consent of the old University Court, before the new University Court should be brought into existence. But it was expressly declared that the old Court should exercise none of the additional powers conferred by the statute except the power of giving such consent. The powers with reference to Ordinances, which are conferred by the 19th section, are therefore given to the new University Court alone, and not to the old University Court; and it seemed to follow that an incorporation which should be completed before the new University Court came into existence must be effected by some other means than an Ordinance, under the conditions of section 19.

VII.—CORRESPONDENCE

WITH REGARD TO THE

TRAINING OF TEACHERS,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER from the SECRETARY of the SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT requesting the views of the Commissioners on a correspondence with the St Andrews University Court, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board.

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
19th July 1890.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose, for the information of your Commissioners, the accompanying copies of a letter addressed to this Department in the name of the University Court of St Andrews, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board, and of their Lordships' reply thereto. These sufficiently explain themselves, and My Lords would be glad to have the remarks of your Commissioners upon the subjects therein referred to, which are closely connected with matters with which My Lords presume that the Commissioners will shortly deal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CRAIK.

THE SECRETARY TO THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION,
18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

LETTER from ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY COURT, the COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE, and the DUNDEE SCHOOL BOARD, to the SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY,
21st May 1890.

MY LORDS,—In the name of the University Court of St Andrews, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board, we beg to approach your Lordships on the subject of the training of teachers in this district of Scotland.

The Committee which, under the presidency of Mr C. S. Parker, M.P., reported lately to your Lordships on this and other matters, did not see its way to recommend direct grants to St Andrews as a Training College, on the ground that 'the same opportunities do not exist at St Andrews as in the other University towns for combining the advantages of University teaching and Training College discipline.' At the same time the Committee expressed the opinion that 'it would be equally in accordance with the principle on which grants are now given in aid of education that similar terms should be conceded to any other body of managers who might be prepared to make similar provision, and furnish satisfactory guarantees for efficient training of teachers.' (Second Report, pp. x. and xi.)

The union of St Andrews and Dundee, now so happily accomplished by the Scottish University Commissioners, seems to meet the difficulty referred to by the Committee, and to afford adequate ground for again raising the question in the hope of securing a satisfactory settlement.

In support of the proposals we are prepared to make, we beg to urge the following considerations on your Lordships' attention:—

(1) Of the 850 teachers in Training Colleges, it is calculated that this district supplies an annual average of fully 150; and it was brought out in evidence before Mr Parker's Committee, that, notwithstanding the pecuniary disadvantage of attending a University, a considerable number of intending teachers sought their education in the University of St Andrews, induced by the superior intellectual advantages of such culture. These facts alone should suffice to show the extreme reasonableness of our claim that, if we are able to fulfil the requisite conditions, we should have the training of our teachers in our own hands, instead of being compelled to send them away to other centres

(2) The University of St Andrews, with two of its Colleges devoted to Literature and Science, is peculiarly well fitted to educate teachers. The secondary and public schools of Dundee and St Andrews would be accessible to the students. And it is needless to say that much greater facilities for the teaching of Science exist both in St Andrews and Dundee than in any Normal College. It is our opinion that if we receive the same privileges as are now enjoyed by denominational Training Colleges, we shall be able to provide a more complete and comprehensive course of training for teachers than is available elsewhere.

(3) The holder of the Bell Chair of Education could be asked to undertake the same duties as the Rector of a Training College, and to give instruction in the Theory and History of Education and the best methods of teaching school subjects, both elementary and secondary. The existence of this Chair is in itself a guarantee that, with practising schools conveniently accessible, the technical and professional part of the work would not be neglected.

(4) A responsible and influential Committee, consisting, if your Lordships see fit, of members selected from the University Court and the Council of Dundee College and the School Board of Dundee, could readily be formed to undertake the duty of moral supervision, and to provide for instruction in such subjects as Scripture Knowledge, Music, &c.

(5) The University of St Andrews, by the institution of the L.L.A. examinations, and by other efforts, has shown its interest in the education of women, and its readiness to take part in providing instruction for them; while University College, Dundee, has now for some years actually given higher education to women. These facts suggest the desirability of extending the arrangements in contemplation, with your Lordships' sanction, to female as well as to male students.

On such grounds as these we desire respectfully to intimate to your Lordships the willingness of the University Court and the Council of Dundee College to take advantage of the invitation extended in the following recommendation of Mr Parker's Committee:— 'Should any other body, equally well qualified and equipped, and willing to take similar financial responsibility, come forward to undertake the training of teachers, a share should be assigned to them in the work.' (Second Report, p. xv.)

It is our desire to recommend, in connection with the proposal we are making, a stronger infusion of modern subjects into the curriculum for teachers; and we venture to give, in illustration, a list of the subjects we should be prepared to overtake, with such modifications as might be found necessary.

First Year Subjects.—English Language and Literature. History and Geography. Mathematics. Latin. Greek, or French and German. Physics (Winter Course), and Chemistry (Summer Course), or Zoology, or Physiology, with Botany. Logic.

Provision would also be made in both years for Teaching in the Practising School, Drawing and Painting, Music, Bible Knowledge, and Gymnastics.

Second Year Subjects.—English. History and Geography. Mathematics. Latin. Greek, or French and German. Biology, or Physics. Agricultural Science. Theory of Instruction and Education.

We confine ourselves, for the present, to the ordinary two years' curriculum for the Certificate, though we could readily show how easily and naturally the course could be continued into a third session, so as to qualify

for a University degree. We shall endeavour to give proof of this, and also to show how we propose to improve the quality of the material supplied to the Training College by instituting, with the co-operation of the Dundee School Board, special courses for pupil teachers.

We should be glad of an opportunity of personally supporting before the Department the proposals contained in this communication, should your Lordships consider a Deputation expedient or necessary, for further explanations.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' faithful and obedient Servants,

JAMES DONALDSON,

(For the University Court of St Andrews University.)

W. PETERSON,

(For University College, Dundee.)

A. H. MONCUR,

(For the School Board of Dundee.)

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
19th July 1890.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 21st May last, I am directed to state that the proposals submitted on behalf of the University Court of St Andrews, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board, have been under careful consideration.

In connection with these proposals my Lords would point out that some essential conditions under which grants are now made to the Scotch Training Colleges appear to have been overlooked in these proposals, or, at least, not to be dealt with in your communication of 21st May.

You are probably aware that, while a sum is placed to the credit of each Training College for the students trained there who obtain certificates, the practical limit of the grant to the Training Colleges is 75 per cent. of the expenditure. It does not appear how this limit is to be fixed in connection with the proposal now submitted. So far as the general instruction is concerned, it is clear that the recognition of the classes at St Andrews University and Dundee University College as, so far, qualifying a student for service as a teacher, will not impose a burden, in compensation for which a grant may be claimed, but will increase the inducements to attend these classes, and will thus increase the amount received from fees. On the other hand, it would be difficult to say precisely what were the expenses incurred in respect of the provision for supervision and for practical and technical training, or how a measure of 75 per cent. of these could be arrived at.

My Lords have every desire that those who are preparing to be teachers in the State-aided Schools should obtain as high a general education as possible, and they recognise cordially the means provided for this in the institutions you represent. But a share in these advantages may fairly be claimed for the teaching profession in common with others, and it is, indeed, to this extensive sphere of usefulness that the position of the University is chiefly due. Such assistance as is given by the State to the Scottish Universities rests upon this hypothesis; and my Lords can hardly think that any other view would be in the interest of the Universities themselves.

The assistance given to the Training Colleges rests upon an altogether different principle. The view that special, practical, and professional training is necessary for teachers in the national schools is one widely held, and experience tends to confirm it. But such training can only be given in special institutions, and it is on

this ground only that the State has been justified in assisting these institutions.

The present proposal in any case requires to be worked out in detail before it can receive the mature consideration necessary, and no change in the existing system could be brought about until the next revision of the Code. But my Lords think that there is another imperative ground for delaying any final decision. The Universities Commission is now only entering upon its work. Your letter indicates that the present proposal is to a certain extent prompted by the action of that Commission, which must necessarily revise the curriculum of the Universities, and must take into consideration the relation of that curriculum to professional training. The Commission is well fitted to take the whole subject into consideration, to compare the views of the various Universities, and to adjust possibly conflicting aims. My Lords are, therefore, of opinion that it is expedient to ascertain the views of the Commission upon the subject, and will accordingly communicate with them in regard to it forthwith.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CRAIK.

Principal PETERSON, University College,
Dundee, N.B.

STATEMENT by Principal PETERSON and Mr J.
MARTIN WHITE.

In accordance with the suggestion made at the close of our oral evidence, we beg to submit the following Memorandum on the above subject for the consideration of the Scottish Universities Commissioners.

The application which was made in May 1890, to the Scotch Education Department, in the name of the St Andrews University Court, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board, has been met by a reference to the Commissioners,* who may be expected, in revising the M.A. curriculum, and bringing it into relation with the several departments of professional training, to keep in mind the wants of teachers.

From the evidence already given it will appear that our main contention is that, inasmuch as this district contributes largely to the supply of teachers, it ought (after due arrangement made) to have the training of them in its own hands, instead of being compelled to send them away to the Normal Colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow. We also believe that we could provide a broader and better system of training than that which is administered in the other centres.

In order to secure these results it would only be necessary for the Scotch Education Department to give effect to the recommendation recently (1888) made by Mr Parker's Committee of Inquiry:—'Should any other body equally well qualified and equipped, and willing to take similar financial responsibility, come forward to undertake the training of teachers, a share should be assigned to them in the work.'

We have already informed the Department of our willingness to organise a responsible and influential Committee, consisting probably of members appointed by the University Court, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board. This Committee would undertake the duties of financial management, and the supervision of students, and would also provide for instruction in all the subjects that bear directly on the practical and professional work of teachers.

It may be expedient briefly to refer to the advantages which seem to be involved in the proposal we are

* See Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, 1889-90, pp. 115-118.

advocating, after which we shall endeavour to meet such objections as have been raised.

Without dwelling on the denominational character of the management of the existing Training Colleges, we desire to record our conviction that the circumstances of this district permit of, and indeed call for, a return to the idea originally underlying the foundation of those Colleges, viz., that they should provide, not a general education, but a special, practical, and professional training. The general culture implied in such subjects as those which at present form part of the M.A. curriculum can best be obtained in an institution with a broad and comprehensive curriculum, where the students are of different types, and are not hampered by the narrowing influences of companionship only with those who are doing precisely the same work with precisely the same end in view. It is in the union of these two departments that we desire to lay the foundations of the new Training College for this district.

The co-operation of the Dundee School Board, which has under consideration important proposals for improving the qualifications of our pupil teachers, gives a guarantee that the material supplied to the proposed Training College would be fully up to (if not even above) the average standard of the candidates who every year gain admission to the Normal Colleges in Edinburgh and Glasgow. There only a select few (and these *exclusively* male students) attend University classes; the majority, if they are not actually below the very elementary standard of the Junior Classes, still require more individual attention than could possibly be given them in a crowded class-room. This could, however, be guaranteed them in the different circumstances of our district, where the classes are small. We could lay down a Two Years' Curriculum, perhaps somewhat higher than, but running parallel to, that of the Normal Colleges, and from this the students could be led on to add to or complete their qualification for a University degree by giving attendance for a third session,—as, indeed, they are encouraged to do by the Code for the present year (Art. 102), subject to the approval of the Training College authorities. It is specially in this aspect of the subject that the Department seems to expect the Commissioners to be interested; and when it is remembered that only about 10 per cent. of the male teachers in our elementary schools are University graduates, we may fairly expect that favourable consideration will be given to a proposal which would tend in its working to increase that small proportion.

The qualifying classes could be taken either at St Andrews or at Dundee, as might best suit the local convenience of the teachers in training. In the curriculum of University College, Dundee (which already includes instruction in modern languages and in most branches of science), there is at least one feature which seems to point to a considerable economy of teaching power, as compared with the Normal Colleges. We refer to the system of mixed classes, in which men and women are taught together. This system flourishes both in the English provincial colleges and in America, and after seven years' practical experience of its effects on students of a responsible age, we can affirm without hesitation that it is beyond criticism. It has appreciably elevated the standard of manners and conduct in the intercourse of students with each other, while it has also tended to promote a healthy spirit of intellectual rivalry.

The existence of the Bell Chair of Education, which cannot be said hitherto to have found an adequate sphere, is a guarantee (with practising schools conveniently accessible to the practising master) that due attention would be paid to the technical and professional part of the work.

It is our desire to recommend, in connection with the proposal we are making, a strong infusion of modern subjects into the curriculum for teachers; and we have already sent in to the Department the following provisional scheme, running parallel to the ordinary Two Years' Course :—

First Year Subjects.—English Language and Literature. History and Geography. Mathematics. Latin. Greek, or French and German. Physics (Winter Course), and Chemistry (Summer Course), or Zoology, or Physiology, with Botany. Logic.

Provision would also be made in both years for Teaching in the Practising School, Drawing and Painting, Music, Bible Knowledge, and Gymnastics.

Second Year Subjects.—English. History and Geography. Mathematics. Latin. Greek, or French and German. Biology, or Physics. Agricultural Science. Theory of Instruction and Education.

We would also draw the attention of the Commissioners to the more detailed scheme handed in when we were giving evidence.

In support of our proposals we may point to the arrangements made under the English Code, which expressly recognises Day Training Colleges 'attached to some University or College of University rank' (Art. 111). Reference may also be made to the Circular (No. 287), in which the Education Department states the regulations under which effect is to be given to the provisions of the Code as to Training Colleges, as contained in Arts. 110–129. It is expressly provided in Art. 112, that the 'authorities of a Day Training College must be a Local Committee, who will be held responsible for the discipline and moral supervision of the students, and for their regular attendance at professional or other lectures;' and through this Committee grants of £25 to each male and £20 to each female Queen's scholar are to be made with a grant of £10 to the Committee in respect of each Queen's scholar enrolled for continuous training throughout the year, and attending lectures at the University or College to which the Day Training College is attached (Art. 127).

It is urged against our scheme that, by the foundation of a new Training College for this district, we should be increasing the number of teachers in training beyond the actual needs of the profession, or else that we should be taking away from those in attendance at the existing Normal Colleges. In answer to this we may be permitted to urge that, if there is sufficient grounds for our belief that we can arrange to supply a better curriculum, and one which will lead to a degree, we ought not to be prevented by any fear of deranging existing machinery from discharging what seems a natural duty to the teachers of this district. Moreover, it is good policy to increase the number of trained teachers. At present nothing like the whole body of our elementary teachers have enjoyed the advantages of training. Of 727 teachers who were successful at the annual examination for certificates last year, only 420 (145 males and 275 females) had been in the Training Colleges, while 307 were admitted to the examination as acting teachers (58 males and 249 females).—(Report, p. xxii.). It is in the interests of the latter class, as well as of the former, that we desire to press our proposal, even at the risk of suggesting the necessity of additional expenditure; and we do not doubt that we shall be able to secure no less than the existing Training Colleges, that full measure of the confidence of School Boards and other school managers which is referred to in the Report (p. xxiii.), as a gratifying feature in the established order of things. Again, the needs of secondary schools are coming more and more into prominence; and we should distinctly contemplate training students for masterships in these,—a matter which is somewhat beyond the scope of the Training Colleges.

The other difficulty concerns finance. We are asked how it is possible to fix the usual limits of 75 per cent. of the expenditure in the case of an institution which does not, like the Training Colleges, exist solely for the benefit of teachers. We understand that this difficulty was considered at the time when (1885) the Senatus of Aberdeen University, acting on the recommendation of

Principal (then Professor) Donaldson, approached the Department with similar proposals; and we do not see that it need prove insuperable. For us the question is somewhat simplified by the existence of a Chair of Education in the University.

We have given our best attention to the information supplied in the last Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, and especially to the Tables of Expenditure, &c., contained therein (pp. 354-8;) and we do not think that we should be in any danger of exceeding the estimate of the annual cost per student, which is given at about £21 for tuition and other expenses of instruction, and about £24 under other heads—making a total of £45, 6s. 2d. We estimate that it would not cost us more than £1000 per annum to provide instruction in those branches of training which are not comprised in a College or University curriculum—including the re-arrangement of the Chair of Education, the appointment of a practising master, and payments under the head of Music, Gymnastics, French, Drawing, Domestic Economy, Physiography, Needlework, Agricultural Science, and Bible Knowledge. Three-fourths of this expenditure we might expect the Department to be responsible for. In the same way we might expect the Department—in the interests of the students, and on the same principle as that which regulates the payment of University fees for Normal students in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen—to find three-fourths of the fees payable in respect of attendance at ordinary College Classes.

In conclusion, we beg again to state our conviction that, if we receive the same privileges as are now enjoyed by the Training Colleges, we shall be able to provide a more complete and comprehensive curriculum than is available elsewhere. We would, therefore, request the Commissioners to urge the Scotch Education Department, in the interests of the teachers of this district, to give effect to the principle laid down by Mr Parker's Committee, viz., that any other body of managers should have the same terms as the Church Committees, if they can give equally satisfactory guarantees for efficient training.

27th October 1890.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE,
30th May 1892.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the Training of Teachers, I beg to ask whether their Lordships now contemplate any modification of the Code such as would enable this College to take part in the work of training on the lines laid down in the Report of the Departmental Committee of Enquiry.

During the last two years the provisions of the English Code, under which Day Training Colleges are expressly recognised, 'attached to some University or 'College of University rank,' has been developed with considerable success, and on entirely undenominational lines, in such centres as Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Cardiff, Bangor, Birmingham, &c. In all these cases, the general arrangement which prevails is, that the Normal Students shall receive the liberal or non-professional part of their training in common with the other students of the University Colleges, while special

provision is made by the responsible Committee for their instruction in technical subjects.

The result seems to be that in England the training of elementary teachers may now be, and is being, conducted on the broadest lines, under a system which combines the advantages of University attendance hitherto enjoyed by the best students of our Normal Colleges in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, with others to which it may not be necessary at present to refer in detail.

It would appear from the last Report of the Committee of Council on Education that their Lordships have had various circumstances under consideration, all of which point to the conclusion that in the future a larger number of Certificated Teachers will have to be employed in Scotland. This may be alluded to as furnishing one answer to the argument advanced in the interests of the existing Training Colleges, viz., that if this district had the training of its own teachers in its own hands, either those Colleges would suffer a diminution of their numbers, or else the number of teachers in training would be in excess of what is required in Scotland.

In regard to the difficulty of fixing the usual limits of 75 per cent. of the expenditure in the case of a College which does not, like the Training Colleges, exist solely for the benefit of teachers, I venture to think that the experience of the English Colleges, where the system advocated is now at work, ought to go far to prove that this difficulty is not insuperable.

All the expenditure in connection with the professional subjects taught in the 'Day Training College' would be special expenditure; and the proportion payable in respect of ordinary College teaching, as well as of tutorial instruction, could be calculated without much difficulty.

In previous correspondence, the objection was urged that, apart from any special arrangements that might be made, a share in the advantages offered by such a College as this is already open to members of the teaching profession in common with others, and that consequently the recognition of our classes as, so far, qualifying a student for service as a teacher, 'will not impose a burden in compensation for which a grant may be claimed, but will increase the inducements to attend these classes and will thus increase the amount received from fees.' In reference to this may I remind their Lordships of the conditions under which the fees of Training College Students in attendance on University Classes in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen—some of whom enjoy practically complete exemption from Training College attendance during the University Session—are admitted as part of the legitimate expenditure of those Training Colleges, on which expenditure a grant of 75 per cent. is obtained.

As we may soon have to consider suggestions for the re-arrangement of our curriculum under the new Ordinances of the University Commission, it is extremely desirable that we should know, as soon as may be convenient, whether their Lordships will consent to make any alteration in the Code on the lines here indicated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. PETERSON, *Principal*.

TO THE SECRETARY,

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

18 DUKE STREET,
EDINBURGH, 15th June 1893.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you that my Commissioners have had under consideration the question as to the Training of Teachers, which is discussed in the correspondence between the Scotch Education Department and the University Court of St Andrews, the Council of University College, Dundee, and the Dundee School Board. It had appeared to my Commissioners that, as the effective working of such schemes as have been proposed might depend upon the common action of the University of St Andrews and of Dundee College, it might be desirable to reserve their final consideration of the subject until the relations between these two bodies had been satisfactorily adjusted, and until they should thus be placed in a position to determine the duties of the Professor of Education and to provide for his remuneration. They regret, however, that the differences which have arisen between the University Court and the Council of Dundee College are still unsettled; and as it may not be convenient that the decision of the question should be indefinitely postponed, I am now instructed to communicate to you, for the information of their Lordships, the opinions which they have formed.

My Commissioners do not understand that their opinion is desired as to the constitution of the existing Normal Schools or Training Colleges in Scotland, and that it is only on the proposals which have been made with regard to St Andrews and Dundee that they are invited to express their views.

They do not understand it to be proposed that an ordinary Training College should be set up in Dundee or in St Andrews for the elementary tuition of future teachers. The existing Colleges make sufficient provision for this class of students, and they are not fully attended. On the other hand, they conceive it to be of great importance that teachers should receive as much as possible of their training in the Universities—their elementary training being secured by Preliminary Examination, and their *special* subjects (such as Music and Drawing) along with their *practical* training being provided by outside arrangements in the University towns.

With this view they think it desirable that such teachers should receive from the Department, directly or indirectly, the same assistance towards prosecuting their studies on those lines which they at present receive towards prosecuting their studies in the Training Colleges, or partly in those Colleges and partly in the Universities. But they think it indispensable that any arrangements for this purpose should be subject to the following conditions:—

1. That intending teachers, who may be thus enabled to obtain University training, should be qualified by their previous education to receive it.
2. That students of this class should be admitted to the Universities on the same conditions and should be taught in the same manner in all respects as other students; that there should be no modification of the University system for their special benefit; and that no special curricula or special classes should be established for their tuition, excepting that they should be required to attend the classes of the Professor of Education.
3. That the University authorities should not, as such, set up Training Colleges, either as part of the Universities or in connection with them, so as to become responsible for the administration of the Government Grant, or for providing tuition in the

necessary outside subjects, or for supervising the students in the manner required by the Department.

4. That any arrangement which may be made for St Andrews and Dundee should be, at least, open to be shared by the other Universities.

My Commissioners see no reason to doubt that the duties which, in their judgment, ought not to be undertaken by the University may be efficiently performed by a Committee to be established either in St Andrews or in Dundee. Such Committee ought not to establish a Normal School, but should make arrangements satisfactory to the Department for tuition outside the University in the necessary special and practical subjects. The Department thereupon might pay to such Committee, say, £35 per annum for every student who during three years (1) has been registered on their books ; (2) has passed the (University) Preliminary Examination ; (3) has studied in the University according to a curriculum approved by the Department ; (4) has received outside the necessary instruction in the special subjects and the necessary practical training ; and (5) has thereafter entered the teaching profession, and obtained, after two years, the present parchment certificate or its equivalent.

I am directed to transmit to you a copy of the evidence which my Commissioners have taken on this subject, and on consideration of which they arrived at the conclusions I have expressed.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. FITZROY BELL,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY,
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
DOVER HOUSE, WHITEHALL, LONDON.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

Present :

Lord KINNEAR, *Chairman*.
 Earl of ELGIN.
 Lord KYLLACHY.
 Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL.
 Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL.
 Mr CRAWFORD.
 Professor BUTOHER.
 Dr WATSON.

Henry Craik

HENRY CRAIK, Esq., C.B.—*Examined.*

1. *The Chairman.*—I think it would be very useful to the Commissioners if you would be good enough to explain generally the position of the question with reference to the connection between the Training Colleges and the Universities?—Perhaps, though it may not interest the Commissioners so decidedly, it might be useful as a basis of this, that I should explain the system of our training colleges. That began in the year 1841. At that time, in Glasgow and in Edinburgh, certain voluntary agencies had established practising schools, in which teachers who desired to devote themselves to the profession obtained a certain amount of practical knowledge, and attached to these practising schools there were certain lectures on the subject. Then in Glasgow, Mr David Stowe established, on a more elaborate scale, the first regular training college; and after that the practising school was not used as the sole place of instruction for the teachers, but rather as merely an object lesson to which the students might resort now and then. The same thing was done through the St John's Sessional School in Edinburgh about the same time. Then the grants to the training colleges from the Department began very soon after the first education grants, and the first form they took was an offer of £5000 to Glasgow and Edinburgh, in order to enable them to establish the schools in good premises. That was used in Glasgow at once, and was not taken advantage of in Edinburgh for some time. The condition was attached to it by the Government that it must be in connection with some ecclesiastical body, as all the education grants were at that time. There was no question as to that being optional or not, it was a necessary condition attached to the grants, and therefore the promoters of these training colleges were required to put themselves into close alliance with the Church of Scotland, and that was the case in both towns. Then came the Disruption of 1843, which, of course, very greatly disturbed that relation between these training colleges and the Established Church, and led to the formation of training colleges in connection with the new church then founded—the Free Church. For some years grants, with the details of which it is not necessary to trouble your Lordship, continued to be made. Ultimately these took the form of bursaries or Queen's scholarships. These were introduced into England first, and into Scotland afterwards, and by the year 1850, we found that, practically through these Queen's scholarships, from five-eighths to three-fourths of the expense was borne by the State. The fees were *nil* at the time. Then a subsequent development took place a year or two later. In England all the training colleges were residential and boarding institutions, and they were carried on upon that footing; while in Scotland they were day colleges, the students boarding throughout the towns. Now, in the year 1853 the grants were chiefly made, not on the former footing, but by a proportion of the expenditure—not by direct payments to particular scholars, but by a proportion of the whole expenditure, and it was found that that led to a very different result in England and in Scotland. In England they were allowed to reckon the whole of their boarding and lodging expenditure, and get three-fourths upon that; whereas in Scotland they got three-fourths only of the teaching expense. Therefore a curious arrangement, which has

prevailed ever since, was introduced with the sanction of the Treasury. Fictitious amounts of £23 for every male and £17 for every female were allowed to be added to the nominal expenses of the training colleges, and that addition is now made to Scotch training colleges before we calculate the 75 per cent. on which we pay. Therefore we pay, of course, on a good deal more than the cost which they actually incur. The expenses of this system, it was found, were growing very high, and in many cases in England and Scotland savings were actually being effected, and a large sum was being deposited in bank by various authorities, and a certain check had to be placed on the growth of the expense. Besides this, there was no guarantee that those who were trained would go on to the profession. Therefore with Mr Lowe's Revised Code of 1862, something like payment by results, which was introduced into the ordinary elementary grants, was introduced here, and the present system of grants was established, which I shall explain. First of all, a certain sum is put to the credit of each college—£100 for each male student and £70 for each female who obtains a parchment certificate after two years' service as a certificated teacher in a school. There is a difference between a certificated teacher and a person who has obtained a certificate. A person is registered as a certificated teacher after going through his training and after being examined; but he does not obtain a parchment certificate until he has served for at least two years in a school. Well, no sum could be put to the credit of any college at all after this until their students had at least given proof of their intention to continue in the profession by serving for two years in it, after which, of course, it is less likely they would change. But that sum placed to their credit was not the sum paid. The sum paid is restricted by two other things—£50 a year for each male student and £35 for each female student, and a still more operative limit, the one which practically operates altogether, viz., 75 per cent., or three-fourths of the expenditure. The result now in Scotland, where that system prevails, is that the total expense in round figures of the training colleges is a little over £37,000 a year, of which nearly £30,000 is paid by the Department, whereas about £7000 is paid from various other sources, of which the vastly largest proportion—all but a mere trifle—comes from the fees paid by the students, these fees having been of comparatively recent establishment, not having been paid at all in the earlier years of the training colleges. That explains, perhaps, the position of the training colleges with reference to the Department. And now with regard to the Universities.

2. Let me ask you before you leave this how many training colleges are there now having relation to the Department?—Seven. There is an Established Church and a Free Church Training College in Glasgow and in Edinburgh, both for males and females; an Established Church and a Free Church Training College in Aberdeen, which is almost exclusively for females (I will explain the exception in another sentence or two); and there is a Training College for females under the Scotch Episcopal Church in Edinburgh. First of all, we understand (it did not come directly before the Department) that even between 1860 and 1870 there was a practice by which certain of the students at these training colleges occasionally attended the University classes. That practice was recognised in 1873 by the Department, when we admitted that the attendance at these classes might count as if it were attendance at the training colleges, and that they would be excused, conforming entirely to the time table of the training colleges, if they were in attendance at the University. In 1877 we did more. We allowed them to enter the expenses of the students in attendance at these University classes as part of the expenses of the training colleges, three-fourths of which we paid; and we also allowed them to enter the books required for the students at these classes as another college expense, three-fourths of which was paid, and that, as you will understand, was a very profitable concern to the training colleges; because they do not give those books to the students—they

merely act as salesmen of the books—but they not only get the prices of the books from the students, but they get three-fourths of the price from us as an item appearing in the accounts. That relation between the universities and the training colleges has gone on gradually increasing, until, at the present time, we have about 160 of the 860 students at the training colleges who are actually attending University classes, and I should say that these are students who have, at all events, reached a certain standard. They have to be examined, and we will not admit their fees as items which we can recognise in the accounts unless they attain a sufficiently high standard in the subject they propose to attend at the University, so that they have already passed a pretty real, if not a high, entrance examination at the University. Then I should perhaps say a word, in order to complete the subject, as to our recognition of University students apart from the training colleges. We admit graduates from the University to our examination for certificates, and recognise them as teachers eligible to bring a grant to a school upon one paper only—that of School Management—and upon condition that they shall have served for three months in an elementary school under a certificated teacher. There is some disposition on the part of the rest of the profession to grumble at these requirements as being too small, especially that in regard to the practical training. The three months of attendance in an elementary school they say is not enough; but through that means we have now, I think, about 500 graduates who are actually certificated teachers, having passed this single paper in the certificate examination, and having had their degree recognised as proof of their qualifications in other respects.

3. What proportion would that number bear to the total number?—There are about 8200 certificated teachers, men and women, altogether. There are about 3800 men altogether, and close on 550 are graduates. These graduates, of course, I ought to explain, have obtained their training and their recognition at no cost to the State whatever—have not had any bursaries of any sort from the State—and we have, year by year, a certain number of those graduates who come forward. In 1890 there were 42, in 1891 we have 37, and in 1892 we have notice already from 28; but the examination does not begin till the 13th of December, and we very often find that the graduates send in and ask to be admitted up till the very end, so that we may have a few more yet. To enable you to understand the matter a little more fully, I may add one word as to the recognition of certificates and service. We have three classes of teachers whom we recognise—first, and by far the largest number, those who are trained in the training colleges; secondly, a small number of graduates who have only the one examination, a written examination on School Management; and thirdly, those who are acting teachers, who on account of having obtained experience in teaching by actual practice, are admitted to the examination. These last are a large number. About 2500 out of the 8200 certificated teachers are untrained; that is to say, they have only obtained their previous experience by actual service in schools, and they serve chiefly in the smaller country schools. Would it be useful to you that I should now state what applications we have had from the Universities?

4. Certainly; we shall be glad to hear that?—We have had various applications from the different Universities to take a larger part in the training of teachers. I think the first proposal I need put before you was one in 1884 from the University of Aberdeen. They desired to establish something like a training college in connection with the University, or rather they desired that they should get some payment, that is, the £100 for every male teacher and £70 for every female teacher who, going through their classes, obtained a parchment certificate; and when the difficulty was raised that there was no provision for teaching the elementary subjects, or for the supervision of the students, which was to be found in training colleges, they declared themselves ready to have a committee which would guarantee those things, and which would

practically, as an adjunct of the University, carry on a sort of system by which these students would obtain instruction in geography, in music, and in various other things necessary for elementary teachers, but not given in the University, where they would obtain all the other subjects in the ordinary University classes.

5. That seems very like the proposal now made by St Andrews and Dundee?—Yes. The difficulty was pointed out then, that of course the £100 for every male and £70 for every female was not really our grant, but only a possible limit of the grant, and that we could not separate their expenditure upon those students from the rest of their expenditure, so as to pay them three-fourths of it, or 75 per cent. of it. That proposal of the University of Aberdeen was not pressed further, although they felt that they were under this grievance, that they could not have the advantage of the attendance of a certain number of training-college students which the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow had, and in 1886 we admitted them to that advantage by allowing a certain number of male students to be connected more or less closely with the two female training colleges in Aberdeen, to obtain a certain amount of instruction there, and to have their fees at the University paid by those training colleges; and in the two training colleges of the Established Church and the Free Church in Aberdeen there are now 44 male students who attend the University of Aberdeen, and whose fees are paid for by us. Then in St Andrews we have had a movement made of something of the same sort—either to have a summer session, which is one suggestion, or that their examination for the LL.A. degree should be accepted as a qualification, and that with a committee to superintend the discipline of those students they should be allowed to partake in the grant as if they were a training college. And that is very much, I think, what the University College of Dundee proposes. Now they strengthen their claim by appealing to what has been done in England quite recently. In England grants are now allowed of £35 for males and £25 for female students at the provincial colleges on condition that a superintendent of those students is appointed, and that instruction is supplied for them in the work that we think necessary for the elementary schools. Now that is, of course, very much what they would like at Dundee, but we must remember that in England that was established, because the colleges in England are entirely residential. They had in England no day training colleges, or at least only to a very limited extent. All our training colleges are day institutions except the Episcopal College in Edinburgh, and they are not really so distinctively denominational as those in England. It was impossible in England to obtain training as a teacher unless by going to a distinctively denominational college and residing there, and necessarily, therefore, submitting to all the ordinary discipline of such a college. In Scotland there was no such necessity, and therefore the case could not be made out so strongly for recognition of those provincial colleges had it been in Scotland. In addition to these requests by St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Dundee, we have had proposals from the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. They rather desire that there should be an educational degree, and that that degree should be recognised by the Department. They rather deprecate the institution of training colleges in connection with the Universities. They rather wish that the connection with the training colleges that already existed should be increased, so as perhaps to give the University a larger command over the time of the training-college student, and perhaps encourage him more frequently to take his degree. I find some very strong expressions used by Glasgow University in deprecating the establishment of a complete training college institution connected with the University. In a memorandum addressed to us in 1887 they say:—‘With regard to a suggestion which has been made that the Universities might take upon themselves some part of the charge and responsibility now placed upon the training colleges in the matter of the general training and superintendence of teachers, the Senate do not see their way to make any practical

Henry Craik. 'suggestion for this purpose. They do not consider that the University could satisfactorily examine or grant certificates in regard to any subject not taught inside the University, or that they could undertake the general superintendence of teachers in process of training, or make arrangements for testing their practical skill as teachers. They, therefore, do not recommend that the connection now subsisting between the University's Queen's Scholars and the training colleges should be broken, but they strongly urge that the teaching and examining of University students in non-University subjects should be confined to the period of the year when the University is not in session.'

6. May I ask if we shall find that in the Departmental Report of 1888, p. 16?—Yes. Of course the peculiar position of these two institutions in St Andrews and Dundee is owing to the fact that they represent a large district which is without a training college, and a training college is not a thing that the Department can establish. We can only follow local initiative.

7. Would there be any inconsistency in having two systems in operation in Scotland, one for Aberdeen and St Andrews, and the other for Glasgow and Edinburgh?—I do not think there would be any insuperable inconsistency—any inconsistency that would cause an insuperable administrative difficulty—but I am rather afraid that there would grow up a class of teachers who would not seek to attain the University degree, and on the other hand, would not have the thorough practical training that they would get in a training college, but who would get a mixture of the two, but inferior on both sides; and I am afraid it would, to a great extent, be found to keep up a class of teaching in the Scotch Universities which has been represented by the junior classes hitherto.

8. May I ask your own opinion upon the subject?—Speaking with considerable reserve, in the first place, I quite admit there is a certain anomaly in the training of teachers being carried on entirely in denominational colleges at this time. That is undoubtedly a survival from a different state of things, and so far it is rather inconsistent with the present system, but as a practical matter the amount of denominationalism that comes into the real management of these institutions is very little at all. Students attend the Established Church or the Free Church College promiscuously. It is rather a question of place, or preference for one set of teachers, or a question of finding an empty place, that leads them to the one or to the other. You will find that the numbers of those attached to the Church that manages a particular training college—with the exception of the Episcopal Church College in Edinburgh—are almost the same as those belonging to other churches. And then, of course, I have this difficulty, that I cannot see, if you go beyond a denomination, where you are to get any body of men who will give their time to the management of these institutions, and will also take the risk—because it is an undoubted risk, though not one that has operated practically—the risk of a deficiency of the funds. Therefore, although I think a great deal in the abstract may be said against our training of teachers being entirely denominational, yet it is not a very practical difficulty, although I find it put strongly forward in the claims of Dundee and St Andrews as one of the grounds on which they ought to supersede the training colleges; but, on the other hand, I do see a hardship they suffer from being separated altogether from the training colleges and from the connection with those preparing for the teaching profession which is given in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. I may say that at first, in 1886, Aberdeen accepted the solution we proposed as satisfactory. They have again renewed their further demands, but at the time they accepted it as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

9. You have suggested some administrative difficulties in the way of giving effect to their proposal from the point of view of University education. Do you see any objection to the Dundee and St Andrews proposal, —I mean supposing the administrative difficulty were got over?—Looking from the point of view of the

Universities—and I think that the other two Universities would agree with this—I think it will introduce a lower grade of students. Whether St Andrews and Dundee are prepared to do that is another question, and whether the objection on the part of the other Universities would be very strong to any institution which should stand co-ordinated with them being allowed to do so is another question, but I feel convinced it would introduce a separate class of students who do not look to the degree as the ultimate goal of their University career, and who would expect undoubtedly to have instruction not so much on what has been the University level hitherto, but rather of the type of the training colleges. I may say that the institution of the entrance examination has given rise to some fear, on the part of the training-college authorities, that their students will not always be able to pass that. Undoubtedly we do not get a very high class—a very advanced class—of students to enter the training colleges. They work well—they know they have their profession to begin very soon, and everything depends upon it, and they make very good attempts, but their examination results are very poor.

10. *Mr Crawford.*—When you say the entrance examination, do you mean the preliminary examination?—I mean the preliminary examination.

11. For the degree?—Yes. We have always required that they should obtain a good mark at the examination which was carried on between our inspectors and the professors, in order that their fees should be paid by us. Now, no doubt, the examination will naturally be the new preliminary examination, and I am afraid they will not always make a very good appearance; but Professor Butcher will be able to correct me if I am wrong.

12. *Professor Butcher.*—That is my own impression. At this moment, since the Ordinance has come into operation, are training college students who have not passed the preliminary admitted to the University classes, and do they get the benefits you have described?—I don't think you have got the preliminary examination yet.

13-14. Yes, it has begun this year. Does the Department propose to make the preliminary examination a necessary condition of their receiving this payment or part-payment of their fees? Will you not as Universities reject them unless they do pass?—Of course, they cannot get from us certificates which would qualify for graduation, but whether anything short of this would be accepted in the training colleges I don't know. I think when they want those certificates they will be in a very disagreeable position at the University, and there will be very little encouragement for them to go on at the University.

15. So, would not the danger you mention, that you might have a lower class of students in the other Universities, be met really by the safeguard of the preliminary examination? Practically none who had not passed it would find they had any business at the University?—But I do not think the intention of Dundee, as I read the last proposal, is in any way to prepare students for the degree. I think it is undoubtedly to take students of a lower class; and in fact, Principal Peterson, writing to me in first submitting his scheme, writes thus:—'It seems to me that the future of junior classes in such a place as ours very much depends upon this scheme. No doubt they will continue to exist, but if they were utilised for this scheme they would do work that is really called for, instead of preparing backward students to pass a new preliminary.'

16. *Mr Crawford.*—I suppose the other Universities would have no interest in that, would they? They have an interest in the safeguarding of the degrees, but they have no legitimate interest in the number of students they have?—No, I don't think they have.

17. You said you thought they might possibly object?—But the objection I referred to might rather be the objection of drawing a large number of those who are preparing for this important and increasing

profession into a way of qualifying which would be lower than the ordinary University standard throughout the country.

18. *The Chairman*.—And they would rather encourage the profession to go for the degree?—To go for the degree; and I think they would consider that the connection between the University and the teaching profession should be either that of their graduates being recognised by us as teachers, or the training college students, after a strict test, being admitted to carry on some University work along with their attendance at the training college, not that the Universities themselves should become training colleges.

19. Dundee and St Andrews submitted a suggestion that the holder of the Bell Chair of Education should be asked to undertake some duties as the rector of a training college, and give instruction in the Theory and History of Education. Supposing that were done, would there be any particular part of the training college discipline still unprovided for in the arrangement?—Of course it would be very difficult for us to exercise that same control in the University, or even any committee appointed by the University, which we exercise over the training colleges. They are constantly visited by our inspectors. They are under our close supervision as regards their curriculum in every way; and we are entitled to ask that, because we practically give all the money that is required to carry them on. But I am afraid it would begin to be felt in a University like St Andrews that this was an irksome and not a very necessary adjunct to their University,—this committee of discipline, as it were,—setting apart a certain number of their students who are to be specially looked after and are to be instructed in subjects which would be considered as elementary subjects. It would make them rather marked off from the rest of the students, and I fancy it would drop into rather a formality.

20. Do you think that the rector of a training college should give instruction of the same standard as you would expect a professor of Education at the University to give?—Of course not so high a standard, I daresay, but at the same time he has object lessons in the schools attached to the training college, and has perhaps a minuteness of acquaintance with the practical work of elementary schools that a professor in a University might not have.

21. That might make him very useful?—Yes. I think the strongest point the Memorialists have is their not sharing in any grant now made to the other colleges, and I think there is a certain help towards our recognition of that in the fact that we may have a fair claim for having a larger number of students than 860. We fixed 860 at a time when our whole staff of certificated teachers was about 5000. Now it is largely increased, and I think we should fairly have a larger number, and the larger number might, no doubt, be assigned to a training college in St Andrews or Dundee. I myself would have been very glad to see some body of men establishing such a training college, and saying to us, 'We ask from you grants as a training college, and we shall ask you to allow us to send our students on the same footing to St Andrews or Dundee, as they are now sent by other training colleges to Glasgow or Edinburgh;' but I am rather more doubtful of the two functions being carried out by the University, and I am rather afraid that the other Universities on their part would think that this was rather underselling them, to put it roughly; and on the part of the Department in the same way I am rather afraid that it would discourage the growth of a larger number of teachers possessed of a thorough practical training, and having obtained graduation, and would lead to a large influx of teachers who had not either of these qualifications complete—either a University or a training college qualification. I ought, perhaps, to draw your attention to the general principle upon which our training college grants are passed. It was found necessary in 1841 and subsequent years to have special institutions for the training of teachers. These teachers were very often people who came from the Highlands, and we

find it pointed out by some of the most notable of those who were inspectors in the earlier days that they were men of great natural gifts for teaching; men who were impelled by love of their profession to join it, but who were entirely without the necessary training, and we had to establish institutions for that reason. First of all the Department absolutely established a training college of its own at Kneller Hall, of which Bishop Temple was the head. That was departed from, but still we had to keep up the separate institutions, and of course those separate institutions had a very strong claim for grants from us; but it becomes different when we merely give grants to students who get their education along with other students—it is very difficult to find a principle upon which we should give grants in those circumstances to people preparing to be teachers, any more than to those preparing to be doctors, or clergymen, or lawyers. That has been departed from, I admit, to a certain extent in the English precedent of the last year or two.

22. *Professor Butcher*.—That seems their strongest argument, does it not,—the argument from the English precedent,—I mean, so far as the difficulty of working the system goes?—They point to England and say that there the normal students receive the liberal part of their training in common with the other students of University Colleges, while special provision is made by a responsible body for their instruction in technical subjects. I quite admit that is a very strong argument, but these provincial colleges in England are something rather distinct from anything we have got here. They are something that approaches more or less nearly to the University Extension Society. There is not any very distinct curriculum or goal to the career of the student at those University Colleges.

23. *Mr Crawford*.—Does that include the colleges of Victoria University?—Yes, and University College, London. Dundee University College is not exactly on the same footing as those University Colleges. Secondly, as I pointed out before, the restrictions as to training in England were much more severe than the restrictions in Scotland, because it was necessary to attend a denominational college in each case and to be a resident there. Then, thirdly, I am bound to say I would like to see the result of this English experiment.

24. Is it only just started?—It was only started a year or two ago. It already costs about £16,000 a year, and I think the English Department admit the danger of one objection I raised, viz., that they have no guarantee that the students so paid for will become teachers at all. I think they will require in the English Department—and I think I may almost say they appreciate the probability of their requiring—to impose a very strict limit upon it.

25. *Professor Butcher*.—Supposing this privilege to be granted to Dundee, you could impose the restriction, which you have in the case of the other Universities, of the two years' rule you mentioned?—Yes, but the restriction is £100 for each male and £70 for each female, and the restriction would be much more than any possible expense that could be added to Dundee. It is too large. But undoubtedly the argument is strong, that it has been granted in England, and I think if the Commissioners agree that there is a sufficient likeness between Dundee University College and those provincial colleges in England, and that the case of Dundee and St Andrews is sufficiently separate and individual not to commit us in other cases; and if the Commissioners think that it would not be resented by the other Universities, I am quite sure an expression of their opinion to that effect would have very great weight with their Lordships in any application to the Treasury.

26. Have they ever thought of the plan of having an undenominational college in Dundee for the training of students, distinct altogether from the University, and managed, it may be, partly by the University and partly by non-University persons, and endowed in some way that would prevent it going bankrupt, or at any rate with some proper financial arrangements,—not.

Henry Craik. as a mere committee of the University, but as a distinct institution?—No; that would be what I should like to see, but I have heard no such proposal. I am afraid there is no probability that you will get such an impulse except from some denominational zeal.

27. *Mr Crauford.*—Do you know what is the average age at the training college at present—men and women?—I should say, from 18 or 19 to 21 or 22.

28. You told us there were about 500 graduates out of 3800 certificated teachers. About what proportion is the annual outcome of graduates? I suppose there are about 400 teachers going through the training colleges each year?—Yes.

29. Are about half of these men?—No, the men are very considerably fewer than the women.

30. What is the proportion of graduates, do you suppose?—You mean men who come to us solely as graduates?

31. No, — first of all, a good many training-college students do attend University classes?—Yes, but they don't generally take their degree till after they have passed their examination for a certificate. Such students have two, or at the most three years at the training college. They take certain classes at the University during the time, but I have no doubt that before finishing their University career they become certificated teachers.

32. Have you statistics to show what proportion of training-college men proceed to a degree either during or after their course?—I had some statistics drawn up, and I think that out of 548 graduates about one-half have been trained also. You may say, that about 250 have been trained in training colleges as well as being graduates. Now, these are considered much the best teachers of all.

33. Those who have both practical training in the training college and a degree?—Yes, they are thoroughly efficient in all the elementary subjects, which we test very strictly by our examination; and after that they go on and take the more general subjects of the degree. We don't find the graduates always satisfactory.

34. The graduates who have not had training?—Yes. A School Board like Glasgow or Edinburgh would never think of taking a graduate who has had no training to have charge of one of their large schools.

35. There is another thing I wanted to know, as bearing on the usefulness of a Professor of Education such as we have in St Andrews just now, if anything of this kind was set up. What proportion, do you know, of the time of the students of the training college is devoted to practical training in Education?—I cannot tell that at this moment,—not very much at the time they are attending the University.

36. What is the staff at the Edinburgh Training Colleges? Can you give it roughly?—I cannot tell that just now.

37. I want really to compare what is actually done in the training colleges in the way of practical training with what might be done under a Professor of Education. Do you know whether there is usually one teacher of Practical Pædutics, or more than one, in these training colleges?—There is a teacher and lecturer, and probably the Rector himself takes a good part in the lecturing. Besides that, the headmaster of the practising school gives a large part of his time to instruction of that sort,—to the practical instruction in his own school.

38. A practising school outside the training college?—Outside the training college, but under the same management.

39. Apparently the training colleges in Scotland get a much better bargain than the ones in England do?—They do.

40. And the students themselves get a worse bargain, because in England their board is paid for?—We leave the institution in each case to make its own arrangements with the students. In Scotland about £9000 of the whole £37,000 spent upon the training colleges is paid in bursaries—roughly about £10 a head,

but, of course, many of them will not get any bursary, Henry Craik, but will, on the contrary, pay a considerable fee.

41. These bursaries are enjoyed at the training college itself?—Yes.

42. So those who have bursaries get something; but the ordinary student, as I understand from what you have told us, is in this position as compared with the student at the English college, that in England the student is boarded in the institution, and then the institution is repaid for that?—Yes.

43. But in Scotland, the student finds himself outside, and the training college gets £23 for him, which it puts into its pocket?—It gets three-fourths of £23; but then the English training college may charge the student a certain sum for his board.

44. Do they do so?—Not so much, I think. The male student is always rather poorer than the female. They cannot get as good a fee from the male as from the female student. Of course, that is easy to understand, because for women this is one of the few careers that are open. The class of men who take it up are perhaps a poorer class, and in England that applies still more strongly—men are even poorer—and, of course, their prospects in England are not so good.

45. I would like to know also about those 2500 untrained out of the 8000. How do you ascertain their qualifications?—First of all, by their having served in a school under a certificated teacher; and, secondly, by their being reported upon in regard to their educational work by one of our inspectors, and, upon his report, admitted to examination.

46. Is their number decreasing in proportion to the training-school teachers?—It is decreasing if we look some years back, because immediately after the passing of the Education Act we had to admit those acting teachers in very large numbers, and upon comparatively small qualifications. We granted them a certificate in many cases after the inspection of their school, but the article permitting that has been abolished for some years, and many of those teachers are now dying out; but I notice that the actual number who apply each year for examination as acting teachers is not falling off. It is very small in the case of men, but there are still a number of women who only come forward to the examination. Many women find it difficult to go away and live in a town like Glasgow or Edinburgh, and would prefer to qualify in a school at their own doors.

47. The only other thing that occurs to me to ask you is this—You think the supervision undertaken by the University would be difficult to exercise, and might fall really into disuse? I don't know whether you have paid much attention to the unattached students since you left the University of Oxford?—Yes; I don't know they are a very happy and successful set of men.

48. They are not under the supervision of colleges where others reside, and yet the University undertakes the supervision of their morals and that sort of thing?—Yes; not only the supervision of morals, but it is quite clear there are a number of subjects in which we must insist on a minimum attainment, and which are subjects that could not be naturally part of the curriculum of a university; and whether there would not be an agitation to drop these altogether presently and say:—'It is absurd to go on teaching our students the musical notation in some form or other, or the details of methods of reading, or small points of grammar or geography,'—whether the same argument now used on the behalf of the university training as against the training-college system would not be used against this separation of a certain number of students. They would say they would get a much larger training if they attended the ordinary classes of the professors.

49. *Professor Butcher.*—Do you think it would do to make it a condition that the student of such a college must pass in certain preliminary subjects,—those elementary subjects of which you spoke, under the same conditions as the training-college student elsewhere?—We certainly would make that a condition.

y Craik. 50. The Department would insist on that before it recognised the college?—Yes; that is done by the English Department in the case of the university colleges.

51. And then how do you provide for the examination being adequate? Would you then bring them under your inspection in the same way,—or is there any Government control of the examination held by the training colleges?—Yes; the entrance examination is entirely under Government.

52. Then there would not be any difficulty, so far as that is concerned, in extending your control to this new college, if instituted?—Not so far as elementary subjects are concerned,—no difficulty at all. There are many candidates, you must remember,—or at least a certain number,—who pass our admission examination every year, but cannot find places in the training college; but I don't say they are up to the level of the university.

53. *The Chairman.*—Principal Peterson proposes a higher curriculum than that of the normal schools, from which he thinks the students might go on to complete their qualification for a degree at the university. Do you think that a probable result of the proposal?—I am doubtful if it would have that result. I think the best thing of all would be if we could get our people preparing to be teachers to attend the university along with the ordinary students there; and, then, if at the end of their course, or alongside of their course, we could give them a certain help in order to attend training colleges to learn their profession. That would be following the analogy of every other profession that exists. I think it is rather a pity that they should have to take the training first and then that they should join the university, not as ordinary students, but rather as marked-off students, just to be able very often to say they had been at the university.

54. *Professor Butcher.*—Is there not a great practical inconvenience at present in the way in which the work of the university and of the training college overlaps?—You are aware no doubt that year after year a number of students from the training college practically can do none of their university work between October and Christmas,—they have to be exempted from it altogether,—and the reason they give is that they have the Christmas examination of the training-college work, which makes it impossible for them to do their proper university work?—That undoubtedly is a point to which our attention has been directed, and we will endeavour on the part of the Department to make more convenient arrangements for the examination if we can in order to have it at a more convenient time. It is very difficult,—the numbers are so large, and we have other examinations in summer,—but we feel it is a necessity to make some better arrangement.

55. Is it not due partly to the time of the examinations, but also to this fundamental reason, that the students are trying to do more subjects at a time than it is possible to do?—Yes. Of course, if that was the case, you must find a cure for it in one of two things. Either separate the teaching entirely from the training-college teaching. If you do that, then I have no objection at all to establishing as many training colleges as you require in Dundee and St Andrews, or anywhere else, and there would be no necessity for a training college being close at hand to the university. But, on the other hand, if you do that, you must remember there is very little claim to go to the Treasury for a grant for these students so long as they are simply at the university. We may claim from the Treasury grants for additional training colleges, but if we separate the training-college training entirely from the university training, I cannot see how we can give grants to those students more than to any others. The other way of escaping the evil you complain of would be this:—Eliminate the training-college attendance altogether as a necessary thing, and simply say—'We will take the degree at the university, or some certificate granted by the university as a sufficient qualification for giving a grant to a school.' That, I think, some universities will be disposed to say they

will be very glad to see, but I am afraid we would then be running counter to the wish of school boards, and going in the teeth of our own experience, viz., that such teachers are not so good and acceptable to the country as are the training college students. Henry Craik.

56. It would be advisable that they should take their university work first and then their training-college work afterwards?—The grant at the training college is something to look forward to, but I do see a difficulty. If a man, after he has got his university training, says 'I want to enter the teaching profession,' I think you might make out a very good claim for him to be helped in the professional training, and helped liberally; but can you make out an equal claim for him to be helped in the university part of his studies as an individual?

57. If he can be proved to be a *bona fide* teacher, don't you think you could make out a considerable claim for help even in his university career?—We do under one article of the Code, if the man is an actual teacher.

58. But I mean, intending to be?—But everybody can say he intends to be. If he is actually a teacher at the time, we allow the managers to pay his fees at the university and give a grant of £10; but that is very little used.

59. *Lord Kyllachy.*—Do the training-college students who attend the university at present get assistance towards their expenses?—Yes, we allow the training colleges to enter their fees at the university as part of their expenses, and we pay three-fourths. But then, of course, the difficulty as to the work would not be lessened by simply entrusting both their training and their university teaching to the same authorities. I should be glad to see some way of relieving them. I don't see why a single year at the training college should not be sufficient.

60. *Mr Crauford.*—Do you point to a year before they go to the university or a year after they finish the university?—I would like a year after they finish the university. I think professional instruction comes much better after they have been at the university, just as in any other profession.

61. *Sir Arthur Mitchell.*—Like clinical instruction in the fifth year?—Yes.

62. *Mr Crauford.*—I suppose at Aberdeen the men are university students first, and training-college students afterwards?—Yes. I fancy so. The connection with the training college is very slight,—it cannot be very great, for they cannot attend much at a female training college. Of course, if any other body, such as *Professor Butcher* indicated,—I think there would be strong objection to the Department recognising any new denominational body, but any voluntary body,—established a training college, I am sure the Department would be very ready, if the Treasury consented, to pay the grants to it, and enable the students to attend the classes at Dundee or St Andrews; but I am not quite sure that a better system altogether might not be found,—that the training-college authorities might not be willing to take simply the position of professional instructors at the end of the university course, and let the university course be taken at any place of university training they like.

63. *Professor Butcher.*—Would the result of that be, what is not at present the case, that only those who had already completed a university course and succeeded in taking a degree would be able to get the training of the training college? You would need from all certificated teachers a degree in addition to their professional training?—No. I don't think you can ask that.

64. But would that not be implied?—No. I think that so far as regards their university education they should be perfectly free, and at the end of that, whether they obtain a degree or not, they should have the professional training; but, of course, if they don't go to the university at all, you must have along with the professional training teaching in certain subjects which is not given in the training colleges. I am sure of this, without committing the Department in any way, that

Henry Craik, if the Commissioners can suggest any means by which the amount that goes direct to the training colleges could be lessened and restricted to the work which it is necessary for them to do, and the rest of it should go to aid the general instruction of the students at the universities,—if the Commissioners can suggest any means by which this could be done without simply throwing bursaries broadcast, any safeguard that would imply that it would not be given to those who are not going to enter the profession,—I am sure their Lordships would carefully consider it, and would endeavour to keep the training college more to professional work, and to help the students so far as they could at the universities. But how you are not to make it a general system of bursaries for any man who chooses to say 'I am going to enter the teaching profession,' I cannot see.

65. That at present is not safeguarded in England?—No; and to state my opinion plainly, I think that unless on the very strong ground that the training of teachers was on purely narrow and denominational lines,—except for that, I do not like the English system.

66. *Mr Crawford.*—Are the accounts of the training colleges submitted to the Department?—Yes, not only submitted, but also audited by us triennially. We send a man down to audit them, and frequently we find something that calls for slight correction in the method.

67. And though the grants are only three-fourths of the expenditure as stated in one way, I rather gather they would practically cover all the expenses?—That is so.

68. Is there sometimes any profit left?—I think there is.

69. What do they do with it?—They must spend it on education in some way, but I think they have expended it on buildings in some cases.

70. Are those accounts appended to your Annual Report, or an abstract of them?—I think not. A report upon them is given, and the grant to the training college is included in our annual estimate; but I don't know that we should print the items in our report.

71. *Lord Kyllachy.*—I suppose it is not a very common thing for a man to enter the training college professing he intends to be a teacher, and then goes off to something else?—No; and my impression is that the training college bind him to pay an indemnity. It is not likely the University could do that. They do it on this ground, that supposing such a number in any year left the training college as to leave an insufficient number to obtain parchment certificates at the end of two years' service, then they would have an insufficient sum at their credit to get our grant. At present the sum nominally put to their credit of £100 for every male, and £70 for every female is far beyond the annual grant earned, and they have a nominal paper credit of some thousands to their benefit, but that is because our Scotch training colleges turn out so many successful teachers who obtain their certificates in England, and obtain service in England; but in some of the English training colleges, on the other hand, they are pinched by that—they cannot get the whole 75 per cent. of their expenditure, because they don't turn out a sufficient number of teachers to warrant it.

72. Against what is the indemnity directed—against men not passing and getting the certificate or changing their profession after having got a certificate?—If he has got his parchment certificate they have no more hold, and they have got all the good they can get out of him; but I don't think a man changes, unless he has failed, after he has been three or four years in the service. With regard to the proposal from Dundee, I must take exception to the description of the recommendation of the Departmental Committee of 1888. No doubt Principal Peterson quotes a single sentence from the summary of the recommendations of that Committee, and no doubt that appears in the summary of recommendations, No. 12, but I don't think anyone reading the report would say that the Committee was at all in favour of the recognition of training-college work in the hands of the Universities.

73. *Mr Crawford.*—No, but if Principal Peterson intended it to apply to a new training college it would not be inapplicable, would it? It would not misrepresent the view of the Committee on the whole?—No, I don't think it would, though there is very little said about that in the body of the report. I notice it appears in the final recommendation, but I think the general drift of the report is strongly in favour of the training colleges and against the University. After quoting several objections to the undertaking of this work by the universities, the Committee say:—'These objections, supported by replies and by evidence from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, seem to us conclusive against abandoning the grants to training colleges in reliance on University teaching;' and they say—'There remains the proposal to train teachers entirely at the Universities, to which, as we have seen, there are several strong objections; as a large proportion of the candidates at present are not qualified to profit by attending University classes, and it would be no proper business for a University to descend to their level.'

[ADJOURNED.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1892.

Present:

Lord KINNEAR, *Chairman.*
Earl of ELGIN.
Lord KELVIN.
Dr BLACKIE.
Professor BUTCHER.
Mr CRUM.

PRINCIPAL DONALDSON—*examined.*

74. *The Chairman.*—Principal Donaldson, we are, of course, aware you have given great consideration to the question of the relations between the Universities and the Training Schools, and we have had an opportunity of informing ourselves as to your view from what you said on former occasions; but I should like to ask whether I am right in thinking that, in your opinion, the best arrangement for the training of schoolmasters would be the same as for the training of other professional men—that is to say, that they should obtain a liberal education in the University, along with the men who are going to follow other callings in life, and that they should then obtain such practical or technical teaching as they require after their University course is done?—*Principal Donaldson.* Yes, decidedly that is my conviction in regard to that matter, after long intimacy with the question.

75. The present system does not carry out that arrangement, I think, in any way?—No, certainly not.

76. In the proposal that has been made from Dundee, and in which you, I believe, generally concur, with reference to the arrangement that might be made at St Andrews. Do you think there is any means of attaining the result to which you have referred?—Yes, to some extent, but it does not embrace the whole question. I think you will understand my position if I tell you from the commencement the work I have had in connection with it, you will see how I stand now, and also how the whole question stands. At first the majority of teachers since the beginning of the century went to the University. That was certainly the case in Aberdeenshire, which I knew very well; and in most other counties my impression is that the teachers went to the University also. They did so with the idea that they might become ministers or teachers, and then they taught; but there was no training in practical subjects for them at the University. Then David Stowe arose and proposed to arrange training for them.

and they were to pay for that training. His experience was that the teachers that attended the University were willing to go to him and be taught practical training and to pay for it. Then the English system came in, and any one who knows the agitation in England in 1839 and 1842 will know that at that time there was an absolute dearth of teachers in England. There was no dearth in Scotland, but there was in England, and they therefore got up training colleges—a system of residential colleges—and when the English got a grant for that object it was a natural thing that a grant should be given to Scotland. And so training colleges were erected in Scotland. Well, I came into contact with the teaching profession very much from 1856 to 1872. During that time as you will remember Lord Moncrieff brought in bill after bill for the re-modelling of our Scotch system. I saw a good deal of the teachers at that time, and the unanimous opinion of teachers at that time was that the training colleges were a mistake for the profession—that they should be allowed to go and get their education like other professions,—that it would tend to the elevation of their own profession thus to have an ordinary education along with others. They at the same time felt that there was much need of practical training in the work of teaching, and they urged very strongly through the Educational Institute that there should be chairs of Education. During this time the number of teachers who could not teach Latin increased more and more until the number became very large, and there was a very strong feeling that something ought to be done about that; and the Educational Institute, and other bodies, petitioned that these subjects should be introduced into the training colleges if the training colleges were not abolished. Well, when I went to Aberdeen, the question came up there, and we formed a committee, and the plan that we took there was to propose what Principal Peterson has done in his proposal. We were ready, taking the code, to provide a committee that ought to satisfy all the demands of the Education Department, and we offered to do that. I may say that I drew out a scheme by which it could be seen that the Universities could undertake very many of the subjects, and that it would be very easy with the means that would be supplied from the Government Grant to give other subjects. Well, we did not receive much encouragement from the Educational Department, but we thought we might go to the Minister of Instruction of the time—that is to say, the Vice-President Mr Mundella, and we had an interview with him. He was very favourable—in fact he said he agreed practically with our idea of what ought to take place. Mr Cumin, who was the permanent official of the department, also agreed with us. The result of this was very curious. The subject got abroad, and a number of people in England communicated with me, and I sent our scheme to them. In the end they resolved to petition, and the result has been that in the English Code provision is made for students intending to be teachers attending any of the colleges in England. I am sorry I did not bring the English Code with me, but I think it would be worth your while to look into it. There are now day training colleges everywhere in England—Birmingham, Cardiff, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, and within the last year there has been one established in Liverpool and another in Aberystwith, and Professor Burnet tells me they are now thinking of it in Oxford too.

77. *Dr Blackie*.—At Cheltenham too?—I don't know about it, but it may be so, at any rate the scheme which we proposed was carried out to the full. Now what was done with us in Scotland was that, after a short time it was arranged that a certain number of male students should come to the Aberdeen Colleges, and that these male students should then go to the Universities. It began with two or three at first, but has gone on increasing until there are eighteen or nineteen at the present day. That is the idea Principal Peterson has developed. But I go a good deal beyond that; and for this reason, I think we have come to a crisis, and that this Commission has knocked the train-

ing colleges on the head. I do not know if you have *Principal* examined minutely into the figures, but what took *Donaldson* place is this: the Government gives a certain sum on condition that a fourth of the expenses shall be paid by the governing bodies of the training colleges. Well, if you turn to the last blue book you will find the fact—I have brought the blue book of the present day so that you may see it—the Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland—if you turn to that you will see how the money goes. You will see that they get under the revised code a large sum, £28,579 in all; then there is a sum from the Science and Art Department, upwards of £1000; sums inalienable from the college by law, nothing; alienable from the college at discretion, nothing; from individuals, nothing; from various boards and other bodies, a very small sum; from the Established Church and the Episcopal Church, nothing; paid by students or their relatives and friends, a considerable sum; paid by private patrons, nothing; permanently established, a very small sum; collections in churches and chapels, nothing; from students from books sold to them a certain sum. So that the fourth is raised by payment made by the pupils themselves, or the payments for their books. Now, of course, that could take place at any institution; and you will notice how it is done, and how your Commission has affected the matter. They always give bursaries to the male students; they give bursaries to a limited number of the female students, and the bursaries are always smaller. Then there is a large proportion of female students who pay fees, and they went to the training colleges because they were not allowed to go to the University. They are now allowed to go to the University, and I think if I were in Edinburgh or Glasgow I would take care to manage that scarcely one of these female students should go to the training colleges, but should go to the Universities. It could be very easily managed indeed, and the result of that would be that the bodies that now rule would have no means of paying the fourth. When laying these projects before the Government and others, I had the opportunity of testing public opinion, and when the matter was discussed in Aberdeen, the Free Church in its Presbytery carried a motion that their training colleges should be discontinued; and when I delivered a lecture on the subject in St Andrews, the Established Church clergymen there said they had no interest at all in these training colleges, that they ought to be national. Then on another occasion in Aberdeen, I found that the four Divinity Professors there were all in favour of the national system, and not for their own training colleges. The information I got was, that the desire to keep these training colleges up was mainly owing to the influence of the Convener of the committee and a few of its members who urged that they should be retained, and that it was not heartily entertained by the churches; and the other day on asking about the matter, I was told it would be perfectly useless to expect that any collection would be made by any church, either Established Church or Free Church, for the sake of paying this fourth. So here is the important point that they must come to an end; and what I am afraid of is this—I am not so much afraid of it now—but what hampered the movement before was that the £28,000 might be withdrawn altogether, or might be to a certain extent withdrawn, because the Department would say, 'You can get your teaching at the Universities, and a small sum would be sufficient to keep up training colleges at each of the Universities.' I think I may say in connection with education with regard to men, that I have seen a good deal of the old parochial teachers and a good deal of the men who have been turned out under the training colleges; and I think the system of training colleges is one that will not stand a thorough examination. The heads of departments, like Mr Paterson and others, are excellent men. But notice the kind of thing that takes place. Take a school, in that school the teacher selects one of his pupils, who may be capable of becoming a teacher or who may not—a boy of fourteen—to be a pupil-teacher, and that poor boy has to

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teach four or five or six hours a day; after that he gets a lesson for an hour or two hours, and he goes on that way for four years. Now if you look at the education he gets, it is a bit of history for the first year, then in the second year a little bit of that history enlarged, in the third year a further bit of history enlarged, and in the fourth year a recapitulation of it. It is history, history, history; and the same with arithmetic and all the subjects. The boy hears nothing but these, and owing to the continual manipulation of that subject he becomes absolutely perfect, with the result that when he goes to teach, at the first stage he teaches with great fluency, but there is no attempt to educate the intellect. If there is, it is accidental, and dependant on the schoolmaster who takes an interest in the boy. I had a case just the other day of a pupil-teacher who thought he could come to the University of St Andrews. He applied to me and I told him I would give him a bursary if he could stand an examination. He underwent an examination, and he was a complete failure. He came to me again the other day and said, 'I was kept seven hours every day employed in teaching. My schoolmaster was not on very good terms with the School Board, and he did as he liked, and I occasionally got a lesson afterwards. But I was very proud of myself as being a teacher. I thought I was superior to the other boys, and continued in this teaching line, and now I have come to your University to find that I am totally unfit for it.' He had a severe headache, and was in a bad way. Well, suppose they have got over the pupil-teacher's stage with their four hours' work, they come then to the normal school and the training college and again it is history, geography and arithmetic. These are gone over again and again to a further extent, and it is only occasionally that there are lessons in Greek, Latin and French. Some of the students go to the University now, and are most excellent men. But it is a hard life that they lead. Now suppose, instead of that, we take the students that go to our Universities. They come to the Universities to be teachers too, but they come after having gone to a grammar school, perhaps. They have had a fair training; then they come to the University, and they do not determine to what class of teaching they are to belong, but they prepare for being teachers. Then at the end of that course, if they pass their M.A. they may get their certificates. In Aberdeen they did get their certificates. They stood examination only in one subject, in practical training, and they became certificated teachers and entered primary schools. But in St Andrews there has been nothing of that sort, and those who are trained for teachers do not go into the elementary schools but go into secondary schools, or into boarding schools, or something of that sort. We have often been told that we would not get a supply of teachers if it was not for these training colleges. The reply to that is, that for every situation opening in a secondary school of the value of £150 you have sixty or seventy or eighty candidates. The point is that we are at a crisis, and if the Universities themselves are at all alert they will get the 300 young women who now go to the training colleges because they were compelled to go—they will now pay the same fees to the Universities—and if you had made the degree a little easier for them by substituting French and German for Latin and Greek you would have had them at this moment.

78. *The Chairman.*—How is the Department to be assured that the men or women who get their bursaries are to prosecute the profession of teachers?—Well, if that security were requisite, which I am not sure about, they could get the very same assurance as is now got in the training colleges. In the training colleges they sign a document that they will prosecute the profession of teaching. What would take place would be that a committee would be appointed—in the case of the English University Colleges they appoint generally what is called their Council as a committee—and when these committees are appointed they register every student, and every student takes upon himself an obligation to serve for two years in a primary school.

What has been suggested to the contrary is that the students who are at the training colleges have so far committed themselves to the profession that by the time they come to the University they are very unlikely to change, and it is found that they really do not change. But then by your more beneficial system the student would come for his University education before he had completely committed himself to his future profession in life at all. But if he takes a bursary on these terms he takes it on the consideration that he is to be a teacher.

79–80. Would there be any method of providing for re-imbursement of the Department if that undertaking were not carried out?—The student would be under obligation to pay it back. I do not think there is any really practical difficulty there. But I doubt very much the statement, if it has been made, that they do not turn back from the profession. I could collect a large number of instances in which they have got out of it as soon as they could.

81. You could not tie down a man to follow a single profession during the whole course of his life?—No; but even after taking an obligation we find them at our Universities trying to get out of it.

82. You see no difficulty in that way?—No; only I think they should not be bound in that way; I think it would be far better for the teaching profession if they entered unfettered in that way.

83. That certainly strikes one very forcibly, as for any other profession?—As for any other profession.

84. But in that case would there not be a risk of the bursaries that were given being diverted from their proper purpose?—Yes, but I hold strongly in regard to that and in regard to the whole of the money, that what ultimately comes to be devoted to secondary education or private education is really as much for the welfare of the community as what is devoted to primary education, and that therefore it is not misspent at all.

85. There are two different branches of education to be considered in the case of these teachers: the general education which they get at the Universities, and which the Universities are perfectly prepared to offer them at present; and the practical training. Now do you propose that the University of St Andrews should undertake the practical training?—Oh yes, but it would be by an outside school so far, you would need to arrange it. For instance, at St Andrews what you would do with practical training would be that the professor of education would be the head of the practical training, and he might have one or two assistants; and there you have got the secondary school of which I am chairman, and which would be open to them in secondary education, and you have the other schools where we know they are willing to open their classes to these students, and we could give them in six months lectures on education—a practical training of six months. Now it is only three months that is asked just now in the code.

86. Then, according to your scheme, these six months would be taken after they had completed their proper University course?—Yes, and then there is the advantage that I have already indicated in regard to that, that I think not merely the teachers of primary schools should have an opportunity of practical training, but all teachers; and it would be a training school for all teachers. But it might be taken during two summer sessions, while the students were prosecuting their other studies in winter.

87. Do you contemplate that those students should as a rule take a degree in Arts?—Certainly; it would be very easy to arrange a career for them, in fact I have indicated a career for them that would suit them extremely well; and they themselves have a very great longing to get a degree. It is merely the necessities of the case that prevent them—the strict regulations of the code that prevent them taking a degree. It is only two and a half years to take a degree, and in three years they could conclude the whole thing.

88. It has been said, I don't know with what justice, that many School Boards have a preference for a training-school pupil to a graduate.—Yes, almost

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every School Board will have that feeling for the first or second year. The young man that comes from the training college comes with his arithmetic perfect in his mind—he has gone over it four or five times—and in every subject that he is taught he is perfect; he is at once able to follow the plan that he has been taught, and is a glib teacher. But then he has no intellectual backbone, and in two or three years he begins to fail, and there are rows with the School Board, and the result is very unsatisfactory. I do not say that this is always the case, but it is so very often. The career of a cultivated man is that he begins badly but ends well; and of the other man that he begins well and does not end so well.

89. Is that because the latter has learned what he does know by rote and can repeat it?—Yes, he knows how to teach it after that fashion; but suppose any person were to propose another method of teaching, say, based upon a more thorough knowledge of principles, that man could not adopt it. It is the intellectual cultivated man that adopts a new method, and if, as used to be the case in Scotland, the object of the education was mainly to produce character, then the less cultivated man cannot do it at all for the most part because he has never aimed at it.

90. If it be the case that a large number of those pupil-teachers are not at present qualified to profit by the University education is there not a risk of the Universities coming down to their level?—I don't think that, because the Universities have a standard of their own irrespective of teachers. Of course, I always suppose that there is an opening for men who don't go to the University for entering schools, that is provided in the code, and I would allow that to remain; and probably those men would go to the training school when they did not go to the University. But these men would get inferior salaries in the end unless remarkable men, and in that case they would go to the University however late.

91. Then in carrying out your proposal practically, is there anything that you require except that the Department should give bursaries to students who intend to be teachers?—Of course; if reference is made to St Andrews or Dundee, then it would be necessary to have a sum allowed for the practical training school; but in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, as I think these colleges will come into difficulties when that time comes there would need to be some kind of arrangement with those places so as to absorb as much of the teaching talent as you can in the University, and to get the buildings for the purposes of the practical training school. That is what took place when the Free Church Schools were handed over—there was a clause dealing with the buildings. It would need to be an Act of Parliament that could do it; the Education Department could not do it of itself.

92. *Dr Blackie*.—You have mentioned about the students going to secondary and private schools: does your scheme include elementary schools?—Oh yes.

93. But you mentioned that your students always go to secondary schools.—That is a difficulty we have at St Andrews. A student comes up to us, and after he has been a year or two at the University he has to fix upon his profession; and a very large number of them are now fixing on teaching as their profession. Well, they ask themselves, Where am I likely to get a situation? A number of them in St Andrews do not know that if they have passed their M.A. they can become certificated teachers by passing an examination in practical training; they don't know that, and therefore they do not become certificated teachers, and not being certificated teachers they never dream of going into primary schools, they would not be admitted. And then there is this other disadvantage which exists just now, that these training colleges train a very large number for the primary schools, and if a school board wants a schoolmaster it naturally goes to the principal of a training college to ask for a man, and a man at the University has comparatively little chance of getting a situation, and therefore he goes into secondary education or into boarding schools. But he goes with this dis-

advantage, that he has had no training in teaching, and we should like to have that at the University. It should be provided for secondary teachers as well as primary teachers; the whole subject should be discussed there.

94. *Earl of Elgin*.—As I understand it you contemplate the present training college being discontinued?—Certainly.

95. And then a fresh system of training colleges in connection with the University?—Yes.

96. Then, how does that system of training colleges in the University work in with what I also understood to be your contention that the people who go into the educational profession eventually should not be tied up to it when they go to the University?—Of course, that implies what I should like, if that were carried out. Then £28,000 should be given to this Commission on condition that it established training colleges in the various University centres, and that they used the rest of the money as best they could. I would not bind them, of course.

97. That means the entire discontinuance of the present system?—Yes, the forcing of teachers, as it were—the forcing system.

98. At present there is a sort of connection between the elementary schools and the teaching profession. That you would put an end to it?—Oh no; not between the elementary schools and the teaching profession; you mean between the training colleges and the teaching profession.

99. I mean, at present the customary course is that a boy or girl becomes a pupil-teacher, and then goes to the normal school?—Yes.

100. And then becomes a teacher?—Yes.

101. That is the system you wish to discontinue?—Yes, decidedly. I would discard altogether the pupil-teacher system if I could; but it means much greater expenditure upon education. It is a thing that is not heard of where education is thoroughly organised, and you can easily conceive that a boy of fourteen is not capable of handling human nature whatever else he may be.

102. That is to say, the teaching profession is drawn from the general body of the people just like any other?—Yes, and it would not be boy pupil-teachers, boys of fourteen, but assistants who would adopt education as a profession at an early stage, and might be at the University at the same time.

103. But how about this £28,000?—That is what I may say is the difficulty, because the Government may perfectly well say that the money is so far misapplied; but I think if this University Commission were to say we will undertake the whole thing, the present state of feeling in both parties in politics is to give as much as they can to education. In former times we had to adopt a very quiet course, because certainly the £28,000 would have been taken away to a large extent.

104. But it is given now nominally in a sort of bursary system?—Not entirely; a large sum goes for teaching power in the training colleges, which teaching power might be in the University.

105. *Mr Crum*.—And is in the training colleges just now?—Yes. There is French, German, Geography, History; we might have first-rate professors of these subjects for the money.

106. *Earl of Elgin*.—Yes. I was wrong in regard to that half. But what I want to test is this, the other half is given in a sort of way by bursaries, and I think you also contemplate bursaries?—Certainly.

107. Would the bursaries be connected with education?—I see no difficulty in giving them to education just as the medical and theological bursaries are given for those subjects.

108. But where would the tie be upon the person who took them?—He would take an obligation as the theological students do, and as the medical students do, and no further.

109. To go into the teaching profession?—Yes.

110. At present, I believe, the Department have this hold over the people who go from the normal college that they don't pay the student direct, they pay the training

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college, and only when the student has a two years' certificate?—Yes, but I think myself that the two years is really a worthless experiment in a way. If, after two years they think it would be advantageous for them to change they do so, and they change to a great extent.

111. But your system would be this, that there would be bursaries in the Universities for the teaching profession, but open at the beginning of the University course, like any other bursaries?—Yes, but they would be called educational bursaries, just like the theological or medical bursaries.

112. *The Chairman* asked a question about the preference of School Boards for teachers from the normal schools or graduates. Doesn't that perhaps arise from this, that many of the graduates who now come before School Boards as candidates are teachers who have not gone through elementary school work?—That is so, and have no knowledge how to treat child-nature.

113. And, of course, School Boards are very much tied up as you know by the code.—Yes.

114. And they feel this difficulty, that if they take a man who has no knowledge of the code they get into difficulties?—Yes; and they would have a very poor grant.

115. So that in any system which was established it would be necessary that the graduate should have a knowledge of the elementary system?—Absolutely necessary.

116. But that you think could be done by a training college in the Universities coming in at the end of the course?—Yes. I might say in regard to that question, that there is another fact that deserves consideration—that when men have been graduates and have gone on for a considerable time teaching, these men are selected for the headmasterships. I think they have made a rule in Edinburgh that none but a graduate should be elected to a headmastership. From personal inquiries, I have come to believe that whenever these men, after having studied education and gone through a sad experience I might call it, in which the children have suffered at the commencement, have gained a thorough idea of method, they are splendid teachers in the end.

117. But the man who sometimes comes to the School Board as an assistant has done no elementary work at all, and the School Board is naturally opposed to it?—Naturally.

118. *Lord Kelvin*.—You would have no pupil-teacher at all, and no practice until the University course is finished?—None.

119. And in the training college to which you refer there would be practice in teaching?—Certainly.

120. And these training colleges would need to have schools attached to them?—Yes.

121. Then these training colleges would be outside the University—would they belong to the University or how?—They would belong to the University, and the University would be responsible for them,—but they would be rather attached to them than actually in them. The Professor of Education would be the director of them. There would be a practising school and a headmaster of the practising school who would show how to teach. There is no difficulty in getting that. No difficulty was found in Aberdeen, in fact we got the Endowed Schools Commissioners to give us a school there; and in Dundee the School Board is heartily with us, the whole of the educational appliances would be at our hand in Dundee.

122. That would be analogous to clinical instruction in medicine?—Exactly the same.

123. *Professor Butcher*.—Do you think that a committee such as you propose—a joint committee of some sort—could also undertake the financial responsibility of maintaining something equivalent to the training colleges?—Quite, they have done it in all the colleges in England; at Liverpool it is the Council of the College that undertakes the responsibility.

124. They are perhaps a little different from a University proper, are not they; they are rather

something between the school and the University are they not?—Well, they have preliminary classes.

125. And evening classes and that sort of thing?—Yes, but still they go very strongly for higher education, and that is emphasised by the fact that they want only the best Queen's scholars.

126. I presume the Department, if any scheme were put before it for some such connection between the University and the training college, would require the training college to be on a sound financial basis?—Yes, quite; but you see from my facts, looking to these estimates, it would cost them nothing—it costs the present governors of the training colleges absolutely nothing. There is no difficulty in a case like that.

127. Still I presume in existing training colleges there are certain funds which form a security behind?—Nothing like the funds of the University; I do not know that there are any. Of course, they could fall back upon the collections of the churches; but that is all. It is worth while studying this. I did not like to go minutely and ask the members themselves to give me details, but you see that there are actually no collections of any kind, and there have been none since ever I examined the books.

128. How much time do you calculate it would take a teacher if he finished his University course and then went to the training college?—He would do it in three years. He would take three winter sessions, and after that five months would finish it.

129. His work after the University attendance would be attendance on practical classes?—Yes. At present the Education Department asks from a graduate work for three months in a school. Now, if a man comes to a subject like education with his mind cultivated, he has got a hold of psychology already, and for the number of subjects that will come before him six months is ample time for mastering the whole of the details.

130. But then there are a number of subjects which the training college would need, I imagine, which are not included in a University course?—There was an inquiry made into these subjects, and we gave our facts before Mr Parker and others. There are only very few such subjects.

131. In this scheme, which is sent in by St Andrews, there are a great many subjects put down, and if these are all to be added to the University degree it would make a very formidable course of study.—But it need not be for the degree.

132. But studied at the same time?—But there are not very many of them, and some of them are degree subjects; the only subjects not in the degree are Geography, Drawing and Music.

133. Instead of seven subjects as required for the degree there are here I imagine something like fourteen?—But a teacher does not take them all, he selects; no teacher takes them all.

134. How many would he be obliged to take?—The regular classes in the normal colleges are Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English Literature; there are Science, French, German and History. He would not have very many subjects.

135. I know that it is at present one of the chief weaknesses of the system that they are attempting in the normal colleges to do a vast number of things in addition to what they are doing in the University, and the result is that they scamp the University subjects, and the students are greatly overworked?—But it is this system of grinding away at these elementary subjects, and putting into their heads certain parts of History, Geography and so on over and over again that is at fault; it is tiresome and wearisome, and they would be better without it.

136. You would relieve them of a great quantity of what they do at present?—Yes; instead of grinding up year after year a little bit of History I should let them grapple with History with a professor to direct them, and afterwards there would be no difficulty in their mastering the little bit of English History which they have to deal with in school. The only extra

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subjects are Geography, Drawing and Music, and Geography might very well be introduced into the Universities—it is in some of the French Universities—and Drawing they could get anywhere, or they could get it at the training school.

137. Are they obliged to learn some Biology or Physics?—No, but they are all the better of one science, and that is where the University would be much better for them than the training college. The Science in the training college is very poor compared with Science in the University where they have laboratories and the necessary appliances for teaching it, and they can have a much wider choice in Science in the University than in the training college.

138. Would they be obliged to do the Theory of Education?—Oh yes, that must be done.

139. One would rather like to see the complete scheme of a student's course who was taking at once the degree in Arts in the University, and at the same time the necessary subjects for the training college?—Well, I practically did that, but the document was so sought after by the Englishmen that they are all gone.

140. I do not quite understand the security that is to be given that these men will become teachers. I think you said it would be much the same thing as in the case of a medical or theological bursary?—I said that is what I should like.

141. Isn't there this considerable difference that in the case of a medical or theological bursary all that is necessary is to get a certificate each session that the student is attending the classes in that faculty?—Yes.

142. Qualifying, that is to say, for that degree?—Yes.

143. In the case of the student going in for education, there are no special classes, or at least few special classes which would distinctively qualify for education; they would in the main be classes qualifying for the Arts degree?—Yes, but there would be a special selection of them.

144. As I understand there is a considerable choice which would be allowed to the student going in for education?—But if it were compulsory to go to the training college that would differentiate him from the others. I know there is a difficulty here.

145. When the University degree is taken he would have to go to the training college?—Yes.

146. I suppose it would not do to have a system of deferred payment of bursaries?—That would not suit the men. I think you would just have to take the risk of it, as is done now. But no doubt you could make them take an obligation to go into the profession for two years like others.

147. *Mr Crum.*—Are your proposals, Principal Donaldson, based on experience gained in England?—Not to any extent, except what English teachers have told me.

148. Are the training colleges open to the objection of narrow teaching?—Yes, to a very large extent; but a great improvement has taken place since the University colleges were opened for them. In England there are residential as well as day training colleges, and the day training colleges can be attached to any University college, and they are now getting a number of students in training for teachers. The financial arrangements are somewhat different; the residential students get a good deal more than the day students, and the result is that the colleges like the Borough Road, which is one of the best of them, are now teaching higher subjects, and getting men of higher standing to give them intellectual culture as well. But the calculation is that though the financial arrangements are made more generous in England than with us, after all those training colleges will have to go down.

149. And in the church schools in England are they as narrow in their teaching?—Yes, and with less culture than in Scotland. About 1872, after our Scotch Education Act was passed, a certain number of training college students were sent to the University, and they got a wide culture, and some of them have turned

out splendid men; but they have rarely remained in the primary schools. Principal Donaldson

150. *Lord Kelvin.*—We have had good students from the training colleges; have these students all been exercised as pupil-teachers?—Not necessarily; they gain access to the training colleges by competition.

151. Are the training colleges all connected with a religious denomination?—They are.

152. There is a Free Church Training College in Glasgow.—Yes.

153. Are there any normal colleges not connected with churches?—None in Scotland.

154. The mathematical teacher in the Free Church Training College is one of the most distinguished scientific investigators in the whole world.—Oh yes; there is nothing to be said against the teaching, it is against the system.

155. The teaching is, of course, of a very elementary kind; but do they go through a course in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy?—Oh yes; but the tendency always is to think of it as bearing upon primary instruction. There have been some admirable teachers in these schools, for instance, Mr Maurice Paterson of the Free Church college, an excellent man and scholar, and also Mr Currie of the Established Church college.

156. Are there not a good many subjects in which the students of the training colleges require elementary teaching?—Oh yes; they come up in a very destitute condition some of them.

157. A great many of them could not really benefit by going to the teaching of the University?—That is perfectly true.

158. Would you exclude all those who did not pass the preliminary examination?—Certainly; I would expect them to seek their introduction to the teaching profession through the other access—the access mentioned in the code.

159. Would not the barrier be likely to exclude a great majority of those whom you are thinking of?—Oh no. A good number of those who come to the University now to become teachers would join the ranks then. You would have an ample supply of those who are seeking to become teachers who would come from secondary schools and other schools.

160. You don't contemplate that the University should make provision for teaching the more elementary subjects?—Certainly not, I should be strongly opposed to that, and the teaching profession would be too; they feel—I refer to the old style of men—it to be an honour to the profession to have higher culture, and that it is also economically wise for they get better salaries. If you consider the men who are now willing to go into the teaching profession, it would not be at all necessary to re-introduce junior classes in the University to teach them. We find our very best students anxious to go into the teaching profession.

161. *Dr Blackie.*—Your view is that these students would go to the University, and be trained technically afterwards?—Yes.

162. And would willingly take up elementary subjects?—Yes, in themselves teaching in the practising school.

163. In the training colleges their attention is not directed, I think, to secondary subjects at all?—They try to combine the two things; but they do not teach the secondary subjects nearly so well as they could be taught in the University. They aim at training the teachers beyond the point that is absolutely necessary for their work; although in the English schools, after Mr Lowe's code came in, it was the practice to teach them almost nothing but Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

164. *Professor Butcher.*—But the system in those English schools is not quite similar to ours, is it?—No. There was this peculiarity about them, that the Universities never furnished teachers for elementary schools, and they had to create the whole body of them.

165. *Mr Crum.*—In the pre-School Board days Scotland was far ahead of England in point of education.—Yes. But they are coming on; there are admirable men in connection with them.

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166. *The Chairman.*—Do you think it probable that the training colleges themselves would be willing to accept the position that you propose to assign them of professional instruction at the end of the University course?—I think they would. Of course, it would mean the dismissal of a great number of teachers, and that is a very serious question, but I think they might be absorbed as lecturers in the University.

167. It has been suggested that the Treasury has acknowledged the principle of giving grants to the training colleges, but that if the Department were to separate the University training altogether from them, leaving the training colleges to come afterwards, the Treasury might say there was no ground on which they should give money to these University students more than others?—That is the reason why we did not agitate very much in previous times, but after what has taken place in England our Scotch members, I think, are ready to take care that the £28,000 should be transferred to some Scotch body, I believe the Universities, if you could recommend the thing to them. Of course, it would require this Commission to work it out as an Executive Commission, because the transference would take some trouble. But I don't think it would be a very difficult problem if the Government were to entrust one with it.

[ADJOURNED.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

Present:

Lord KINNEAR, *Chairman.*
Lord KYLLACHY.
The Earl of ELGIN.
Sir CHARLES DALEYMPLE.
Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL.
Professor BUTCHER.

Professor LAURIE—*examined.*

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168. *Lord Kyllachy.*—I daresay you are aware that a scheme has been suggested to us, more particularly in connection with the University of St Andrews, for providing within the University of St Andrews for the training of teachers—that is to say, their general training—and outside the University, but under the charge of the Professor of Education, for their practical training. The particular scheme is something of this sort, as I understand it:—That the money which is paid by the Department to the Queen's Scholars, and in the shape of fees paid by those Queen's Scholars, be transferred to the University of St Andrews, and thus benefit its funds; that the University getting those funds should provide, either in the shape of a special curriculum, or otherwise, suitable general training for teachers, and then, after having passed through that curriculum and probably taken their Degree of Master of Arts, the teacher should proceed to a school or Training College outside the University, but in connection with it, where they would receive their practical training under the charge of the Professor of Education. That is the general scheme that has been suggested, and we should like very much to hear your views about it?—I suppose they do not propose to exclude the possibility of the Queen's Scholars who may be allowed to go to the University of St Andrews, either in St Andrews or Dundee, receiving their practical training during the currency of their attendance for the degree.

169. That was, I think, mentioned, but if I remember right, the idea of their receiving their practical training simultaneously with their general training was rather discountenanced on the view that the two things could not be efficiently combined?—Perhaps I may speak to that as a point of some importance. I think that as

regards that matter they are wrong in their estimate of the difficulty of combining those two things. In the Medical Faculty we find students attending the lectures of the Professors and doing a great deal of hard work of that kind, and at the same time going on with clinical work, especially after they have spent a year or two at the University, and all the practical training of teachers comes practically under the head of similar clinical instruction. I therefore see no difficulty whatever in the matter, especially as we have now Summer Sessions or Summer terms, and as Queen's Scholars would, I imagine, not be allowed by Government to retain their full bursaries if they attended only the Winter Session; they would require to attend the Summer Session too. There is accordingly not the slightest difficulty in carrying on their practical or clinical instruction alongside the rest of their education, just as in the Medical Faculty. The objection to first giving them what may be called intellectual qualifications of a general kind, and then sending them into a Normal School, resolves itself just into this, that it would require another year's preparation for the office of teacher after graduation, and I do not think that that additional year is required. I think it all ought to be done within these three or four years, as the case may be, of University attendance.

170. I may say that the idea was that six months' practical training would suffice after the intending teacher had taken his Master of Arts Degree?—I agree with that, so far. In the Training Colleges we give much more practical training than that, the practical training in reality extending over two years, but the men who come to us are of course young and raw. In the case of men who are going forward for their degrees, if they took their practical training in the third year when their minds were somewhat matured and disciplined, I agree in thinking that six months would be sufficient.

171. I think we should like to have your views upon the scheme generally, and perhaps specially we should like to have the benefit of your opinion as to the financial aspect of such a scheme?—That, of course, is a very large question, and really concerns very intimately the whole education of Scotland. It also affects to some extent, directly or indirectly, the existing system, with which, of course, I need not mention to you there are bound up a good many interests, financial and other. At the same time, I can state to you what I think is the real situation. The idea which the St Andrews representatives put forward was originally more crudely put forward by Aberdeen about six or seven years ago, and in the form which it has taken in the case of St Andrews it has been suggested entirely by the privileges conceded to the University Colleges in England under the English Code, Articles 127 and 122, which give Queen's Scholars permission to carry their bursaries or scholarships to those Colleges (say, for example, to the College of Liverpool), and to be enrolled there as matriculated students. The authorities, viz., the professors, and some other outside gentlemen, combine to form a Committee who are responsible to Government for the proper conduct and study of these Queen's Scholars during two or three years, as the case may be, for by special Article they may all continue their study for three years and hold their scholarships for that time. They receive a payment from Government of £25, and the College receives a payment of £10 per head for their education. Out of that £10 are paid the fees of the various Professors whom they attend, and also any expenses which are incurred in the practical training of the Queen's Scholars outside the Colleges, also their instruction in such subjects as are not covered by the Colleges, but which are really of importance in the work of an elementary teacher, such as Music and Drawing, and so forth. I imagine, however, that the Committee, in some cases, has a little additional money subscribed, which helps to meet those outside expenses, because £10 per head for a College education, including matriculation, is really just about the smallest that could be allowed. What the St Andrews representatives and the Dundee College

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want is, I believe, simply to have something similar to this English arrangement. They think it is quite practicable, and I agree with them in so thinking. The question is, however, whether or not it is really the best way of advancing the training of teachers in Scotland. You see we are put in a totally different position from what we occupied even two years ago. We have now, in the first place, certain qualifications for admission to the University. If Queen's Scholars go to the Dundee College, which is a part of the St Andrews University, one of two things must happen—either they must be fully qualified to take part in the University instruction on an academic level, or if not, then special teachers must teach them. If that is not arranged, the Professors must consent to teach them separately in addition to their ordinary work of teaching their classes. Take, for example, the Latin class—in addition to teaching his Latin class on the level necessary in order to qualify the student for a degree, the Professor must teach another subordinate class of students who have not passed the preliminary examination which qualifies for graduation. If you extend that to other subjects, you will find—and we have now to take into consideration women as well as men—that it practically will amount to this—if the Universities are to do the work of the Training Colleges of Scotland, they must have a College within a College. This would not really add materially to their attendance or to their Fee Fund, because the expenses of a College within a College would run away with more money than they would be likely to get from the fees of the Queen's Scholars. I cannot help thinking that the desire to increase their numbers and their fees has led them hastily to go into a scheme which I admit is quite practicable in itself, and, perhaps, was desirable two or three years ago, but which now is not desirable in that form. The change of circumstances which leads to my giving different evidence at this moment from what I should have given two years ago is, that in addition to the University changes as regards qualifications for degrees and for entering the University, we have the Secondary Education Grant of £60,000, the result of which will be the development throughout the whole country of higher departments of Board Schools in country places, which will probably be called central schools—what we might call secondary schools of the second class, that is to say, much below the standard of such schools as the High School of Edinburgh. For these schools teachers will be required, and it cannot be supposed for a moment that the Government, as a qualification for teaching them, would not demand a certificate of qualification and training. It would be manifestly absurd that the headmaster on one side of a glass door in a school should be required to be a trained master, teaching pupils up to the age of 13, and that the master on the other side of the door, who is training pupils above 13, should not require to be a trained master. That could not work at all: in fact it would reduce the present custom whereby secondary schoolmasters are not required to be trained, to a visible absurdity. You see then that a considerable number of additional masters will be wanted in Scotland, not all at once, of course, but gradually. There will be a demand for masters, not only as heads of Board Schools in country and town, but also of masters for these secondary departments, which must be worked separately from the primary schools if they are to succeed at all. Thus you will require more training. Then, of course, this principle of requiring training for the secondary schoolmasters of those central schools and higher departments, must extend itself to the other secondary schools throughout the country; you cannot take, for example, the High School of Kirkcaldy or Dunfermline, and say that ten miles from Dunfermline we shall have a central secondary school for which we require a trained master, while in Dunfermline we have got a secondary school for which we do not require a trained master. Such a system or nonsystem could not work long. Therefore I look forward to a considerable additional demand for trained school-

masters, and I look to the Universities alone to provide these, St Andrews amongst others. Now at the present moment, as a matter of fact and as a matter of statistics, we are turning out too few trained men for the country. There is not a single man trained in the Training Colleges who has not got an appointment before he leaves the Training College, and after the close of the session of the Training College, if any School Board comes to us here or in Glasgow or Aberdeen and says 'We want a trained master,' we can only answer 'You are too late,' even although we have just closed the school for the year. Now, observe, it is not the Training College Authorities who are to blame for that. For the last several years they have taken in every male student who is competent,—that is, who has passed the Entrance Examination and been qualified under the Code to enter. The fact is that the number of pupil teachers throughout the country, our sole source of supply, has been declining, owing to the feeling on the part of masters and Boards that pupil teachers are not the best means of providing the assistance wanted in the school, except to a very limited extent, and they are putting in their place assistant mistresses and assistant masters even at some additional expense. The supply is consequently drying up, and will dry up still more. Now it may be said—Why don't other men from the outside pour in who are not pupil teachers, come up to this Entrance Examination of the Training Colleges, pass and then get the privilege of training and of scholarships, and of being sent to the University by us as the others are? The only answer I can conceive is that the Training Colleges are, outside the pupil teacher section of the community, not a popular means of training, and that the old Scotch feeling which connects all higher education and all preparation for professions with the University is still intensely strong and cannot be rooted out. If you were to say to the young man from the country 'We shall give you scholarships equal at least to those given at Training Colleges, which you may carry to the Universities (as they are doing in England in a certain sense now, and as St Andrews wishes to be done) without inquiry whether you have been a pupil teacher or not,' we should tap a different class of the community altogether, a class somewhat higher and better than the pupil teacher class—not with better heads, I daresay, but still in other respects better. The attraction of the University—the mere name of the University—would be so great that the Universities would be in a position to train for all kinds of secondary schools—the new rural secondary schools, and also Board Schools, and would provide the State with the additional masters which are now by confession required and demanded. Having that feeling strongly, and knowing that it is a strong Scottish feeling, I cannot look with much satisfaction on another Training College on the existing lines being set up in Dundee or St Andrews, even although it should be under University control and management. I think that the University control and management would be very good, and I have no objection to it in itself, nor, I can say with confidence, has the Education Committee of the Church of Scotland, which has Training Colleges here and in Glasgow and Aberdeen, of which I have the general supervision. I say that that Committee would not offer the slightest opposition to anything on the ground of competition with their Training Colleges, nor would the Church of Scotland; on the contrary, they would, I am convinced, hail with satisfaction the extension of the training of teachers in connection with the Universities. But in itself it would be highly unsatisfactory, because it would be simply a repetition of the Training College over again within the University. Now what we want is that the University shall itself train as part of its ordinary day to day work—part of its ordinary machinery—and that object can only be attained by the Government saying—We offer Queen's Scholarships to all—up to a certain number, of course, as the Parliamentary estimates have to be considered,—to all who can pass a certain examination,

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the University Preliminary Examination, for example. Perhaps we might go a little further, and say also to all who can pass such an examination as would qualify for admission to the junior classes of the University, where they would go through a course which would prepare them for the preliminary at the end of the first year. But I would doubt the wisdom of this. I say that if the Department did that, these scholarships would certainly be taken up. It would offer them to all the Universities equally. It has sometimes been suggested, even with regard to the bursary system, that the man who takes a bursary ought then to choose his University, whether he took the bursary at Edinburgh or Aberdeen, but the result of that evidently would be that the smaller Universities really would suffer. I think that these scholarships, therefore, should be distributed and allocated. If the Department were to institute sixty such scholarships per annum of £35 each, the sum given in England—which sounds like considerable expenditure but really is very small in view of the other expenditure for such purposes)—in connection with the Universities, and were to allocate a certain number of these to St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, and Edinburgh, I think there would not be the slightest difficulty in working that arrangement, nor would anybody be interested to oppose it on any ground. Of course, one result of that, you observe, is that the present Training College system would go on as it is doing. It would be a very difficult thing to upset the present Training College system, if any one wanted to upset it—it is rather complicated, and involves a great many interests—and there is no general objection to it. Nobody objects to the present Training College system as far as its results are concerned; they produce a certain amount of masters and mistresses and do the work exceedingly well. No doubt there would gradually be leaking away from it all the better type of male Queen's scholars, viz., the men who can go in and take those University Queen's Scholarships; but the authorities of the Training Colleges—I cannot speak for the Free Church, but only for the Church of Scotland—are, I am certain, prepared to give up anything in the way of privilege if it can be shown to them that thereby you will produce a better schoolmaster for the country. Now that is the scheme which I think the St Andrews people ought to have gone in for. Their scheme is, so far as I have been informed, the English Day Training College system. It was resolved upon by St Andrews and promoted by Dundee before your last Ordinances were issued. It was also promoted by them before the recent movement for secondary schools, and I think it is not up to the time of day. The new circumstances of the country give us an opportunity of connecting the Universities more closely with the general education of the country than they have ever been before. The University Queen's Scholars who passed the Preliminary Examination would simply go through a graduation course like the others—take their degree if they could—and during the last year of their graduation the Universities could secure for them such clinical instruction as is necessary. Now I may say, in connection with this, that, as you are aware, Professor Butcher, we have in Edinburgh a Schoolmaster's Diploma. Certain changes are being made on that just now on the practical side. We are going to require men who come up for that, not only to be graduates, and to have attended Lectures on Method, History, and the Principles of Education, as they do now, but also to have had five months of practical training somewhere of a careful kind—elaborated and organised practical training, and not the loose system which presently exists of simply going through a practising school. All that is already arranged for in the University of Edinburgh. The University Court communicated with the Authorities of the Church of Scotland Training Colleges, asking whether they could give facilities for the practical training in the Normal Schools of those graduates who were candidates for the Schoolmaster's Diploma. They also communicated with the Free Church Authorities, and a favourable answer has been returned. The Convener

of the Established Church Education Committee, says Professor Laurie, that the Committee cordially enter into the proposal of the University Court, and will do all they can to give the benefits of practical training, in everything necessary to the teacher, to the graduates who are candidates for the Schoolmaster's Diploma, and further, that they are prepared to do what graduates very often want—namely, to issue from the Committee what might be called a Normal School Certificate, in supplement of the University Schoolmaster's Diploma. That Normal School Certificate, of course, will bear that they have gone through a practical course in the Normal School, and are, as regards that side of the teacher's qualification, the equals at least of the ordinary Training College student. Now that seems to me to be the ideal system for all the Universities of Scotland, and I think that if St Andrews is really anxious not simply to get students, but to advance the education of Scotland and the qualification of the teachers of Scotland by bringing them into contact with the Universities, they will not hesitate for a moment to accept such a scheme.

172. I don't know that your proposal differs very widely from that which has been suggested to us from St Andrews, except in one particular—that you would propose to extend the scheme to the whole of the Universities. I rather think that at least Dr Donaldson was of opinion that the training to be received in the University by the teachers should be in the ordinary classes,—that there should be no College within a College, but that the teachers should come up and pass a preliminary examination and take a three years' curriculum in the ordinary University classes?—I am glad to hear that, but I have not seen the latest form of their proposal.

173. *Professor Butcher*.—I understand that you do modify, to some extent, what was proposed by Dundee?—I read a pamphlet by Dr Peterson and it did not seem to me that in that pamphlet he departed at all from what was originally contemplated by them some years ago—a Training College on existing lines with a University name.

174. *The Earl of Elgin*.—You are speaking of the scheme that was submitted to the Department jointly by the University and the College in Dundee?—Yes, in so far as that was known to the public.

175. *Lord Kyllachy*.—And you think that that involves the idea of a College within a College, which you think would not work well?—I think it might work fairly well, but it would be a great pity to perpetuate a system of which we have enough.

176. *Professor Butcher*.—You would not have this Committee corresponding to the Committee in England?—In a sense, yes: for I presume that the Department, before granting University Queen's Scholarships, would say to the Universities 'You must appoint a Committee of your number (not necessarily of men 'outside') whose business will be to supervise the 'Queen's Scholars, and see that they get both the 'general and the clinical instruction.' If you had a Professor or Lecturer on Education at each University it would be natural that that man should be the chairman of such a Committee, and that the Professors forming part of it would be those whom the students were most in the habit of taking for their qualification.

177. *The Earl of Elgin*.—When you speak of the Queen's Scholars and the sixty scholarships, do you mean that to be outside of the amounts of money presently devoted to Training Colleges?—Yes. I think the present Training Colleges should be allowed to go on their way untouched, save in so far as they might be indirectly affected by a parallel University system. The country cannot do without them.

178. Of course that would be rather a large question with the Treasury?—It would be a Treasury question. The proposal, as I understand it, which comes from St Andrews, is also a Treasury question—perhaps not so large, but still it involves a good deal of additional expenditure.

179. How would these sixty Queen's Scholarships be connected with education? They would be a sort of

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general bursaries?—No, because they would be given by the Department after an examination, and held by men who had done what they now do at Training Colleges, namely, signed a paper to the effect that this Scholarship was accepted by them as students in preparation for the teaching profession, and undertaking to follow the teaching profession. A great many years ago, when I proposed something of this sort to Sir Francis Sandford, his objection to it was that there was no guarantee that these men would go on with the teaching profession, that if they once got into the University, and tasted, as it were, the joys of the higher training, they would go on to the Ministry or Medicine, or something like that, whereas the Training Colleges gave a guarantee.

180. *Professor Butcher*.—What is the exact nature of the guarantee?—The guarantee is this—that the Grants consist of so much money per head, which is put to the credit of the Training College Accounts by the Treasury, for every student who has taught for two years after he has left the Training College, so that the Government thus make sure of two years. They think, and they think rightly, that if a man has once got into the teaching profession for two years, he will be at such an age and so involved in his new profession, that he will not in the general case have a desire to leave it. In spite of that, however, there are some men who go through their two years and then go back to the University to take their degree, and go in for the Church or Medicine, but you would be surprised to find how few there are. Having started with the view of being teachers, and being trained as such, a large percentage of them go on with that profession—especially now that there are very good openings for teachers in consequence of the development of Education; and there will be still better openings under the new Secondary Education Minute. I think, therefore, that the danger of their going off into another profession is reduced to a minimum, and is not worth the consideration of the Government.

181. *The Earl of Elgin*.—If this system of Scholarships, as I understand you to say, is the best, what is the object of maintaining them as a duplicate system alongside of the Training Colleges?—It is partly a question of expediency. If you maintain it as a parallel system with the Training Colleges, I daresay in the long run it might kill out the higher part of the male department of the Training Colleges, but the Training Colleges are absolutely required to turn out a considerable number of men and women who are not competent, as I hold, to enter on a University course of instruction, but yet are wanted in many parts of the country.

182. You could not supply the profession without that class?—In the meantime I do not see how we could. In fact, I feel that so strongly, that I have more than once advocated that teachers should only come to us for one year, in order that we might send out a humbler class of teacher than the two years' man. We would give that man only one year because he would not be fit for a second, and yet, if he got practical training from us and had an aptitude for the profession, he would do very well indeed for a large number of small and remote schools which the School Boards cannot at present easily get supplied. If every man, for example, who entered the teaching profession was a graduate, he would not go to Orkney or Shetland for £80 a year, and therefore I think that the ordinary Training Colleges should be let alone. The parallel system in the Universities would go on along with it, and the system in the Universities would indirectly affect the existing system in the ordinary course of circumstances, but certainly, to make a sudden end of the latter would, I think, be hurtful to the country. Of course, representing a large number of the Training Colleges, I may be said to have a personal feeling in that matter, but it is not so, because I know what the Committee of the Church of Scotland feels upon the point, and I am satisfied that they would not hesitate for a moment to enter into a new arrangement if it were for the benefit of the education of the country. Of course

they would require such arrangements to be made, during the transition, as might be necessary.

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183. *Lord Kyllachy*.—Have they a desire to keep up the Training Colleges?—Since 1872 they have not had such a desire, but prior to that they had, and they would have resisted any attempt to interfere with them, because they were supplying their own schools—the parish schools of the country being practically the Church schools—but since 1872 that feeling has not existed in the Church generally to any great extent. They are specially interested in the religious instruction of the teachers only.

184. *The Earl of Elgin*.—Could the University of St Andrews carry on the system which you advocate with the sixty new Scholarships without a Training College or Normal School of some kind to give the clinical instruction?—No, certainly not.

185. So that it would require some scheme of this kind?—In the case of St Andrews it would require that the Madras College, for example, and the elementary school which is there, should both be put at the disposal of the University for the practical training of the teachers, and that some one in the Madras College, apart from the Professor—perhaps the Professor might do it in a small place, but certainly in the larger towns it would require a second officer, a master of method, who would see that the students got the proper practice in the proper way, and got the proper kind of demonstration and criticism lessons. That could be done, and I may say perhaps that fifteen years ago I myself made that arrangement with St Andrews, and they did not take advantage of it. With the consent of the Educational Committee of the Church of Scotland, I went to London and laid the scheme before Sir Francis Sandford and the Department, whereby they might get those male Queen's Scholars who chose to go there, provided they would make arrangements for a practising school in Madras College and for a master of method. I got Sir Francis Sandford to agree to that, and went a step further and got my own Committee, out of its own Church funds, to agree to pay fifty guineas as an honorarium to one of the masters in the Madras College who was to be practical master of method. That is all shown by our books and minutes, so that this scheme was, in the case of St Andrews, anticipated by me fifteen years ago. The thing is quite practicable,—a practising school is practicable in St Andrews and Dundee; but in addition to the Professor, at least in the large towns, there must, I repeat, be a practical master of method who teaches in the school and is responsible for the clinical work, just as you have a resident physician or surgeon in the wards of an hospital in addition to the Professor who goes in and lectures on the cases. The two things are perfectly parallel.

186. *Lord Kyllachy*.—How did the scheme fall through at that time?—In the first place, the Department said they did not see to whom they were to pay their money, nor who was to be responsible and guarantee the conduct, and so forth, of the Queen's Scholars, and the fulfilment of their obligations afterwards. That difficulty I overcame in this way. I said that these Queen's Scholars of St Andrews would be kept on my books here as Edinburgh Queen's Scholars, for whom I should be responsible; they would be simply a wing of the Edinburgh College studying at St Andrews. That was satisfactory to Sir Francis Sandford, and he accepted it. The other difficulty was in St Andrews itself: they did not take sufficient interest in the subject. Of course there were very few men there who understood the details of these questions, and the present Professor would not take it up because he did not see that it was likely to be a success. It would have been a very small matter, no doubt, for a time. One of the Professors—the late Professor Crombie—was anxious about it, and really understood the details of the question. Principal Tulloch was anxious about it in a general sort of way, but he did not see his way through the details. He said, 'If you can carry it out it will be a good thing for us.' The matter therefore just fell through. I did all I could, and went two or three times to St Andrews

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about it. This shows that no narrow or exclusive feeling exists in the Authorities of the Church of Scotland Training Colleges.

187. Have you considered how a Committee such as you have suggested, responsible to the Department for the efficient teaching of the teachers, could act in relation to the different University Authorities? How could the Committee be responsible, unless it had control over the teaching in the University, more or less, and how could it have the control of the teaching unless by delegation from the University Court?—According to my view of the present situation, and what I understand to be Principal Donaldson's last suggestion, if the Queen's Scholars have to get their Scholarships only after having passed a preliminary examination, no question arises; they fall into the hands of the University entirely, and the University forms its own Committee out of its own Professors and Lecturers. I should think that the Government would prefer that, because the Department could not recognise this new system without taking some guarantees as regards the proper discharge of the work. It would be the University, however, that would give the diploma, and the Department would simply recognise it just as the University now recognises the Department's Leaving Certificate, and as the Medical Council recognise our graduates—the M.B.'s and C.M.'s. It is the same principle entirely, but the Department, of course, would have to say to the University Courts, 'We think that this 'Schoolmaster's Diploma, which we are going to recognise, 'must cover certain subjects as essential; 'e.g., it must cover Latin, English, and Elementary Mathematics, which would be certified by the University Authorities; and that is nothing new, because it is done in England in the University Colleges now. The University Colleges' examinations are recognised by the Education Department.

188. Do you know how Liverpool and these other Colleges, the guaranteeing body, work along with the governing body of the College?—They work perfectly well as yet; they are perfectly harmonious, and there has been no difficulty.

189. I suppose you point to this, that the Department would probably accept the fact that the University Court had made suitable arrangements as being in itself a sufficient guarantee?—That is so.

190. They would not require any obligation from the University Court or anybody else, constituting a guarantee?—No.

191. The Department would have the arrangement, and if that was satisfactory you think that might do?—Yes. There is one thing the Department might perhaps require over and above; it might require that some of its own officials should be cognisant of what is going on in the examinations: in fact the Department would appoint an assessor, and I think it ought to do so,—say a senior inspector as assessor in the examinations; and the same assessor for all the four Universities, in order that the one University might not, as it were, undersell the others as regards the qualifications of the teachers.

192. *Professor Butcher*.—Do you contemplate the University undertaking itself the teaching of other subjects which it does not at present teach, and which are not needed for its own students?—No, I do not contemplate that, because it fortunately happens that we do not require to consider that now. The Department recently made a change in the Entrance Examination for Queen's Scholars to this effect, that History and Geography, which are amongst the subjects you would probably have had to arrange for outside the University, may now be passed at entrance, and the Training Colleges themselves are now relieved of the necessity of teaching Political History and Geography to their students, if the Queen's Scholars pass a sufficiently high examination in those subjects on entering. I may say that of 100 students passing here last July for entrance in the beginning of next month—and the Edinburgh Training College fairly represents the others—there were very few who did not clear the History and Geography paper, so that there is no difficulty there. The only difficulty—apart from the clinical

instruction which I have provided for in connection with the Normal Schools—is in connection with such subjects as Music and Drawing. It is very easy indeed to make arrangements for the Queen's Scholars in the University taking the Music and Drawing in the Normal Schools themselves.

193. How would you do at Dundee or St Andrews?—In Dundee there is a School of Art, and they could go to the School of Art, where they might get their Drawing, without payment under South Kensington, and as regards Singing, they would simply have to find some school or teacher of Singing in the town, whom they could attend. In St. Andrews a Drawing Master would have to be employed.

194. But under your scheme there would be no risk of the University having to set up more elementary classes in particular subjects for the sake of these men?—None whatever. In fact it is an essential and vital part of my scheme that there should be no attempt to do that, because the moment you set up elementary classes, I think you drag down the University standard, and you create what I call a College within a College, where work of an elementary kind, I venture to say, will not be nearly so well done as is done by ourselves in the Training Colleges.

195. Can you devise any guarantee for the Treasury similar to that which the Treasury has at present from the Training Colleges?—The only guarantee that could be devised in the case of the University would be that every teacher should, on signing the paper, have a surety, and undertake, in the event of his not being a teacher, to repay—not the whole sum spent on him, but a portion, as a kind of fine. But the fact of the matter is that the guarantee the Treasury now take is not worth the paper it is written on. The Training College Authorities are supposed to guarantee it, but the claims we can make for every teacher who does fulfil his guarantee are so large, that it is nothing to us whether a small proportion of Queen's Scholars fulfil their guarantees or not. At one time I used to pursue the teachers and watch them, and in the case of female teachers it was a little awkward. When a girl got married, what was to be done? You could not really interfere with an event of that sort without a very good reason, and I have had some curious correspondence on that subject with the intending bridegrooms. Once or twice, to my shame—I gave it up as soon as I could—I have made the man pay for his wife, and he has sent me a sum to satisfy the authorities. That is not a pleasant sort of work to engage in. In the case of men who wanted to be ministers, I have pursued them from place to place and said, 'You have got your money to pay if you are going to do this,' and they have declined to pay me, and have employed lawyers to say that I had no ground, as the parties were not of age when they signed the obligation, and so on. All sorts of difficulties were put in the way, and the only way I could do with those entering the Church was to say, 'Well, in the Annual Report to the General Assembly, I shall put down your name as a person 'who has not fulfilled his obligation, and as you intend 'to enter the Hall, the Professors there will see that 'you have broken your obligation.' That, of course, frightened them, and they paid up. The present guarantee practically resolves itself into signing an obligation, and this would be done by the University Queen's Scholars.

196. The Treasury will raise that difficulty again in relation to any fresh bursary?—Very likely it will, but I should say that the experience we have of the small percentage who have ever left us is a complete answer to it. I am sure there is less waste in that way than there is in many other departments of public service.

197. *Lord Kyllachy*.—Taking the men who enter the University intending to be teachers, you do not believe that any considerable proportion of them would change their mind during the University Course?—Very few indeed, because the inducements are so enormously greater now than formerly, and this new movement under the Minute of 11th August last in connection with secondary schools makes the prospects of

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teachers who leave the Universities in Scotland singularly good—in fact, no profession has such prospects.

198. *Professor Butcher.*—Do you see any way of obviating the need of these students taking so many subjects at once, and in consequence doing them all badly?—I think they should just go in for the graduation subjects, if they pass the Preliminary Examination. There is now a certain liberty of option.

199. But according to your plan they might be doing subjects outside at the same time?—The subjects only of Drawing and Singing.

200. But you spoke also of some of the practical work being carried on along with the University work?—But the practical work is simply like the clinical work of the medical student—that is to say, he goes to the practising school once a day, and goes through some demonstrations for one hour a day or five hours a week for five months, and that during the last session of his attendance, and partly, perhaps, during the Summer Session. I think all that can be perfectly well arranged so as to be no hardship; it is just what the medical students do.

201. Why is it that they now seem so desperately driven in trying to carry on both forms of instruction at the same time, in the University and Training College?—For two reasons. The one is that the Government will not alter its date of examination, and the University examination and the Government examination clashing, they have to prepare for both, and they are very much pressed in order to meet them. Another thing is that some of the Training College Authorities require them to study the subjects which they are to study at the University also at the Training College—to duplicate them, in fact,—and then there is the Music and Drawing, and a certain amount of time given to Religious Instruction, and the work accumulates in that way.

202. The impression it leaves on my mind is that they are attempting an impossible task in carrying on these two courses at the same time?—They are so, and I think it is very hard on the student; but such a scheme as I suggest would not perpetuate that evil, for it makes the University the centre of the student's life, and all he has got to do is to go to a Drawing and Singing class—the Drawing class perhaps twice a week, and Singing once a week—which are really of the nature of recreations to a student working hard. The only serious matter is the clinical instruction, and that does not extend over the three years of his attendance at the University, but only over some five or six months, which can be arranged for.

203. I suppose that very few could afford to spend more than three years?—That is so. The three years' scholarships are given under the English and also partially under the Scotch Code, and the moment they cease, the students must go. Even as it is they have to live very poorly.

204. *Sir Charles Dalrymple.*—When you say that the University should undertake the practical training of teachers, you mean all the Universities?—Certainly. Allow me to say, with regard to that, that I don't think the Department can pass any scheme for St Andrews and exclude Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow from working the same scheme.

205. You said, in answer to Lord Elgin, a little ago, that the Queen's Scholarships were to be furnished out of public funds, and, as I understand, through the Education Department?—Yes.

206. Have you no apprehension that the Treasury would regard this as a new grant of money to the Universities?—It might possibly do so; but I think the answer is sufficient that it is money granted with a specific public object, namely, providing teachers for the schools of the country in order to meet the requirements of the State itself, inasmuch as the numbers at present sent out are too few. Accordingly, some way must undoubtedly be now taken of increasing the numbers of male teachers, and this is the best way if the general interests of Scotland are to be considered. I think the Department might get the Treasury to accept that view.

207. Admitting the great desirableness of the train-

ing, might not a difficulty arise from the Treasury Professor regarding these scholarships in the light of a fresh Laurie. grant to the Universities?—Of course the Treasury might do that, but I don't think the Treasury would be justified in doing so. The Treasury naturally assumes a negative attitude towards all calls on the national purse; but if you do not give additional grants in connection with the Universities, you will have to give them in connection with the Training Colleges. If nothing is to be done in connection with the Universities, but only a Training College of the existing type provided in connection with the St Andrews University, the Treasury would have to spend £3000 or £4000 a year upon it. If you take sixty scholarships in connection with the Universities of the value of £35, which is equivalent to what they give in England, that would be £2000; and as they last for three years the total sum would be £6000. The sum of £3000 would certainly be a large payment to make in connection with Dundee for a Training College of the ordinary sort, which, I repeat, would be a College within a College.

208. *The Chairman.*—I daresay I am asking a question which may have been put already, but I should like to know how your Schoolmaster's Diploma is working?—I think it is working very satisfactorily. Arrangements instituted for the first time never do work in a University. Last year there were six diplomates, and in the preceding year five. I have at this moment six or seven students in preparation for it, who are attending the Normal School for the practical part of their instruction. What I suggested in connection with the Schoolmaster's Diploma, before your Lordship came in, is actually working now in the University of Edinburgh. The students who are with me, and are going up for their degree in Edinburgh, or have already taken their degree, are all at this moment in the practising school of a Training College, where, under my general direction, they are receiving the clinical instruction which I have spoken of. They are a very fine class of student, and superior to the ordinary Queen's Scholars. I consider the diploma is working exceedingly well, and the moment Government says that secondary schoolmasters must be trained as well as primary schoolmasters, which they must say in consequence of the development of secondary education, under the Minute of 11th August last, the Schoolmaster's Diploma will run up very considerably, because it is only in Universities that such masters could possibly get their qualification. Everything, however, depends on the Education Department recognising such a diploma, quite apart from the question of additional Scholarships. We are, at the present moment, in Edinburgh, turning out teachers for the State, and costing the State nothing.

209. That is quite a separate question?—Quite, only I wish to show, with regard to the new Queen's Scholars who are required for the country, that if the Department resolves to train these through the Universities, then they simply fall into rank with the graduates or under-graduates, who are now training themselves for the Schoolmaster's Diploma. The machinery is already provided in Edinburgh. The Department has unfortunately not recognised a Schoolmaster's Diploma as qualifying for a school.

210. *Professor Butcher.*—If this scheme of yours were instituted not only at Dundee, but in the other Universities, might there not be some difficulty in adjusting matters between the University and the existing Training Colleges in Edinburgh and Glasgow?—I can scarcely conceive such a scheme for the University training of teachers being confined to St Andrews.

211. It might ultimately be extended, but meantime, owing to the existing institutions in the other places, might there not be considerable difficulties raised? I suppose that it would take away some students at once from the Training Colleges?—It would take away a few of the best students. I think that the Education Committees, both of the Established and Free Churches, would strongly object to the limitation to St Andrews. For if you take a scheme of the sort I have suggested, and say that at St Andrews alone University

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scholarships of £35 a year would be given, the students being entirely under University control, and it being possible to work for the degree and the Schoolmaster's Diploma there, all the picked men in our Training Colleges in Glasgow, Aberdeen, and everywhere else, even from England, would go straight there.

212. On the other hand, if you extended it to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, might there not also be some friction with the existing Institutions?—There should be none whatever, because it would be considered as a parallel system with the present simply; it would draw away a certain number of the best men who go to the Training Colleges now, but that is all.

213. Would they not object to that?—Not if a great public object is to be gained; the lecturers or masters would naturally object to it because they would not like to see their best students go, but the Committees, I believe, would not object. At least I can answer for the Church of Scotland Committee. I have put down, in the shape of propositions, the general view which I have, and if you would care for me to put in these so as to sum up my evidence, I shall do so.

214. *The Chairman.*—I think that would be a very convenient plan?—With your permission, then, I will get these notes written out and send them in.* I do not think, I may add, that the Universities would themselves consent to train students to be examined by Government. That would be totally in opposition to the whole tradition of the Universities, and would be like the Medical School training men to be examined by men sent down from London. The University autonomy must be protected in that matter. At the same time, the Government is entitled to secure that the examination is such as to fit for the schoolmaster's profession, and therefore the Department should appoint an Assessor, as I have already mentioned. Let me repeat that the recent reforms in the University make it of vital importance that no Queen's Scholar should be committed to the teaching and superintendence of any University, except those who are competent for University work; otherwise you drag down the University, while we have been trying to raise it. The inferior class of students would drag it down, especially when you remember that you have now got women to deal with, and they may come in in large numbers. It might be arranged, however, that the Universities should agree to take Queen's Scholars into the junior classes, provided they passed the Government examination at such a standard as fully to fit them for the junior classes,—that is to say, if they passed in the first class, and had a special mark for Latin—which is an essential subject. If they had these qualifications, then I think they might with perfect safety be admitted to the junior classes in the confident expectation that they would be fully competent for the Preliminary Examination in the following October. But I think it better that this class of Queen's Scholars should go to the Training College and stay there till he can pass the University Preliminary. The College scheme in England is a very good one for England. But we have Scotch circumstances and Scotch traditions to consider, and Scotch Universities to work with, and to take a leaf out of the English book is undesirable and a false way of proceeding altogether. In speaking against the English scheme I can have no personal feeling save in its favour, as I think I may say that it was substantially initiated by myself. I think it is suitable to England at the present time, but I do not think it is suitable to Scotland at all; on the contrary, I think it would be a retrogressive step on this side the Border.

* MEMORANDUM AND NOTES BY PROFESSOR LAURIE.
Being Summary of Evidence.

The number of male students now annually trained is short of the requirements of the country.

The supply is destined to become every year more inadequate, owing to the institution of secondary schools or secondary departments of Board schools, under the Minute of the 11th August 1892

For, it will be found practically impossible to work a system which requires that the Masters of the Department frequented by pupils under thirteen years of age must be trained, and the masters of pupils above thirteen, on the other side of a glass partition in the same building, or in an adjoining central school, may be untrained.

This extension of a teacher's training qualification to the secondary departments of Board schools and to County central schools cannot possibly stop at this point, but will ere long include the teachers of all secondary schools whatsoever.

Accordingly, the present inadequate supply of trained men will become still more inadequate than it is now, and steps must be taken to increase the number.

The present Training Colleges cannot meet the growing demand, for they already admit practically all who pass the preliminary examination. Of the class who go to the Training Colleges [the pupil teacher class], there are, in short, no more to be had. Shuttleworth's scheme [most admirable in its time] has virtually now broken down in Scotland. It cannot, and never can, meet the growing wants of the country.

The Department, accordingly, has had to recognise men entering the profession through other avenues, and has had to resort to the device of granting certificates of qualification to "acting teachers" and graduates, the latter highly qualified, in most respects, but *untrained*. The Department has long kept these avenues open, but they are now more necessary than ever.

But the proper additional source of supply for Scotland is the Universities. Their duty is not merely to send out graduates who *may* become teachers, but graduates who *are* teachers—that is to say, who have obtained a Schoolmaster's Diploma. The Department should recognise this diploma [appointing an Assessor in the practical examination] just as the Universities recognise the Department's leaving Certificate, and the Medical Council recognise the University's degrees. It should indeed be grateful to the Universities for supplying the country *without cost to the State* with teachers of a higher qualification than any it can produce through Training Colleges. A small University like St Andrews would benefit by this although it had no Queen's Scholars allotted to it for education and supervision, as they now desire to have.

Last year thirty graduates were added to the staff of (so-called) elementary teachers in Scotland. Why should these not be practically trained and hold a University Diploma of competency? Were this arranged for the number of these self-supporting graduate teachers would increase.

But this *natural* supply would not of itself suffice. An addition would have to be made to the number of Male Queen's Scholars, under such conditions as would secure to St Andrews a certain proportion of these; and this involves additional expenditure by the State.

This could best be done by letting the existing Training Colleges prosecute their work as they are now doing; but, in view of the unquestionable fact that the country needs more male teachers, offering an additional number of Queen's Scholarships of £35 a year to young men and £20 to young women, to be held at the Universities by all who could pass the University preliminary examination.

[Perhaps the privilege might be extended to those who pass the Training College entrance examination in the first class obtaining the qualification mark in Latin. These latter, by attending the junior classes in the Universities would be able to pass the "Preliminary" in the beginning of their second year. But this suggestion may be set aside meanwhile.]

About sixty such scholarships [to be called University Queen's Scholarships] given annually, and tenable for three years, would, with the help of the *self-supporting* graduate teachers, meet the growing demand for some time, even allowing for the fact that a certain proportion of that number would be obtained at the expense of the existing Training Colleges.

Fifteen of these University Scholarships might be attached to each of the four Universities.

In England, £25 is paid to the Queen's Scholars who attend the University Colleges, and £10 is paid on account of each to the College authorities. In Scotland, inasmuch as the University would give all the education that is wanted, except Singing, Drawing, and Practical Instruction, the simplest way would be to pay the above sums to the Queen's Scholars as a Scholarship of £35 [transmitted through the local Inspector], they being required to pay their own fees on their way to a degree, and also a fee to the Training College Authorities for sharing in the instruction in Practical Methods, Drawing, and Singing.

The Department could easily arrange with the Normal School Authorities in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen to provide the necessary supplementary instruction above referred to, and the School Boards of St Andrews and Dundee would doubtless co-operate with the University to make similar arrangements there, the local Inspector being required to see that they were adequate.

Thus St Andrews with its College of Dundee would be in a position to carry on its University teaching on the proper University standard and on University lines with a nucleus of Queen's Scholar-students in addition to those who would be attracted to it if they organised a Schoolmaster's Diploma for the ordinary self-supporting graduates who proposed to enter the profession.

NOTES.

Note 1. Permission to St Andrews or Dundee to institute a Training College of the same kind as those already existing would either pull down the University teaching to the level of the average Queen's Scholar, or necessitate an addition to the University teaching staff of Tutors specially engaged in preparing the Queen's Scholars for the Government examinations. In fact, it would necessitate a College within a College and perpetuate the existing system without raising it. It would be no advantage to Scotland, though it would certainly add to the numbers and possibly to the fund of St Andrews and Dundee.

The recent reforms in the Universities make it of vital importance that no Queen's Scholar should be committed to the teaching and superintendence of the Universities except those who are fully competent for University work.

Note 2. It is presumed that at all the Universities, a Committee of Supervision for Queen's Scholars should be formed, the Chairman of which would naturally be the Professor or University Lecturer on Education.

Note 3. The University examinations in all subjects would, of course, be accepted by Government—the Department appointing an Assessor who should be the same for all four Universities, so as to maintain as far as possible the same standard of professional training. The Queen's Scholars would work with the self-supporting graduates for the Schoolmaster's Diploma.

Note 4. The cost to the Treasury of say sixty University Queen's Scholars would be about £5000 a year (a certain proportion being women). But a certain proportion of these would have been drained off from the existing Training Colleges, and the Government outlay on these Colleges to that extent reduced. It cannot be reasonably proposed that St Andrews should share the present supply of male students with the existing Training Colleges, inasmuch as these have already fallen to a minimum of attendance. The needs of the country, however, justify an addition to the total number of Queen's Scholars, and it is this addition which would be assigned to St Andrews in the event of their having a University Training College similar to those already existing. The lowest number that would justify a new Training College in St Andrews would be an annual supply of fifteen men and fifteen women, so that the additional cost to the Treasury would not be very much more on the plan suggested by me than on that which I understand to be contemplated by St Andrews. But the main advantage of the plan suggested by me is that the Department would not be simply repeating the existing system, but making a step in advance in the interests of the Education of

Scotland, by connecting the Universities and University Training more closely with the schools of the country. Professor Laurie.

Note 5. Any objection that might have been taken to the University-trained teacher, as compared with the Training College teacher, is now removed by the recent reform of the Arts Faculties. The qualification of the graduating student is secured, and the options allowed enable the Department to come to an understanding with each University Committee as to the subjects which must not be omitted by the Queen's Scholar who is going through a graduating course terminating in the Schoolmaster's Diploma.

Note 6. Those Training College Queen's Scholars who entered the Junior classes of the University, and whose scholarships did not carry them up to a degree, might find their qualification in the "Literateship in Arts" instituted by Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Note 7. I do not see that any arrangement as to University Queen's Scholars could be made with the University of St Andrews which excluded the other Universities from like privileges. The question is a large educational question, not one to be considered in the interests of a single Institution.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893.

Present:

Lord KINNEAR, *Chairman*.
 Lord KYLLACHY.
 Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL.
 Professor BUTCHER.
 Dr HERON WATSON

Professor RAMSAY, Glasgow—*examined*.

215. *The Chairman*.—You are aware, I presume, Professor of the proposal that we are considering with reference to St Andrews and Dundee?—Yes, generally. Professor Ramsay.

216. There are two different views, I think, which have been suggested. One, as I understand it, is this, that the University of St Andrews should establish what would practically be a Training School within the University under the superintendence of the Professor of Education, and with the necessary supplement to any University arrangement which might be obtained from the Schools in Dundee or St Andrews, and that that being done they should have the same grants as the other Training Colleges, or as Queen's scholars sent from the Training Colleges to other Universities. That is one view of it?—Yes, and the view I take is that that would not be desirable. Perhaps I may give a few notes upon the matter which will bring out my view. I have taken in Glasgow a very great interest in this matter of the training of teachers. I have had to do with it personally since 1863. In that year there were two factors in the question. The first of these was the recently passed Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters Act of 1861, under which all teachers appointed for Parochial Schools were examined by the Universities. That system was found to be an extremely unsatisfactory one. The Schoolmasters had to be examined by the Professors, but it was after their appointment, and the heritors, if they chose, might disregard the results of the examination. That system was done away in 1872; but it represented this principle, which has been consistently urged upon Government and Parliament ever since by all the Universities, and by none more constantly than by the University of Glasgow, that the Country Schools of Scotland, as well as the Town Schools, had always prepared, and must continue to prepare, students for the Universities; and that condition of things, I may say, has not substantially changed down to this moment. Many of these Schoolmasters had received no practical training, many of them were extremely inefficient, and to improve that system Mr Lowe

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introduced his celebrated Revised Code in 1862. The object of that Code was two-fold. It was based upon the principle that State grants for education should only be given to the labouring poor—an idea quite contrary to that which lay at the root of the Parochial system of Scotland; and, secondly, that masters ought to be specially trained with that object, and with no other object. Between the years 1863 and 1872 we in Glasgow constantly agitated against this English idea, whilst fully admitting that a master trained at the University alone gave no guarantee that he was an efficient teacher. We were quite willing to recommend that all teachers should be obliged to go through a certain amount of practical training, as required by the Education Department. Mr Lowe, of course, was the embodiment of that system. One of his cardinal principles was contained in a remark which I remember very well being made to a deputation of which I formed a member, and which is mentioned by Professor Kelland in an address delivered in Aberdeen in 1870. Mr Lowe turned round to us and said: "What do you 'want to teach in your Parochial Schools? Would 'you like the children to learn Quadratic Equations, or 'Latin and Greek?' We said, "Certainly: that is precisely what they have been in the habit of learning there, 'and what we expect our schoolmasters to be trained to 'teach them." Not long afterwards I met Mr Lowe in private, and, in allusion to this meeting, he said to me, "I would as soon ask Parliament to pay a poor man's butcher's bills as to pay for his mathematics." That was the principle upon which the revised Code was founded, and we in the Universities, all of us without any exception—and we had many conferences between the Universities—have always maintained this view, that we desired that as many teachers as were capable of higher instruction should come to the Universities; but at the same time we did not desire to monopolise the whole training of the teachers. We thought that the Training Colleges as they existed, still more if they were improved in the ways which we suggested, could supply the elementary requisites of a schoolmaster's training, and that the Universities could not. On the other hand, we thought that the Universities could give the elements of higher culture and of higher knowledge, which the Training Colleges could not. And even if the Training Colleges could give that higher culture, we thought it was most desirable that the teachers should receive it along with other students, rather than in a seminary in which every man was going to belong to the same profession. Therefore the idea aimed at, not only by the Universities but I may say by all Inspectors of schools, was this, to secure a combination of University and Normal School training. The Act of 1872 was most unsatisfactory as regards its provision for enabling the old higher education to be carried on in public schools, and also in its assistance to secondary schools—what are called Higher Class Public Schools. We pressed upon the Department repeatedly the desirability of enabling satisfactory provision to be made for the University Education of teachers; and early in the Session of 1872–73 Sir Francis Sandford, who was at that time head of the Education Office, asked me to draw up a Memorandum upon the subject, with such consultation as I could obtain. I consulted with several Inspectors of Schools, particularly Dr Kerr, who has always taken a great interest in this matter of the training of teachers, and I drew out the Scheme which in substance was adopted by the Department in 1873. I have the scheme here as printed and issued by the Department, and it practically is the same scheme as that in force now. I should like to mention one fact to show the way in which the revised Code discouraged University training. Under Mr Lowe's Code, not only was there no assistance given to enable Normal Students to attend the Universities, but the Department objected to their doing so; and I have had students from the Normal Colleges attending my class on the sly. The fact was carefully excluded from the Returns made to the Department, and I have been informed that Dr Gordon, who was the Senior Inspector of Schools in Scotland at that time, was required

by the Department to make a visit of surprise to Professors discover whether it was true that there were students attending the University classes. That was the spirit we had to fight. That was the time when Lord L— was at the head of the Education Department. When Sir Francis Sandford became head of the Department, he showed great sympathy with the Universities, and we received every assistance from him in connection with our scheme. In one particular he did not adopt our scheme, namely, that Government money should be used; and that is mentioned by Mr Craik in his evidence which you were good enough to send to me. That was done in 1877, and from that time onwards there was practically no change made until the proposals which are before you now went before the Departmental Committee of 1886–87. The present system has been fully explained, I daresay. Your Lordship knows that it works out in this way. I will take Glasgow, but the same system is carried out in Edinburgh. Each year all the students who enter in the Training College are examined by the authorities of the Training College. They are examined on University and other subjects, this being at the end of their pupil teacher training. Those who pass this examination, and are pronounced fit to enter the University, are allowed to attend the University classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, English Literature, Education, where there exists an Education chair, and one or two other classes. So that, in the first place, it is only a select portion of the teachers who are allowed to come to the Universities. They then come to attend our classes. We get a list of the students so attending each year, and we hold examinations of them in the course of the session in conjunction, as it is called, with one of Her Majesty's Inspectors. Now, as regards that examination, a change was made a few years ago, which I was rather sorry for, when Mr Craik assumed the Government of the Department. Sir Francis Sandford had arranged that there should be a special examination for teachers, not that they should be examined by the ordinary class examinations; and in my subject I found distinct benefit from that, because I framed an examination especially with a view to what I thought a man ought to know if he was going to teach Latin. I made it to a certain extent a technical examination, with not quite so much Literature in it, and a little more precise knowledge of grammar. Now the system, is that we simply report upon the manner in which these students acquit themselves in our ordinary class examinations. That is a slight matter, and does not involve any question of principle. These classes are attended—they were originally four in number at first, but they are now allowed to attend more—year after year by students who are also attending the Normal Training Colleges. They are examined by us in each subject separately at the end of each session. They are not examined in any Public University Examination—one of the degree examinations—but just as any other students in our classes; we make a special report upon their merits, and translate our marks into the marks used by the Department, and give a general verdict upon each student, stating whether his standing in the class is excellent, very good, good, fair, moderate indifferent, or a failure. These marks are given over to the Department. The Department treats these marks and the training they represent as part of the training it gives, or which the Training College gives, and they reappear, so to speak, in the form of the Certificate which is awarded to that student at the end of his course. Therefore, as the examinations are at present conducted, these students do not receive any Certificate from the University of having attended as teachers under these conditions; the University marks are sent into the Department, and the Department assigns to those marks what value it chooses. It is a secret which is locked in the bosom of the Department how much these University classes count for; whether they count more, or how much more, than the same subjects passed by students who do not attend the University—of this the University knows nothing. All we do is to teach and examine for the Department, and send

our results to them. That was the system which went on until 1886, but your lordship will remember that at that time there was a Departmental Committee appointed, of which Mr Parker was chairman, to consider this particular question. They asked us at that time our experience of the results of the whole system, and we had several observations to make upon it; we had several defects to point out with the system, most of which have now been removed. The first of these was, that some of the students sent to us were not sufficiently well prepared. It is quite true we had no Entrance Examination in those days, except a voluntary one in Glasgow; we could not exclude them. But I felt very strongly that if we taught teachers as teachers, they ought to come to us knowing something, not like other students, to get what they could, but that they should be sent as students from Training Colleges fit to enter at any rate our middle classes. We have junior classes as well as middleclasses, and we have an examination which excludes all from the middle classes who cannot pass an examination; and I represented year after year, and the Senate backed me up, that teachers ought to be able to pass into the middle class, or they should not be accounted as University students. That objection has been removed since, and we are satisfied with the existing arrangements in that respect. I do not take any of these students into my junior class; and if I were to reject one, which has happened on several occasions—rejecting a student passed by the Department—as not fit to come to the University, he would no longer get the privilege of getting his fees paid. The second objection was this, that for some time the Normal Colleges did not allow the student enough time for his University work. He would attend the University two or three hours a day, and he went to the Training College in the afternoon; and, as the Government demands at that time were very great, and those students had to be examined every year in every subject over again, whether they had been examined in them or not before—in all the elementary subjects, as well as the advanced subjects—those unfortunate students who were trying to learn Latin, Greek and Mathematics were being pounded over spelling, reading, history, religious knowledge, geography, singing, and school-management, so that we found they had not got the freshness necessary to do their University work well. I am glad to say that by degrees the Department has met our views, and the Training Colleges also on these points. I have a note here of the time which those students spend each week at the Training College. Take the arrangements of the Established Church which, on the whole, have been least favourable. We find the Free Church College in Glasgow has been, on the whole, more ready to assist in promoting the University training of students than the Established Church College; and, for some years past, the Free Church students have shown a marked superiority in our classes. The difficulty, I think, is to be removed now; for, this session, in the Established Church, ten hours a week only are to be spent in the College in addition to what the students have to do in the University. That is divided thus:—Two hours for the art of Teaching, two hours for Elementary Science, two hours for Music (which is optional), two hours for Drawing, and two hours for Religious Knowledge. I need not give the arrangements in the other College; they are practically the same, being eleven hours a week instead of ten. Their time is practically divided in the same way, except that to the theory of education three hours are given instead of two, as in the Established Church. This, then, was our objection, that students were too hard worked in the elementary subjects, and could not do justice to their University classes. I have, year after year, in vain expostulated with the Established Church Committee, of which Professor Laurie is the head, on this matter. My class meets two hours a day, and some of the others do so also; and if a student is to attend Latin one hour only he cannot compete fairly with those who attend two hours. Until this year the Established Church Committee never could make arrangements by which their students could

attend both at eight and eleven. The Free Church Professor Ramsay. College has made such arrangements, and the result has been, very naturally, that the Free Church College students have done better than those of the Established Church. That difficulty, however, I hope, is in process of being removed, and we shall not have that difficulty any longer. That was the second criticism we made upon the system. The third was,—and it is not yet removed—that for some reason, which is unexplained, the Department holds its examinations for certificates in the month of December, just when our work is coming to its height. These are professional examinations, and the future of the students depends upon their passing them; and therefore, not only do they absent themselves for a week when the examinations come on, but, for a fortnight before, they beg not to be asked to do any work in the class. In the Logic class this is very seriously felt: to be unable to do the first set of examination questions, and the first essay, in a new subject like Logic, is a great loss, and those students practically lose a third of the Session. I was glad to notice in Mr Craik's evidence that he had begun to feel this, and that something must be done, and I hope the examination will be fixed for October. I think it would be a great advantage if the examinations could be fixed for October, so that the student would have the summer time to prepare for them, and have his hands free for work in the University in winter. The fourth point we objected to was that in the certificates of those students there was no definite notice made of their having gone through a course at the University. That objection still exists. For the sake of the Department itself, as well as for the University, we think it would be reasonable and proper that a student who has gone through a course of four or five classes at the University, and passed examinations each year, should have it shown in his certificate that he was not only a Normal School student but a University student as well. With a view to meet that difficulty, the University of Glasgow instituted, and, but for the appointment of this Commission, which made us hold our hands, would have carried into effect, something in the shape of a Teachers' Diploma, the scheme for which we have quite ready, and the object of which is simply to assert that a teacher, being a professional teacher, has come to the University and attended certain classes, and passed examinations which the University determines to be of such and such a character.

217. You are probably aware that the University of Edinburgh has instituted such a diploma?—Yes, in the same line and of the same nature as our own, but with this difference that we do not happen to have a Chair of Education. But that is a mere matter of detail. These are the objections we found to the existing scheme. I have here a copy of the regulations for our diploma, which I can hand in, if you desire to see them. I will now give you the numbers for the last two years of students attending classes on these conditions. In 1891–92 four students in the junior class. These I shall have no longer, as I explained. In the middle class (that is the class which ought to be attended by students who are intending to be teachers, and which gives the teaching which they require) thirty-five students, and in the senior seven.

218. *Professor Butcher*.—Are these the Latin classes?—The Latin classes for 1891–92. In the present year in the junior class there are none. In the middle class forty, of whom twenty-four are from the Free Church and sixteen from the Established Church. In the senior class there are fifteen attending from the Free Church. Of these, only nine have their fees paid by the Department, the others attending on their own account. The remaining seven pay their own fees, and are coming for a third year. The present system only recognises two years as being payable by the Department. In all, therefore, there were forty-six last year and fifty this year. The numbers have been something like that for a few years past, and I hope they will continue about that level. We do not desire to see them increase much more at present, because I don't think there is a greater propor-

Professor
Ramsay.

tion of pupil teachers fit to do well at the University. But what I wish to point out very strongly is this, that the proper class for these men is the middle class, and that therefore, so far as any Ordinance of this Commission is founded upon the idea that the middle class is to cease to exist, it would be destroying one of the most valuable institutions we have. The middle class consists of those unfit to pass a Preliminary Examination when they come up to the University, but who will be quite fit to pass it at the end of the winter session. Our middle classes form the bone and staple of our teaching work, both as regards the citizens of Glasgow generally, but more particularly for these teaching students. There could be no greater mistake than to put them into the senior class if they are not fit for it. It used to be their desire to come to the senior class; it is very nice to hear lectures, and to hear of style and philology—it is delightful—but that is not what these men need, they want first to acquire a sound knowledge of the language, if they are to teach it soundly to others. In the middle class we give a thorough discipline in Grammar and Syntax, and when the students have gone through that, they may be fit, and generally are fit, to enter the senior class. I think this year one Normal student came up fit to pass the Preliminary Examination, but that is extremely rare; and we must look forward to this, that the class these men ought to be taught in, and which ought to be kept up, if for no other purpose but to teach these men, is the middle class in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. I have here a complete table of the total number attending from the Free Church:—Seven attend Senior Latin (that is in the second year), five attend Senior Greek (that is an unusual number), seventeen attend the Middle Greek class, one the Middle Mathematical class, eighteen the Logic class, one Moral Philosophy, and one Natural Philosophy. These are all second years' students. The great bulk of the first year's students are in the Middle Latin class which I have mentioned, and two are in Senior Latin, both exceptionally good students. There is one in Senior Greek and ten in Middle Greek and fifteen in Middle Mathematics. There are, besides these, students attending for the third year—six in Senior Latin—(these pay their own fees so as to complete their education),—nine in Senior Greek, one in Senior Mathematics, fourteen in Middle Mathematics, two in Logic, eleven in Moral and six in Natural Philosophy, and four in English Literature.

219. *Lord Kyllachy*.—That is in this present year?—Yes; and that covers three different years of attendance at the Normal School. It now remains to say what we desire for the future. We have expressed our view in various reports, and I will leave a copy of the Memorandum which we presented to the Departmental Committee, and which is printed at the end of their proceedings. With regard to the question with which your lordship started, as to the proposal about Dundee, our view very strongly is this, that the University ought to do University work, and that the Training College ought to do Training College work, and that we of the University could not do Training College work well. It is not the business of the University to teach Elementary Geography, or Religious Knowledge: that is a most important point—who is to give this knowledge? I have noticed that at St Andrews they suggest the Professor of Divinity might do it. I think that would be quite possible, but is it likely that any of the University Professors of Divinity will give up any substantial time to teach Religious Knowledge to elementary school-masters? Almost all Boards desire to have Religious Knowledge, and it must be taught by a man who is accustomed to teach it to children, and that is not University work. Drawing we cannot teach at the University, and we cannot teach Singing. Neither can we teach Drill, nor can we teach how to Teach, because, however good teachers we may be ourselves, our teaching is inappropriate to the teaching of children. That can only be done by persons who have appliances and schools and experience to fit them to teach the technical part of their work to teachers. We consider that the present system of

alliance between the University and the Training College is admirable, and that it could not in essentials be improved. That leads me to speak about the question of a Professor of Education. We should have no objection to having a Professor of Education, but we should be sorry to see him supplanting the Training Colleges. With reference to Edinburgh, I would point out that Professor Laurie is in quite an exceptional position as Professor of Education. He commands the Committee of the Church of Scotland from his position as Secretary; he, quite apart from his position as Professor, is Organiser of the Training College for the Established Church, and has the whole College at his disposal; and, so far as he is an efficient and successful trainer in method and so forth, still he does it as a Training College man and not only as a University man. The higher lectures he gives, of course, are University work, and we should be glad to see something of the kind added to our course. We were hearing evidence the other day in England, at the Gresham Commission, from the English Education Department. The system into which they are now launching in England was explained, and it was suggested that it would be very desirable to have appointed what was proposed to be called a Chair of Psychology. Dr Sharp, who was the witness, said he would not call it a Chair of Education but of Psychology, by which he meant the teaching of so much of the operations of the mind as are essential to an understanding of what education is, and how a child's mind takes it in. He did not mean Metaphysics or Logic, nor any of the higher branches of Mental Science. That is just a sort of exalted name to give to the lecturer upon method—placing the teaching upon a scientific basis. That would be an admirable thing, but without a Training College or Clinical School, as it has been called, to teach these things, and to see how they should be taught, while we think it would be an excellent thing, it would not be sufficient. While therefore we should not think of taking a hostile attitude to St Andrews or Dundee—we should be delighted to see them using their resources for the training of teachers—we think it would be a great mistake to trust any one of the Universities with the whole training of the teacher. I have seen the Rectors of both the Normal Colleges in Glasgow, and have discussed this subject at length with them. We put ourselves to imagine what it would be if we had an arrangement of this kind which is being proposed in England—a Professor of Education not being in connection with a Training College. He would give general lectures on method, which would be very valuable. But where would he go to teach the elementary subjects? If he were not a Rector of a Training College he would have to get a school where he could teach those things. No school that the School Board could offer him would be organised for the purpose of teaching how to teach. We are satisfied that there is no school in Glasgow that would be so useful for the purpose as the Training College Schools which exist for that purpose. Then, supposing he did find such a school, might he not be acting in opposition to the Training Colleges? At any rate there would be a rivalry and competition between the students who never went to the Training College at all, and those who went to them altogether. Now that is exactly the rivalry which existed before the arrangement of 1873, and it is exactly the thing that we have opposed. We have constantly urged that there should be no separation into two kinds of training for teachers, but that the whole should be under one system, and that for this purpose the Universities and the Training Colleges should dovetail into one another.

220. *The Chairman*.—You have in Glasgow and Edinburgh what you have called a clinical school beside you?—Yes.

221. You do not yourselves control or superintend it in any way, but the students who go to you have the advantage of having that clinical system in a University town. St Andrews and Dundee say we have no training school, but we could establish a clinical school

for the teaching of our schoolmaster students, under the administration of our Professor of Education, with the help of Committees through whom we should have the assistance of schools in Dundee and St Andrews. Suppose that could be carried out, do you see any objection to it from the University point of view?—It is the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The reason why a Training College is of use is not because it is managed by any one who chooses to get it up, but because it is under the direct control of a Department which knows and determines the training an elementary schoolmaster ought to have. Every single arrangement is made under the orders of the Education Department, and is tested by them. If you can get a Training College in Dundee managed in the same way, that would be admirable. But if you don't have real Training College teaching—if you have a Committee of a more or less amateur character, and it will be this if it is not stiffly controlled by the Department like those other bodies—you will be throwing on the University the very reproach which brought upon us the Revised Code; you will get schoolmasters who cannot teach. We have teaching fellowships competed for by some of our best honours men, but to get men able to teach is very rare. I have been frequently asked by headmasters to recommend an honours man who can teach, but it is only one out of many who can go into a school and begin at once to be of use, and if he is of use it is because the headmaster takes the trouble to train him. If you consider the routine of an elementary school and see how many things are needed, which to one outside are a mystery, you will see how a teacher requires to know a certain amount of many things in a certain way; and I do not see how that is to be taught except by Training Colleges looked after by a responsible Department. I, therefore, share very much Mr Craik's objection when he talked about inferior teaching and lowering the standard of University teaching. We should all wish to send students to Dundee and St Andrews, but you would run the risk of turning out a class of teachers who would not have the fundamental qualities which public opinion demands, and School Boards demand, that a teacher shall have. And all the Universities would suffer if a set of men were sent out into the world with a Teachers' Diploma who did not know how to teach.

222. There is a somewhat different proposition, that the Department should give Queen's Scholarships, or payments of the same class as Queen's Scholarships, to students at the University who intend to be teachers, so that they might get their University education over separately and then obtain their professional training?—To have bursaries attached to a particular profession.

223. That is practically it?—And have the training afterwards. I don't think that that would be approved of by most teachers. The analogy of medicine looks all right, but it has nothing to do with it. When a medical student goes into a hospital, that is the completion of his training—it is a rise to him to go there; but if a man has been three years at the University, to go back to a Training School to learn to teach the A B C is reversing the process. I do not approve of the notion that after a man has taken his M.A. he should be sent back to the Training School to get Elementary Drill. I think it would be a painful operation, and I don't think the Clinical Analogy holds at all.

224. *Dr Watson*.—It is like sending a man back to Anatomy after he has passed through the rest of his course?—Yes, it is inverting the whole thing. It is quite easy to get men to do elementary work when pupil teachers, but the object is to get that done with as soon as possible; and one of the greatest concessions the Government made lately, a concession of great value, is that if a pupil teacher in his first examination gets seventy-five per cent. of the marks in History he is never examined in the subject again. Now History used to be a fearful subject, because it meant a perpetual hammering at dates and names and facts, and what we objected to, four or five years ago, was that men could not give proper attention to their University classes, because they had to grind up these cram subjects. Such subjects should be taken at the beginning, not at the end. As

to bursaries, of course, that is quite a different question; *Professor Ramsay*. and what we say on that point is that we cannot ask for the money because we do not think we can earn it. We can earn the fees paid to us by students, just as we earn other students' fees, and we give good teaching for the money; but we could not do anything in the way of supervision or instruction which would be worth their paying for. I think the principle is that so far as they receive University teaching, they should be University students paying like other people, and that if they want something more it must be done by means of a College for the purpose.

225. *Lord Kyllachy*.—Did you give us the proportion of the students attending, say, the Free Church Normal College, Glasgow, who are University students?—The Free Church seems to be rather the more numerous.

226. Comparing the number of University students with the total number of students at the Normal School, what is about the ratio?—That I cannot tell you exactly, but I think it is about a half.

227. So that under the present system about a half of the teachers who are sent out from these Training Colleges get a University training?—Yes, just about a half.

228. Are you acquainted with the system in force at some of the new Colleges in England?—Yes, I heard all that explained at the Gresham Commission—the new system of Residential College.

229. What do you say to that?—I fear it will break down upon the technical side. The fact is, that in England they have had so little liberal culture in connection with the teachers profession that the best men now are anxious to get it, and are willing to overlook the necessity for getting the other.

230. But you are against the University undertaking any responsibility to the Department in connection with the teaching of students?—Certainly, except for the teaching in our own subjects.

231. Do you see your way to any arrangement by which the Department, in return for paying their fees as ordinary students, should have some guarantee either for the University or some Committee outside the University, that the students shall be properly supervised in their University studies?—We don't think we can offer to do that; it would be creating a different class of students which, in a city like Glasgow, is not desirable. I am not saying it could not be done at St Andrews; but, from the point of view of the training of teachers, I don't think it would be satisfactory unless your arrangements for teaching elementary subjects are as efficient as those of the Training Colleges. I suppose you don't think the Department ought to require that; if the general arrangements of the University are efficient they may quite well be accepted?—You mean for their superintendence?

232. Yes?—I think so. Of course, we exercise no superintendence, but when students are there for a professional purpose we seldom find them go wrong.

233. I do not so much mean superintendence over moral conduct as superintendence over work, so as to secure that the Department get value for their money?—I think that is of great consequence, and the Training Colleges do that. It is part of their business to prepare the students for our classes, and they help them in a judicious way.

234. But you think that must be left to the Training Colleges or some outside body?—Yes, I don't think we can properly coach students for our own classes. But that is a valuable part of the Training Colleges' business, I think.

235. *Professor Butcher*.—I think the proposal is not that the University exactly should do it itself, but that a Joint-Committee should undertake this work of supervision—a Committee composed partly of University Professors, and associated with some outside representatives—a body standing to the Department in the relation in which the Training Colleges at present stand.—I think that would be good; but I cannot say that any such body could do everything that the Training Colleges do. It would be a sort of amateur

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body. We had a Committee to superintend Indian students, and it was rather a farce. I was on the Committee, and there were three students living six miles apart. How could I superintend them? It was nonsense.

236. Still, supposing that they could find out no other way of training these students at Dundee or St Andrews, do you think that an experiment of this kind would be mischievous?—I think any experiment will be mischievous that does not provide for the thorough training of teachers in the practical and elementary part of their profession.

237. And if it were granted to St Andrews to carry on the training of students either itself as a University or by the aid of such a Committee, do you think it would at all follow that some similar change would be demanded elsewhere?—I think it might, because, you see, you have no precedent for this in Scotland; your only precedent is an English one, and it is one that is not tested. I should like to see a Training College established in Dundee—I do not understand the difficulty—or St Andrews. That would be a desirable place for the training of teachers, but why not have a Government Training College there? I see Mr Craik says it can only be done by denominational zeal. Why should there not be some educational zeal as well, and why should not the Government undertake the duty? The existing Colleges are practically paid by Government; it only requires a medium and a certain amount of risk for a certain time.

238. *Lord Kyllachy*.—By means of a capital fund?—Yes, that is the right thing to do: surely you are not going to spoil the education of teachers for want of one Training College.

239. *Professor Butcher*.—The churches have not to pay much for these beyond the original outlay in buildings and so forth?—Apparently nothing. It costs £37,000, and the Government pay £30,000; they hocus the accounts, so as to enable them to pay them as much as they possibly can.

240. *The Chairman*.—What is the precise practical training that you think so indispensable? How much does it cover?—It includes an accurate knowledge of the various elementary subjects.

241. You are not speaking merely of the method of education?—All that is included, of course.

242. Knowledge of specific things to be taught?—Yes, and the way of teaching them to children. They have a splendid thing in England, a Catechetical Lecture, in which the teacher of method has eight or ten students round a class; a student is put on to teach some subject to a class, and all the others have to give criticisms and point out what is wrong in the teaching. That is done in the practising school.

243. We have been told that one great disadvantage of the Training College system is, that it sacrifices the real education of the man. It has been stated that the student teacher is taught mechanically with the utmost perfection by grinding over and over again particular parts of particular subjects which he will have to teach, but that his mind is not being educated all the time, and that he comes to the University in a much less fit condition than an ordinary student?—That is perfectly true, but under University training the character of these students in the last ten or twelve years has much improved. But it is not the Training College, so much as the teaching which pupil teachers get in the schools, that is at fault. They are entirely under the headmaster, and for a generation we have sent out headmasters in Scotland without University Training, and without University instincts. The teaching given to pupil teachers is often extremely mechanical, and the teacher is very tired when he gives it. The teaching of the pupil teacher must be given in the morning or at the end of the day, and various kinds of mechanical devices for teaching are resorted to. For instance, pupil teachers are taught carefully how

to write impromptu essays on unseen subjects. Such Professor subjects having a tendency to run in a groove. That Ramsay. is the sort of teaching you get when you get masters who are not good; and my point is, give the teachers a University training and you will get a better state of things. I should add that of these Normal School students a proportion come forward to take the degree. Last year, in my class, the Free Church students took four prizes out of ten in the middle class; one of them being the first prize-man. But there is no doubt that the pupil teacher course, as a rule, has a deadening effect upon the mind.

244. Is the great difficulty with reference to the elementary teachers rather than the teachers of elementary schools—the difficulty you have mentioned of teaching the students without a previous training?—I think it is more required for the elementary schools. If a man who is really a good Latin scholar is asked to teach Latin he will be able to do it, because he has general intelligence; but that is not the case with the art of teaching elementary subjects so as to earn grants.

245. *Professor Butcher*.—Do you think it is possible for those fellows in three years to carry on a University course side by side with the technical or practical training necessary for teachers?—I do. At the very most they have ten or eleven hours a week besides the University classes, and that is only for half the session. I don't think there is any hardship in that. I find that the first, second, fourth, and eighth prizes were taken last year by the Free Church students out of a class of 150.

246. *Lord Kyllachy*.—What proportion of the half that attend the University classes graduate?—I should say, perhaps one in ten or twenty. It may come to more, but most of them cannot afford the time. The only way they can manage it is by getting places with the Glasgow School Board, which has worked into the hands of the University thoroughly well, and which, like many employers in Glasgow, has given facilities for students attending classes early in the morning or in the afternoon. With regard to our Teachers' Diploma, it would probably take the form of a Certificate of a certain amount of University study short of a degree. Under the new conditions, if honestly carried out as intended, the degree will be difficult to obtain, and I should certainly contemplate that it might be extremely useful to have a lower form of certificate for the vast majority who cannot reach the M.A., or give the time needed for it. It might be something corresponding to the old B.A.

247. Is it your view that you require any aid from us to do that?—No, I think not. It is difficult, of course, to establish in public opinion a new form of certificate, but under the present conditions of the M.A. degree I think the Universities may have to establish some sort of certificate to testify a proficiency and attendance somewhat less than are required for the M.A. degree.

248. If you were giving such a diploma, it would start with this, that if successful the Department would attach importance to it?—I don't know that the Department would attach any importance to it; they give their own certificate. What we expect is, that Boards would attach importance to it. If a schoolmaster is showing his testimonials he is at once asked if he has a degree, and, if he has not, then if he has taken University classes. Much importance is attached to the certificates of individual Professors. In the West of Scotland, I find my testimonials are of great value to teachers: and I think that if the University, as a whole, were to certify, here is a teacher who has gone through a course of five subjects out of the curriculum, and has done well, that would be a valuable recommendation to a teacher.

[ADJOURNED.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Present :

Lord KINNEAR, *Chairman*.
 Earl of ELGIN.
 Lord KYLLACHY.
 Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL.
 Professor BUTCHER.
 Mr CRUM.
 Dr HERON WATSON.

Dr KERR—*examined*.

249. *The Chairman*.—I think, Dr Kerr, it would be convenient if you could explain to us, in the first place, the exact conditions on which you receive public monies from the Department—I mean for the Training Colleges?—*Dr Kerr*.—None of it passes through my hands at all.

250. I mean the money which is received for the Training Colleges?—There is nothing more difficult than Training College finance; it is a most difficult subject admittedly by all who have taken it up. The principle is the payment of three-fourths of the actual expenditure upon the College; and that includes the fees paid for students at the University. Then the basis of the maintenance payment is—for males £23, and females £17 per annum—three-fourths of that.

251. *Professor Butcher*.—Is that for board?—Yes, simply for maintenance—not for their whole training. The consequence is that male students are a loss to the Training Colleges, because in order to get as many as they want, they must offer bursaries as high as £25. The Training Authorities get male candidates to come forward for £25, and some for £20, and as they only get two-thirds of £23, every male student is to them a loss. They could get female students for nothing, or for very much smaller bursaries. It varies in various Colleges, but not very largely. In the Edinburgh Established College the bursaries range from £21 to £25 for males, and from £18 to £8 for females.

252. *Lord Kyllachy*.—Bursaries given by the Training Colleges to the students out of the Grant?—Yes, out of the Grant.

253. *The Chairman*.—Those sums of £23 and £17, which you have mentioned, are fictitious additions, as I understand?—They are a survival of thirty or forty years ago, when Normal Schools were first instituted. I cannot give you the particulars of it, but they are simply a survival.

254. The practical result is that, is an allowance made in addition to the nominal expense of the Training College before your 75 per cent. is calculated?—They are included in the total on which 75 per cent. is calculated.

255. It is when you have added those sums for male and female Training College students respectively to the actual expense that you get the basis for calculating the allowance of 75 per cent. which the Government gives?—Yes, and in connection with that I may say that we find that the total annual cost per student is for Aberdeen—Established Church £50, Free Church £46; Edinburgh—Established Church £49, Free Church £48; Glasgow—Established Church, £48, Free Church £46. The Government pays three-fourths of this total expenditure per student, which just comes to about the £35 now paid by the English Department to the Day Training Colleges.

256. *Lord Kyllachy*.—Are these sums exclusive of sums paid to Queen's Scholars?—They include the sums paid to Queen's Scholars. Bursaries and Queen's Scholarships are the same thing, and male students who pass all get bursaries.

257. *Mr Crum*.—All £25?—No, ranging from £21 to £25. The male students all get bursaries in all the Training Colleges. In all the Colleges they only

give twenty bursaries to females, because they can get female students for nothing. For example, in Edinburgh they give two bursaries of £18, six of £15, twelve of £10, and twenty of £8,—that is, forty for the two years, twenty each year.

258. The sum of these bursaries, plus the expense of tuition, constitute the whole expenditure of the Training Colleges?—Yes, tuition, upkeep, and establishment charges.

259. And they get three-fourths of that from Government, and nothing more?—Nothing more.

260. The pupil teachers used to get, did they not, Queen's Scholarships which took them up to the Normal Schools, and which were paid to them direct?—Not Queen's Scholarships, but gratuities used to be paid direct until 1872, I think.

261. And they were called Queen's Scholarships?—Not until they went to the Training College. They were simply called Pupil Teachers' Gratuities while the students were serving in the school, and when they came to compete for admission to the Training College—they then got their Queen's Scholarships, but that system is now at an end. The last part remains, that pupil teachers now come up at the end of the four years and compete for Queen's Scholarships at the Training Colleges, and so few males come up that all males who pass get bursaries, and pretty big ones—£21 to £25.

262. But the Queen's Scholarships they compete for are from the Training Colleges, and no longer direct?—They are no longer direct.

263. *The Chairman*.—When they go to the University, is there any difference in the system of providing bursaries?—I think not.

264. Are all those bursaries to which you have already spoken the only bursaries that are given to students in the Training Colleges, without attending the Universities?—So far as the Department is concerned, yes. The fees of the University classes are paid by the Training College, and three-fourths of the amount is charged against the Department.

264A. That is to say, that Training Colleges state in their accounts the whole fees for these students, and the Department allows three-fourths?—Yes.

265. As if they were proper Training College expenses?—Yes, that is a part of the Training College system with which I have nothing to do, but I happen to know it accidentally. It is entirely conducted between the Department and the Training Colleges themselves.

266. *Lord Kyllachy*.—When the student is sent from the Training College to the University, does he get his fees at the University paid, in addition to the £23 or £25?—Yes.

267. But the College pay the whole fees?—Yes, they pay the whole fees and charge the Department with three-fourths.

268. And the Department allows, in addition, three-fourths of the £23?—The Department have no share in fixing the amount of the bursaries. The Training Colleges, to induce candidates to come up, say, 'We have so many bursaries, so many for males and so many for females,' and students come up on the inducement offered by these bursaries.

269. But then the Department only pays three-fourths of the sum of those bursaries, which are treated as part of the expense of the Training College?—Yes.

270. Does the Department now pay, in addition to three-fourths of the sum of these bursaries, three-fourths of the sum of the fees paid to the University?—Yes.

271. There are three elements then in the Department's Grant. First, three-fourths of the bursaries, second, three-fourths of the fees paid to the University students, and lastly, three-fourths of the general expenses of the Training College?—Yes, as I understand it.

272. *The Chairman*.—How many of the Training College students—take the Glasgow School—go to the University on those conditions?—From the Glasgow Free Church College there are fifty students this session, and from the Established Church College thirty-two.

273. Can you give us the proportions of those to the whole students of the Colleges?—There are

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altogether 171 students this year at the University, from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, of whom thirty-one are from the Established Church Training College in Edinburgh and thirty-six from the Free Church; thirty-two from the Established Church College in Glasgow and fifty from the Free Church; twelve from the Aberdeen Established Church and ten from the Free Church, making altogether 171, as against 161 last year.

274. Can you give us the proportions, in each case, of the University students to the whole number of students in the Training Colleges?—Yes. The number of students in the four large Training Colleges in Glasgow and Edinburgh are as nearly as possible 160 in each.

275. *Mr Crum*.—Some 600 students altogether?—In Glasgow and Edinburgh alone.

276. And of these, 171 have gone to College?—No, there are 171 including those from Aberdeen. There are two Aberdeen Colleges which are equal in size to one of the larger Colleges in Glasgow or Edinburgh. The total number of students is thus five times 160—about 800. I think the exact number is 860, including the Edinburgh Episcopal Female College.

277. *Lord Kyllachy*.—And how many of these go to the University?—171, and the number is steadily increasing. Besides these 171 who are actual students of the Training College at this moment, there are probably sixty who are going through the third session, who have now left the Training College but continue their University instruction by an allowance from the Department on the recommendation of the Training College Authorities. There were fifty-eight last year, and the number is steadily increasing. I have no means of knowing what the number this year is, but it cannot be less than sixty.

278. *The Chairman*.—At what stage of their course of instruction do they come?—Usually the first session. It varies a little at different Colleges, but those who passed the Queen's Scholarship Examination in July last came to the University in October, and have not yet set foot into the Training College at all—at least not till the day before yesterday. On the last day of January or the first of February they join their Training College course; but they have little to do with the Training College until the session of the University is over. In Glasgow Free Church Training College they are practically free from all attendance at the Training College during the University Session.

279. But their attendance at the Training College extends for the same period in point of years, although in some cases they seem to divide the year between the Training College and the University—is that so? Are they still students of the Training College during their University course?—For two years.

280. Do you think that the practice of taking the two courses of instruction together is advantageous or disadvantageous to the students?—Distinctly disadvantageous during the first two months; during October, November, and December, up to Christmas, it is decidedly injurious, inasmuch as they have got a very hard, and what is to them an important examination about the middle of December, and upon that examination depends their record as students and as candidates for situations as teachers; and the consequence is that the University teaching of these two months is very much laid aside. It must be laid aside. There have been many plans suggested and talked of—I have made a number myself—to remove this Christmas examination, which is a Certificate examination and the final test of the students' work for two years—from December to some time that would leave the University Session entirely untouched by Training College work. There are difficulties in the way, however. I do not think they ought to be insuperable, but they have been so hitherto. My own idea would be to take them in July, immediately after the examination for admission to the Training College. The difficulty has been, I understand, that both the staff and the accommodation in Dover House is too small to tackle two large examina-

tions within a very short time. I think, however, that might be overcome. It would be a very great improvement if this University course could be left entirely free for the Training College student during its continuance.

281. Suppose the examination were out of the way, is there anything else which involves a collision between the two courses of training?—I do not think so. Those who are fit for the University training can get the most of their subjects in the University; they can get Education, which means School Management; Mathematics, Latin and Greek; and then History and Geography are provided for by the Admission Examination—that is to say, the pupil teacher who comes up for his admission to the Normal School has an opportunity of passing in History and Geography at that examination, and, if he passes well, he does not require to touch them again at all, and can devote himself thereafter entirely to more advanced work. If he does well enough to get admission to the University, he may take classes in certain subjects in the University, and has not necessarily anything whatever to do with corresponding subjects in the Training College. What he must get in the Training College is Practice in Teaching, Music, Drawing, and so on, very little else. The examination at the end of his career, which he must pass in order to become a certificated teacher, consists of papers set by the Department, and these papers must be taken by all Training College students, but those who attend University classes can omit all those papers, covered by the classes they have taken in the University.

282. Do I understand that there is nothing which a man, who is attending the University and is fit for the University classes, is required to take in the Training College except those subjects which the University does not give him?—I think not; there are Religious Knowledge, Music, Reading, Penmanship, and so on. School Management is covered by Education, where there is a Professor of Education. That would not do in Glasgow, because there is no Professor of Education there; nor in Aberdeen.

283. No means of getting what?—Lectures on Education or School Management, which is a very important part of their examination.

284. On the Method of Teaching?—Yes, they would require to get that at separate times after the University Session was over—either before or after.

285. Should you see any difficulty in providing for those proper Training School subjects in St Andrews, where there is no Training School, by arrangement, if they were willing to make it, with the Dundee schools or the Madras College, so as to provide everything for a student attending the University and intending to become a teacher—what the Normal Schools provide for their students?—No, I do not see any difficulty at all, provided they appoint a Master of Method. It would be most unsatisfactory to have it left, as it is in the case of graduates. The only condition for graduates is that they must attend during eight hours a week for twelve weeks at a school taught by a certificated teacher. That certificated teacher may, or may not, give any attention to him whatever. He goes to the school, and he may take a class or not; his faults, if any, are unchecked, and good methods are probably never taught to him at all. I think that training, both for the graduate and for the case you mentioned in Dundee, should be distinctly laid down as being in a school set apart for the purpose and under a recognised Master of Method. That is quite essential, I think.

286. If it was conducted under the superintendence of the Professor of Education it would be perfectly practical?—Quite so. The Madras School is quite suitable, for example, if the Authorities agree to that, and if it is under Professor Meiklejohn's management; or if he cannot undertake it, under a Master of Method under his management, there would be no difficulty at all.

287. Then any arrangement of that kind would secure to the Department the same value for their

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contributions as the Normal Schools give them under the existing system in Edinburgh and Glasgow?—I think so. There is, of course, one objection to it, and that is that the existing Training Colleges are at present not full. I do not think they could take any more female students—their classes range from forty-five to fifty, which is quite enough; but their male classes are small, and they apparently cannot be made bigger. They offer what seems a tolerable bursary—£25, but that is not sufficient to induce a sufficient number to come up. They are continually in want, and by setting up a school of the same kind in St Andrews the number of male students would be diminished at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

288. Is the result of that that men go into the profession insufficiently trained?—Yes, there is no doubt of the necessity for more trained men; there is quite a unanimous opinion on that point. Last year upwards of 260 qualified male and female candidates entered the profession by a side door, viz., by becoming ex-pupil teachers or untrained assistants. 1036 came up for 440 places, and the number who passed was 706.

289. Does that mean that they had all been pupil teachers?—No, not necessarily, but the great majority would be. That leaves about 260 persons who must either give up the profession they have entered upon, or thought of entering upon, or, if they continue, enter it untrained; a few may come up a second time with the view of getting admission to the Training College; but no doubt the great majority simply say—they cannot wait a year, and will take office as ex-pupil teachers at the salary of £25 or £30, and after serving for a year or two they come up for the Certificate Examination and become certificated teachers, but are untrained, and it is most desirable that that class should be diminished in number. They are not satisfactory, as a whole, at all. So that there is room for more trained teachers; the question is how they are to be got.

290. But I suppose none of these teachers attend the Universities at all, do they?—You mean the females.

291. I was not aware you were referring especially to females.—All the males who pass high enough get into the Training College, but there is not a sufficient number of them. There are a number of acting teachers who have never come up to the Training College at all—who prefer to continue as assistants at a small salary, and who, after they have attained the age of twenty, come up to be examined. These men and women have never been trained, and are a long way below University level. Their papers show that in every respect, at the Christmas examinations; they are always below the mark of a trained student,—in fact, they have not come up to the Training College just because of their knowledge that they would not pass. But that does not represent it all, because only those who get into the first or second class are admissible to the Training College. If the student falls below the second class, either male or female, that student cannot be admitted to the Training College at all. But besides these 260 that I spoke of, there were 152 who fell into the third class, and who are now probably assistant teachers, and qualified as being assistants, but not qualified by being trained in a Training College. That is about 400 every year who are introduced into the profession without any training in a Training College. I think, myself, the sphere in which Dundee could be brought in very usefully would be in view of the expected expansion of secondary education and the demand for teachers of a somewhat higher type, if something similar to the English Day Training College were introduced, the conditions being that the candidate should pass the Preliminary University Examination and take the L.A. course, which contains five classes.

292. *Professor Butcher*.—It contained five, but I think it is being modified—but it still contains five, I think?—Well, if it were specified that four of those classes should be of an educational or professional kind, which the Department should sanction as being a professional training, that the examination they pass should, as at present, have as Assessor the Inspector of

Training Colleges, as now in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and that either during or before or after, or before and after their University attendance, they should have at least two courses of three months each of practical training in the art of teaching, I think such a plan feasible. Two courses of three months could easily be overtaken, and another paper, or papers, on the subjects not covered by what they take in the University could be set. For instance, where there is no Professor of Education, there would require to be a paper on School Management; where there is no Professor of English there would require to be a paper on English, and so on—and I should have this open to all the other Universities as well. I think the result of that would be that many men who got a taste of University life, and had taken these four or five classes, would probably go on to their Degree, increasing the number of qualified men; and surely it is necessary, if our secondary education is to spread, that the men who are to conduct it should also spread with it.

293. It has been stated to us that by far the best system of education for the teacher is that he should take his University education like a man entering any other profession, and after that had been completed, that he should have such practical training as is necessary for his own special profession?—Well, if life were long enough, and purses deep enough, I would have no objection to that; but there can be no difficulty surely in utilizing a Summer Course between two Winter Courses, and it is rather hard to impose upon a man the spending of another year.

294. That is, the postponing his practical teaching to the close of his University training?—Yes, I do not see why it could not be done during the intervals between the sessions.

295. The difficulty which you refer to of the purse is a very serious one to a great many students?—Very serious; but to get practical training ought not to be a great one, because in former times it was quite usual for a Scotch student to employ his summers in teaching or other work. He did not know how to get the time spent. Here is an opportunity of getting practical skill in the art of teaching, which is not very hard work and perfectly consistent with preparation for his work in the winter following.

296. *Earl of Elgin*.—The only difference is that, under the system that is alluded to by Lord Kinnear, the man would not necessarily make up his mind to go into the educational profession until he had completed his University course?—Yes, and therefore he would require to meet the expense of his University course out of his own pocket.

297. Unless there was some system of bursaries to meet that. But then I understood the advantage aimed at by that system was that you would get a type of men who had passed through the University who might not otherwise have entered the profession under the present Normal School system?—I am not quite sure that I follow your lordship.

298. I mean that there might be men who would go to the University naturally, as other students do, and who, when they completed their University course, might wish to enter the profession; but now, under the present system, as they have to go through the Normal School course, they are too late to do that, and are rather shut out from the profession?—I think the two things could be combined perfectly well. I do not see why a man could not employ three months of his summer in Normal Training College work; it would not necessarily interfere with his winter work at all.

299. But still he must have made up his mind to enter the educational profession at the same time as he goes to the University?—Yes; and if he has not made up his mind before that he cannot complain of being obliged to spend another year. If he has gone to the University without a definite aim, and finds after passing through the University that he would like to become a teacher, he has only himself to blame if he has to spend another year in practical training; whereas, if a man enters the University with the view of becoming a teacher, he would naturally

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enough utilize his summer session and so save a year at the end of his course.

300. Are there any openings for these men now? Have they any openings through the Normal College—men who have gone to the University without entering a Training College?—There is none at present; arrangements would have to be made for them.

301. I am thinking of cases I have come across in School Board work—of a graduate of a University, who had no practical training at all. Now I say in the present system there is no opening for them?—No. I think what is necessary for that is a condition which should be laid very strictly down—that a graduate, even a distinguished graduate though he be, should pass through more than twelve weeks of perfunctory training in a school where he may not be in the least degree supervised. They simply attend a school for an hour and a half or two hours a day, and are allowed to walk about and take a class; they may have no hint or suggestion given to them as to good methods of teaching, and no correction of bad ones. I think there is no reason why the Department should not insist upon that being a condition of a graduate's becoming certificated. They are now content with twelve weeks' teaching in any school approved by the Department. They ought to have three months, or six months would be better, in a distinctly recognized Training College, under a Master of Method, who would really teach them what they only profess to learn now by chance.

302. And opportunities given them to get that?—Yes.

303. Is one of the causes of the deficiency in the number of male teachers that the pupil teacher system is rather diminishing?—I suppose it is, and that leads find more promising openings in other directions.

304. There is a tendency, is there not, on the part of School Boards, rather to appoint assistants than pupil teachers?—Yes.

305. Do you deprecate that?—It all depends on how the pupil teacher system is worked. If it is worked judiciously, it is cheap and effective. If a lad or girl is chosen for ability, for capacity for teaching, is properly superintended and taught good methods, they do very good work and very cheaply, and it is a very good system. But it is very often neglected. There are schools from which I have never got a bad pupil teacher, and there are others from which I have seldom got a good one, simply because they are chosen haphazard and are not superintended, but simply allowed to go their own way. But the number of pupil teachers permissible was reduced some nine or ten years ago or more,—which accounts, to some extent, for the smaller number now.

306. *Professor Butcher.*—Would these graduates Lord Elgin alluded to, who have gone through the University but not hitherto made up their minds that they were going to become teachers, under the present system be able to get anything out of the Grant from the Department—anything which would help them to carry on the practical training necessary for a teacher?—I am afraid that is a Treasury question.

307. I only mean as regards the existing system—would it be possible for them to present themselves and say—'Here we are, graduates of a University; we have not been in a Training College, but we have graduated, and we should now like to supplement that by some practical experience of teaching'?—That is a most natural question to put, but I cannot answer it.

308. You would know if it was in operation?—There is no such provision at present.

309. I gather that you would not be in favour of the Universities, or any one of them, attempting by itself the sole training of teachers?—Do you mean to the exclusion of Normal Schools?

310. Apart, I mean, from a Normal School or Training College. In other words, you would not approve, I imagine, of St Andrews University saying—'We will undertake the entire training of any teachers who come to us'?—No, I think not, inasmuch as they could not do it without lowering their own teaching.

311. And if they attempted, then, to supplement Dr Kerr. their own teaching by going outside, I suppose it would be hardly possible for the University, as such, to exercise the necessary supervision over them?—I am afraid not; but I do not think that the terms allowed to the English Day Training College would cover the expense of lectures other than those given in the ordinary classes.

312. In the English Provincial Colleges, is it not the Provincial College which becomes responsible?—The Committee of the College.

313. And the question is whether, in the case of a University like St Andrews, you could appoint a Committee of the Senatus or the University to do the work which those Colleges, or Committees of the Colleges, do in England?—That is all.

314. Do you think that a Committee would be a sufficiently responsible body, and able to carry out the work efficiently?—The difficulty would not be so much in their carrying out the work efficiently if the students were sufficiently advanced as that they ought not to be asked to lower the education.

315. I notice that your answer agrees with the recommendations of Mr Parker's Committee. They distinctly say they disapprove, on the ground you mention, of the training of teachers being carried on entirely at Universities?—We are not prepared for that. The Normal School must continue to exist as long as there are small schools, small emoluments, and small attainments on the part of the masters—schools to which it would be a great shame to see a graduate appointed. These schools will continue.

316. On another matter Mr Parker's Committee say that the larger Universities are not prepared to answer, as the Training Colleges do, for close personal attention, or for moral and religious training. I suppose you would agree also with that—that that is an objection to the handing over of the matter to the Universities as such?—Yes, they would not undertake it.

317. Putting them aside, do you think it would be a feasible plan to make a Joint-Committee, consisting say partly of representatives of the University and partly of some outside people—who may be connected partly with schools—who would be a Committee responsible for doing the work at Dundee or St Andrews that is now done by the Training Colleges?—I am not aware that the supervision of them, or superintendence of the morals of the students in the present Training Colleges, is very exact.

318. I was thinking rather of the general training, of the whole business,—whether you could establish a Joint-Committee consisting of representatives of the Universities and outside bodies to take the place at Dundee or St Andrews that the Training Colleges take at Edinburgh or Glasgow?—I do not see any difficulty in that,—none whatever.

319. You mentioned certain conditions that you would be inclined to make, such as that the candidate should pass the Preliminary Examination; that he should take the Literate of Arts course, or certain subjects in it, and so forth: are these conditions different from the conditions imposed by the Department on the Training College Authorities?—I don't know that the Department has come to any decision as to the Preliminary Examination; all that has been required this year, so far as I know, has been the usual one—that they pass, in July, an examination high enough to get the mark L for Latin or M for Mathematics, as the case may be, and by that mark they gain permission to attend the University. The number I mentioned, 171, have done so on these terms.

320. Do you think it would be advisable, if it was proposed to recognise such a responsible Committee in connection with St Andrews or Dundee, to impose any conditions different from those that the Department now imposes upon the Training Colleges?—Yes, to this extent:—I think I would lay no conditions upon St Andrews that I would not upon the other Universities. I would object to St Andrews starting an ordinary Training College, inasmuch as the existing ones for the ordinary class of men are not full; and I would, with the

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view of preparing men for the higher walks of the teaching profession, impose the passing of the Preliminary Examination as a condition.

321. Do you mean the University Preliminary?—I do. I would impose that upon Dundee, and make it equally open to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen—the system running parallel with what must continue to exist, namely, the present Normal Schools for the ordinary class.

322. These would be rather higher?—It would bring in a higher type of men altogether; perhaps not so high as the Schoolmaster's Diploma of the University, but what would probably by-and-by reach as far. I don't see why that should not run parallel with what must continue, the existing ordinary Normal Schools. There are, and always will be, men who will not reach the University level. We want men above that, and I think this plan would probably secure it.

323. Then this would be rather a superior qualification to the existing thing?—I think it would, and I think men might be induced to attempt it.

324. Do you think it would be necessary to require anything about the Literate of Arts course? It has not made its way very much, has it?—I don't know, but I should provide that these classes should be educational or professional.

325. What do you mean by professional classes?—Latin, Mathematics, English, and where there is a Professor, Education.

326. Regular school subjects?—Subjects that must be taught, and are taught, in every ordinary school.

327. You spoke of having the Inspector of Training Colleges as an Assessor,—in which examination do you mean?—Just as we do now in the examination of Normal students. I am the Assessor, and the Department agree to accept that. I should propose that the Department's sanction should be asked for the examination, as it has been asked and obtained for all the classes in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and if there were some subjects not covered during the two years of the student's attendance at College, whether Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dundee, it should be competent, as it is now, for the Department to say he must cover in his examination for certificate the subjects not covered in the University course. The only difference would be, that at present we stipulate that he shall start from a higher level, viz., by being able to pass the Preliminary Examination. The difficulty would be the terms—the money paid for training. But it is very singular that the number of men who have obtained admission to Training Colleges on the faith of becoming teachers, and who have adhered to their determination, has been so large; the number that have fallen away is very small indeed. I should like to know, in the case of the English Day Training Colleges, how that stands,—how far the students have kept their promise of becoming teachers. They undertake to become teachers, and the male students get £25, the female students get £20, and the Committee get £10 to cover their fees. It is quite conceivable that a number of students desirous of obtaining a good education might dishonestly profess a wish to become teachers in order to get the £25, and I should like to know how that works. In Scotland, singularly few men who have joined the Normal School with a view to become teachers have fallen away, even after they have gone to the University. Very few have broken their promise.

328. I suppose the only guarantee that we could suggest, if we were asked to suggest one to the Treasury, would be a written statement on the part of the man or woman who proposes to become a teacher?—Yes, and I think there might be some system of surety got; there might be a fine imposed upon him on the part of his surety if he should fail to keep his promise.

329. From your answers it would appear that, in relation to two of the recommendations of Mr Parker's Committee, nothing has been done as regards one, while the other has been but imperfectly carried out. The one in regard to which nothing has been done is that University work should not be interrupted as it is at present for a fortnight or three weeks at the Training

College examinations in December?—I think that is Dr Kerr very important.

330. My own experience fully bears out what you say; it is an entire interruption of one-half of the session in regard to those students.—Yes. I have tried three or four plans to get over the difficulty, but without success. It has been suggested that the examinations should take place in October, before the University Session begins; but the strong objection to that is that the students would grind their eyes out during the vacation in August and September, preparing for the examinations; the poor girls would kill themselves grinding; they would get no vacation at all. July is not open to the same objection, and I think it should be possible to arrange for taking them then.

331. The other recommendation which seems to have been carried out very imperfectly, so far as I know, is this:—‘We think the students should be enabled during the University Session to devote their chief attention to the classes of the University with tutorial assistance in College; their professional education in College being conducted as far as possible at other times, and concentrated within the shorter period than for the ordinary Training College student.’—In the case of the Glasgow Free Church College students, I think I am right in saying that they are two miles from Gilmorehill, and that during the University Session they scarcely, if at all, set a foot within the Training College, and they do exceedingly well. And the College does not seem to have suffered from the fact that they have been relieved from Training College work during the University Session.

332. Might not that be carried out more fully?—I have no doubt of it.

333. Is it not the case also that in some Training Colleges the students are doing the same work, it may be in Latin, or almost identically the same work as they are doing in the University?—I don't know any cases of that. I know there are tutorial classes in Edinburgh and Glasgow, but not doing the same work.

334. The carrying-out of the second recommendation really rests, not with the Department in any way, but with the Training Colleges themselves?—Entirely. ‘The authorities of the Training College may, during the University Session, dispense with their attendance at the College each day for such time as they may deem necessary.’ They have ample powers.

335. *Lord Kyllachy*.—I understand that you are, on the whole, against any modification of the existing University arrangements, for the purpose of superseding or relieving the Training Colleges—I mean any modification by way of lowering the standard of teaching?—I am very strongly against that.

336. I think you are also against the notion of any of the Scotch Universities undertaking the functions of the Training Colleges in the same manner as the Training Colleges in England undertake those functions?—No, not entirely. I have no objection whatever to the method introduced into the Day Training Colleges in England, if they are allowed to bring forward a better type of men. I should be very glad to see the Day Training College system applied to Dundee and the other Universities, on the condition that they receive the sums now paid in England, but only on behalf of men who pass the Preliminary Examination, so as to produce a teacher of a higher type.

337. But that is always, as I understand you, subject to this, that it shall not be necessary for the Dundee or St Andrews College to lower the standard of its teaching?—That is a clear point; I want it not to be lowered.

338. You would aim at a greater number of teachers availing themselves of the ordinary University curriculum?—Yes.

339. But you don't point to the University of St Andrews, either in Dundee or St Andrews, making any special arrangements so as to adapt the University teaching to the wants of teachers?—To a certain extent, yes. I should like the system of insisting upon those who are to receive the £25 or the £20 passing the Preliminary Examination, which is not now a condition in the case of the ordinary Normal School students.

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340. That if the University is to take the responsibility of dealing with the Treasury they should institute such an examination?—Yes.

341. Do you think it desirable that the University Authorities should undertake the responsibility to the Department which is at present undertaken by the Authorities of the Training Colleges, and by the Authorities of the University Colleges in England?—I am not sure that I know what you mean by the amount of responsibility.

342. At present the Department and the Training Colleges transact their whole business between them, and, so far as the Universities are concerned, they simply receive the students of the Training Colleges like any others, their fees being paid by the Training College, and the University having nothing to do with the source of these payments. But if you were to introduce the English system, say into Dundee or St Andrews, the first thing would be this, that the Department would require from the University Authorities, or from some Committee appointed by the University, the responsibility which the Training College at present undertakes to the Department.—In what respect.

343. Responsibility with respect to administration of the Grant, and with respect also to due supervision (although that is perhaps a minor matter) of the students?—As I understand the relation between the Department and the English Day Training College, it is simply this: the Department say to the Training College, 'Be good enough to form a responsible Committee, and we will pay you £25 for every male student, and £20 for every female student, which you disburse to them at certain stipulated times mentioned in the Code; and we will give you, besides that, £10 to yourselves, and you will give them all the teaching they require. Then your papers will be sent up to us to revise; we must satisfy ourselves that the examination these have passed through is equal in extent and difficulty to that of students in the Normal Schools, and that the whole curriculum of a teacher is covered either by yourselves or outside.' So that the responsibility, so far as I see, is not great.

344. Does it not rather come to this, that these University Colleges in England undertake the whole responsibility and functions, such as they are, which the Training Colleges undertake in Scotland?—Yes, and what do you suppose they are?

345. The functions which the Training Colleges undertake in return for the Grant are:—That they provide for tuition not only in the lower but also in the practical and in the higher subjects; and the responsibility they undertake is that they supervise, as far as possible, the students whose tuition they undertake; and they transact with the Government with respect to the finance—the Government Grant and its application. Now I understand that the English Colleges just undertake the same functions and responsibility. They undertake, in respect to the Grant, to provide for the tuition of the students, not only in University subjects, but in all the necessary subjects. They undertake to receive money from the Department; and they undertake the supervision of the students also, so far as required. Now the question is—Do you think it desirable that the University Authorities in St Andrews, or any of the other Universities, should undertake these functions and responsibilities?—I do not, at first sight, see any objection to it. They need not be University Authorities; they might be local and University Authorities combined—simply a local Committee.

346. Is not the result of the English system this, that in the University Colleges you have the standard of teaching lowered in order to provide a curriculum for teachers?—That I cannot say, but I think it very probable.

347. If they have to provide for tuition in elementary subjects, they must do so either inside the University, or by setting up a school outside?—Yes.

348. Well, do you think it desirable that any Scotch University should undertake, either within its own walls, or outside, functions in connection with elementary subjects?—Not if it is to lower the educa-

tion. But where would the danger be if they insisted that every candidate for these bursaries or scholarships should pass the Preliminary Examination?

349. That would involve no modification of the University system at all—if that was all?—It would involve a difference, though, in their treatment by the Training Colleges, because the Training College student does not require to pass the Preliminary just now in order to attend the University.

350. I understand you are against the multiplication of Training Colleges in Scotland which include tuition in elementary subjects?—I think so.

351. You would not establish another Normal School in Dundee to teach the elementary subjects?—Not until the present ones are filled.

352. What you would point to would be something of this sort, that, leaving University arrangements as they are, the standard of teaching as it is, there should be founded, if there is money to be got, in Dundee, a Training College which should be confined to what one may call practical subjects—method and so on; and that that should be a Training College for students who are able to pass a certain preliminary examination, not the University Preliminary?—I mean, the University Preliminary.

353. Well, who should be able to pass the University Preliminary; that the students entering the Training College should attend the ordinary University classes, and at the same time take their practical instruction in this Normal College?—I don't propose to build another Training College, but simply that the student should attend classes of the level of University classes—such a level as the passing of the University Preliminary indicates—in order to produce a higher type of teacher, but I think it imperative that a practising school and Master of Method should be provided.

354. But where would they get their practical training? I thought you contemplated that there should be some school in which they could get practical training coincident with University training?—Not necessarily during the session, but after the session, or between sessions. There is the Harris Academy, Dundee, and the Madras College, St Andrews. These would be simply practising schools; a Training College means the whole thing, lectures, and everything, and I do not propose the establishment of that.

355. The arrangements for that clinical instruction, in short, is the only thing you would add to the existing University?—Yes; they might get Music or Drawing anywhere; these are part of the Training College course, and could easily be got in Dundee.

356. *Sir Arthur Mitchell*.—But the University itself would not supervise that part of their training?—No, but they would require to provide for it in some way, in consideration of the £10 paid down to themselves, and the £25 in the case of the male students, and the £20 in the case of the female students, direct to the students themselves. The local Committee get £10 to provide education, and if they can do it in England, I do not see why they cannot do it in Scotland.

357. *Professor Butcher*.—Then these men, if they got elementary subjects such as History, Geography, Music, or Drawing, would require to get them elsewhere?—Elsewhere, but History and Geography might have been passed at the admission examination; and that might go quite parallel with what must continue, —the existing ordinary Normal Schools.

358. The ordinary Training Colleges could not really seriously object, could they, to the institution of these as being any kind of interference with their vested interests or rights?—I think not; though it would certainly tend to take off the top layer,—the best men; but it would leave them still the ordinary men, to whom the Normal School is simply a necessity.

359. It would take away the best men, I see?—And it is most desirable that it should.

360. If tutorial help were needed for these men, would there be any means of granting it, although outside the University system, by the help of this Committee?—It depends on how far the funds would go.

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361. It would not be necessary, in the case of these better men, to look for tutorial help to the same degree as in the case of the men going to the Training Colleges?—No, a young man who could pass the University Preliminary could get on quite well. The percentage of male teachers, I find, who have been trained has steadily grown from 75 to 77 per cent. during the last four years; while the percentage of female teachers has fallen from 66 to 62 per cent. I think the only excuse at present for adopting the English Day Training School system in St Andrews is on the understanding that it is to be for training a higher type of men; and that that permission should be given to the other Colleges as well.

362. *The Chairman*.—You would not recommend Dr Kerr. — any special arrangement to be made for St Andrews that was not suitable for all the other Universities?—No.

363. *Lord Kyllachy*.—It would really come to this, that you should desire that the Department should give bursaries to those students of a higher type who are prepared to pass the University Preliminary and obtain their training by means of the ordinary University curriculum?—Yes, supplemented by such practical training as the Department may insist upon in other subjects not covered by the University.

[ADJOURNED.]

ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE.

CRAIK, HENRY, LL.D., C.B., 1-73.

Origin of Training Colleges :—Explains system of Training Colleges begun in 1841—Disruption of 1843 led to formation of Training Colleges in connection with Free Church, 1.

Upkeep of Colleges :—Grants at first took form of Bursaries or Queen's Scholarships—In 1850, through these Scholarships, from three-fourths to five-eighths of expense borne by State—In 1853 Grants made on new footing—Witness explains Mr Lowe's Revised Code of 1862, and cites results at present time—Total expense of Training Colleges in Scotland is now about £37,000—£30,000 paid by the Department, and £7000 derived from other sources—Seven Training Colleges in Scotland related to the Department—Explains principle upon which Training College Grants are passed; Analogy of Kneller Hall where Bishop Temple was head, 1-2, 21, 24.

Attendance of Training College Students at the Universities :—Practice of Training College students attending University recognised by Department in 1873—Explains improvements made in 1877—About 160 out of 860 Training College students attend University classes; they get assistance towards their class fees, 2, 59.

University Students apart from Training Colleges :—Graduates are admitted to Training College examinations for certificates, eligible to earn a Grant in one paper only (School Management) on condition of serving three months in an elementary school, 2.

Teachers recognised as Qualified :—There are about 8200 certificated teachers, men and women : 3800 men, 550 graduates—Three classes of teachers : (1) Those trained at Training Colleges; (2) Graduates (who have to pass an examination in School Management); and (3) Those who are admitted to examination after having obtained experience by actual practice in teaching—These last are a large number—about 2500 out of a total of 8200—Their qualifications are ascertained, first, by their having served in a school under a certificated teacher, and secondly, by their being reported upon by inspector, 3, 45.

The Universities and the Training of Teachers :—Witness refers to proposal made in 1884 to establish a Training College in connection with Aberdeen University; and to similar proposal now made by St Andrews and Dundee—Explains difficulty in regard to Grant—Witness points out that the claims of these bodies not strengthened by any precedent in English Training Colleges—Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh are averse from institution of such Colleges—They desire that there should be an educational degree recognised by the Department—The peculiar position

of St Andrews and Dundee due to fact that they represent a large district which is without a Training College—Does not think there would be any insuperable inconsistency in having two systems in Scotland—one for Aberdeen and St Andrews, and another for Glasgow and Edinburgh, but is of opinion that if St Andrews and Dundee proposal were carried out, it would introduce a lower grade of students—Further, is doubtful of the two functions being carried out by the University—Is sure, however, that if the Commissioners expressed the opinion that the case of St Andrews and Dundee is exceptional, it would have great weight with their Lordships in any application to the Treasury, 4-7, 9, 15, 21, 25.

Differences between Scottish and English Colleges :—In England, Colleges are residential; hardly any day Training Colleges—Teachers in England obtain training by going to a distinctively denominational College and residing there—In Scotland all Training Colleges, except the Episcopal College in Edinburgh, are day Colleges, and they are not so distinctively denominational as those in England—Thinks that although a great deal in the abstract may be said against denominational training of teachers, it is not a very practical difficulty, 5, 8, 22-23.

Preliminary Examinations :—The Department propose to make the passing of the new University Preliminary Examination a necessary condition of Training College students at the University receiving assistance with their fees—The Training College examination entirely under Government, 13, 51.

Proposal that Professor of Education at St Andrews should undertake duties as Rector of Training College, 19-20.

Training College Statistics :—Average age of Training College students is from 18 to 19 to 21 or 22—About 400 teachers pass through the Training Colleges each year; men much fewer than women—About one-half of the graduates who enter the profession have been trained at a Training College—These teachers are considered the most efficient, 27-29, 32.

Practical Training in Education :—In Training Colleges there is a teacher and lecturer of Practical Pædutics and probably the Rector lectures, 35, 37.

Training College Bursaries :—In Scotland about £9000 of the whole £37,000 spent upon the Colleges is paid in bursaries—roughly £10 per head—Witness suggests formation of bursaries for those who graduate with the intention of entering the teaching profession, 40, 64.

Oxford University, position of unattached students, 47-48.

Proposed Higher Curriculum :—In regard to proposal by Principal Peterson of Dundee College, to introduce a higher curriculum than that of the Normal Schools, to enable students to go on to complete their qualification for a Degree at the University, witness is doubtful of result—Thinks it would be better to follow the analogy of every other profession and get those preparing to be teachers to attend the University along with the ordinary students there, and at the end of their course, or alongside same, to give them certain help to attend Training Colleges, 53.

Overlapping of Students' work at the Universities and the Training Colleges :—Witness states that Department will endeavour to make arrangements which will prevent the present inconvenience caused by the date of the Training College examination; discusses two methods of remedy, 54, 55, 62.

Training College Accounts :—The accounts are submitted to and audited by the Department triennially, 66.

Report of Departmental Committee of 1888 :—With regard to proposal from Dundee College witness takes exception to the description of the Committee's recommendation; does not think Committee at all in favour of the recognition of Training College work in the hands of the Universities, 72-73.

DONALDSON, Principal, University of St Andrews, 74-167.

Training of Schoolmasters :—Witness of opinion that the best arrangement for the training of schoolmasters is that they should obtain a liberal University training and that they should afterwards obtain practical or technical training; present system does not carry out that arrangement—Opinion of proposal from Dundee re establishing Training College—Majority of teachers went to University; but formerly no training given in practical subjects—David Stowe and his system of practical training—Advent of English system; refers to agitation in England in 1839 and 1842, 74-76.

Origin and Growth of Training Colleges :—Movement commenced in Scotland soon after grants had been made for English Colleges—Between 1856 and 1872 Lord Moncrieff introduced several Bills for the remodelling of the Scottish system—Unanimous opinion of teachers at that time was against Training Colleges—They rather urged establishment of Chairs of Education—Refers to movement at Aberdeen University to establish Training College—States that the scheme then proposed was adopted in England—Thinks that a crisis has come in Scotland and that present system must come to an end—Refers to narrowness of teaching in present Colleges—All the Scottish Colleges connected with Church, 76-77, 148, 153.

Upkeep of Colleges :—Witness explains present system, 77.

Training of Teachers :—Witness shows, by reference to a special case, the advantages of teachers taking degree prior to practical training—Adverts to error of many School Boards in preferring Training School pupils to graduates—Three years sufficient to complete professional training of teachers: three Winter Sessions at a University

and about six months at practical training classes, 77, 88-90, 112-118.

Normal College Classes :—Regular classes: Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English Literature; also Science, French, German, History, 134.

Bursaries :—Holders of bursaries in Training Colleges pledge themselves to remain teachers—Witness thinks that same thing could be done with teachers who held bursaries at the Universities—At present if a Training College bursar leaves the profession he has to refund bursary—Thinks that they should not be so bound and that if they did leave the profession no material loss of money would accrue—Would disapprove of a system of deferred payment of bursaries, 78-80, 82, 84, 108, 111, 146.

Proposal for Practical Training at St Andrews University :—Proposes that the University should undertake management of outside school of practical training, with Professor of Education at its head—Thinks there is an advantage in students taking practical training after completion of University course, 85-86.

New system of Training Colleges :—Witness desires a fresh system of Colleges in connection with the Universities; grant of £28,000 should then go to the Universities—Would dispense entirely with the present pupil teacher system, 95, 97, 101, 119-121—Maintenance of proposed new Colleges, 123, 126-7—At present Training College students attempt too many subjects in addition to what they do at the University, 2051—Witness thinks that the Training Colleges would be willing to accept position under proposed new system of giving professional instruction to students at the close of their University course—Points out, however, that this would necessitate the dismissal of a large number of teachers, but they might be absorbed as lecturers in the University—Refers to re-allocation of grant of £28,000, 166-7.

Science :—Teachers not obliged to learn Science—they would be the better for one science—Teaching of Science in the Colleges much inferior to that of the Universities—Theory of Education necessary, 137-8.

Church Schools in England :—These schools narrow in their teaching—System different from that of Scottish Colleges, 149, 164.

The Universities and Elementary Instruction :—Opposed to the teaching of elementary subjects by the Universities and thinks teaching profession also opposed to it, 160.

Training Colleges and the Teaching of Secondary Subjects :—Secondary subjects are also taught in the Colleges, but on a much lower standard than at the Universities, 163.

LAURIE, Professor, Professor of Education, University of Edinburgh, 168-214.

Proposed scheme for Training of Teachers at St Andrews University :—Witness of opinion that there should be no difficulty in combining attendance at the University with separate classes for Practical Training, especially as there is now a Summer Session at the Universities—Cites analogy of medical students in their clinical work—Thinks that Practical Training after graduation would add an unnecessary year to students' preparation—Suggests that it should be taken during the last year of ordinary graduation

course, and agrees that at that stage six months of Practical Training class would be sufficient—Points out that proposed scheme not a new one; brought forward by Aberdeen University six or seven years ago—Its present form suggested by the privileges conceded to English University Colleges under English Code, Articles 127 and 122—Explains English College system of management in regard to Queen's Scholars—Thinks St Andrews scheme quite practicable, but points out that question is whether or not it is the best way of advancing training of teachers, 169-171, 200—Of opinion, however, that the Department would not pass any scheme for St Andrews alone; it would also apply to the other Universities, 204.

Queen's Scholars and Dundee College:—Refers to new regulations for admission to the Universities—If Queen's Scholars were to go to Dundee College (which is part of St Andrews University) one of two things would happen: either they would be qualified to take part in the University instruction on academic level, or if not, then special teachers would require to teach them separately, in addition to their ordinary work—If this extended to other classes and other students, if the Universities are to do the work of Training Colleges in Scotland, they must have a College within a College, 171.

Results of Secondary Education Grant of £60,000:—Witness states that result of Grant will be development of higher departments of Board Schools in country places—This will necessitate a higher training for schoolmasters, and witness looks to the Universities alone to provide these, 171.

Trained Masters:—Witness states that at present time the number of trained masters insufficient—Training Colleges not to blame; they take in every competent applicant; yet number of pupil teachers has decreased—Only reason witness can give for this, that Training Colleges not popular as a means of training, 171.

Feeling in the Country:—Refers to continued national feeling which connects all higher education with the University—Witness, having that feeling, cannot look with satisfaction on the establishment of a College on the existing lines at St Andrews or Dundee, even under University control and management—States that Education Committee of the Church of Scotland of same opinion, not on account of opposition to their own Colleges, but because system in itself unsatisfactory, 171.

Suggestions anent the Training of Teachers at the Universities:—Witness suggests that the Universities should, on condition of Government offering Queen's Scholarships for the purpose, take up the training of teachers as part of their ordinary work—Suggests that Department should institute 60 such scholarships of £35 per annum, to be distributed among the four Universities—Thinks there would be no difficulty in working such an arrangement—The proposed bursaries or scholarships would be given by the Department only after examination and held by those who pledged themselves in writing to prepare for the teaching profession—Witness thinks that danger of holders changing their profession reduced to a minimum by guarantee of the Training Colleges—Of opinion that University of St Andrews could not carry out proposed bursary system without a Training College or Normal School—Describes how Madras College and the elementary school at St Andrews could be so utilised—Witness points out that he made such an arrangement

with St Andrews fifteen years ago, but it was not taken advantage of—Explains why, 171, 179-180, 184-6.

Continuance of present system of Colleges:—If new system established, present Training Colleges would not be discontinued—Witness thinks the country could not do without them—Gives some reasons for their retention, but states that since 1872 the Church of Scotland has not been desirous of keeping up their Training Colleges, 171, 177, 181-2.

English Day Training College System:—Witness thinks St Andrews Training College scheme similar to above system, 171—But does not think English College system at all suitable for Scotland, 214.

Schoolmaster's Diploma:—Refers to this diploma in Edinburgh University and specifies current changes in regard to same—Witness thinks that with the improvements specified the system would be an ideal one for all Universities, and that it ought to be accepted by St Andrews University, 171—Present arrangements work satisfactorily; but everything depends on the Education Department recognising such a diploma—Points out that Edinburgh University now turns out teachers for the State, costing the State nothing, 208.

University Committee on Queen's Scholarships:—Witness thinks that Department would require the appointment of a Committee in each University to supervise general and clinical instruction of Queen's Scholars—If there were a Professor or Lecturer on Education at each University he would naturally be appointed Chairman, and Professors forming part of the Committee would be those whose classes most students attended for their qualification, 176—Each University would appoint its own Committee—Diplomas would be granted by the Universities and recognised by the Department just as the Department's Leaving Certificates are recognised by the Universities—Witness states that this now done in the English University Colleges—Thinks, however, that the Department might require one of its own officials to act as assessor in the examinations—said assessor to act for all four Universities, 187, 191.

Introduction of additional Subjects at the Universities, to suit Queen's Scholars:—Witness thinks it would not be necessary for the Universities to introduce new subjects specially for Queen's Scholars about to qualify as teachers—Arrangements could be made for the Queen's Scholars in the University taking extra subjects, e.g., music and drawing, in the Normal Schools—Where that not possible, other extra-mural teachers would have to be employed—Of opinion that elementary subjects better taught in the Training Colleges than they would be if introduced into the Universities, and deprecates idea of thus having a College within a College, 192-4, 202.

Guarantee by the Universities to H.M. Treasury that Student Teachers will remain in the Profession:—Witness thinks that only guarantee that could be devised would be that each student should undertake, in the event of his not becoming a teacher, to refund a portion of the money spent on him, as a fine—But states that similar guarantee now given by the Training Colleges not of any value and cites certain difficulties connected with it—Of opinion, however, that experience has proved that only small percentage leave the profession; waste less serious than in other departments of public service, 195-7.

Overlapping of Students' Work at the Universities and Training Colleges:—Witness gives two reasons for this: (1) The Government will not

alter its date of examination, and the University examination and the Government examination clashing, students have to prepare for both and are much pressed in consequence; (2) certain Training Colleges require students to study some of the University subjects and thus duplicate the students' work, 201.

H.M. Treasury and proposed Scholarship Grant to the Universities to aid Training of Teachers:—Treasury might regard this as a new grant of money to the Universities—Difficulty might arise from such an attitude, but witness thinks Treasury would not be justified—If nothing done in connection with the Universities but only provision of a Training College at St Andrews of existing type, Treasury would require to spend £3000 or £4000 a year upon it: proposed 60 scholarships of £35 for three years in connection with Universities, equivalent to what given in England, would be £2000 a year, or £6000 for the three years; and £3000 a large sum to pay to Dundee alone for a Training College of the ordinary sort, which would be only a College within a College, 207.

Effects of proposed Scheme:—Witness thinks that Education Committees of Established Church and of Free Church would strongly object to limitation of proposed scheme to St Andrews—Would result in overcrowding of that one centre—If scheme were extended to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, witness does not think there would be any friction with the existing Training Colleges, because it would be considered a parallel system with the present; it would draw away a certain number of the best men who now go to the Training Colleges, but that is all—Masters and lecturers might object to it; but witness believes that Training College Committees would not object, 211–13.

Preliminary Examinations:—The Universities would not train students to be examined by Government; but Government entitled to appoint an assessor of its own—Alludes to importance of Queen's Scholars being able to pass new Preliminary Examination on entering the Universities; but thinks it might be arranged that the Universities should agree to take Queen's Scholars into the junior classes, provided they passed the Government examination at a standard high enough to fit them for these classes, i.e., if they passed first class and had special marks for Latin—They would be able to pass the University Preliminary Examination in the following October—Thinks it better, however, that such students should remain in the Training Colleges till they could pass the Preliminary Examination, 214.

(See also Memorandum and Notes by Professor Laurie, in regard to his evidence, pp. 314 and 315.)

RAMSAY, Professor, Glasgow University, 215–248.

Has been connected with teaching profession since 1863, and has taken much interest in training of teachers in Glasgow.

Proposal to establish Training College in connection with St Andrews and Dundee, under superintendence of a Committee and Professor of Education:—Witness does not think it desirable, 216, 235–6—Unless it were under Education Department tendency would be to lower standard of training, 221—Of opinion, however, that a separate Government Training College should be established either at Dundee or St Andrews, 237.

Training of Teachers under Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters Act of 1861:—Witness describes working of the Act in 1863, 216.

Mr Lowe's Revised Code of 1862:—Twofold object of Code described—Agitation against it in Glasgow between 1863 and 1872—Attitude of the Universities and their proposals for further reform—Points out that under this Code not only no assistance given to enable Normal students to attend the Universities but Department objected to their doing so, 216.

Education Act of 1872:—Act unsatisfactory as regards provision for higher education in public schools, and assistance to Secondary Schools—Refers to scheme adopted by Department in 1873 in regard to training of teachers, 216.

Training College Students and the Universities:—Witness describes existing arrangements between the Education Department, the Training Colleges, and the Universities in regard to Training College students who attend University classes, 215. Of opinion that quite possible for students to take University course side by side with practical training classes; sees no hardship in this at present, 245—Of Training College students who attend the University about 1 in 10 or 20 graduate; majority of them have not sufficient time to take degree, 246.

Departmental Committee of 1886:—States reason for appointment of this Committee; discusses the following objections to existing system, which were submitted to Departmental Committee for consideration: (1) That some of the students who come to the University from Training Colleges not sufficiently prepared; (2) that the Normal Colleges did not allow students sufficient time for their University work; (3) that the date of the Departmental Examination caused great inconvenience to Training College students at the University; (4) that the certificates issued to Training College students at the University ought to bear that the holders have attended University classes—Points out that two latter objections not yet removed, and that, with a view to meet the last objection, University of Glasgow would have issued a Teacher's Diploma but for appointment of Universities Commission, 216.

Teacher's Diploma:—Witness states that present Edinburgh University Diploma in same lines as that proposed for Glasgow, except that there is no Chair of Education in Glasgow—Gives statistics re number of Training College students attending Latin Class in Glasgow University; emphasises importance of Middle Class for teachers, and necessity for its continuance, 216–8—Thinks that, as M.A. degree will be difficult to obtain under new regulations, a lower standard of certificate (something like old B.A. degree) should be granted to teachers; importance attached by School Boards to University certificates, 246–8.

Free Church Training College Students:—Witness furnishes statistics re Free Church College students in attendance at Glasgow University, 218, 225–6, 243.

The Universities and the Training of Teachers:—Of opinion that Universities should not teach elementary subjects taught in the Training Colleges—these, including Religious Knowledge, should be left to the Colleges—Considers present system of alliance between the Universities and the Training Colleges admirable—Thinks it would be a mistake to trust any one University with the whole training of the teacher; has con-

stantly urged that there should not be two kinds of training for teachers, but that whole should be under one system, and that Universities and Training Colleges should dovetail into one another, 219—Upholds advantages of University training for teachers, 243.

Professorship of Education :—No objection to have Professor of Education, provided he does not supplant the Training Colleges—Points out exceptional position of Professor Laurie in Edinburgh in being connected with both University and Church of Scotland Training College, 219.

Gresham Commission in England :—Refers to evidence before this Commission and discusses suggestion by Dr Sharp, in regard to institution of Chair of "Psychology," 219.

Proposed system of Queen's Scholarships for Teachers at the Universities :—Witness thinks this would not be approved, on account of practical training coming after University course—Points out that analogy of medical students and their clinical instruction not relevant—Holds that so far as teacher students receive University instruction they should pay just as other students, and that if they want something more it must be done by means of a College for the purpose, 224—Opposed to Universities undertaking responsibilities to the Department in connection with teaching of students, except for teaching of University subjects, 230-1.

English system of Residential Colleges :—Fears that this new system will break down on the technical side of instruction—Too little liberal culture in England in connection with teaching professions, 229.

Practical Training in England :—Witness refers to advantages of Catechetical Lectures given by teachers of Method in English practising schools, 242.

KERR, JOHN, LL.D., H.M. Inspector of Schools, 249-363.

Training College Finance :—Witness states that this is a difficult subject to deal with—Principle of payment by Government is that the Colleges receive three-fourths of their expenditure—Basis of maintenance payment is : for males, £23, and females, £17 per annum, three-fourths of that ; simply for board or maintenance not for training—Male students are a loss to the Training Colleges, because bursaries as high as £25 must be offered in order to get necessary number—Female students easily obtained—In Edinburgh Established College, bursaries range from £21 to £25 for males, and from £8 to £18 for females—Bursaries are paid by the Training Colleges out of Government Grant—Witness gives statistics showing total annual cost per student in the various Church Colleges,—the three-fourths paid by Government equal to sum paid to the English Day Colleges for each student, *i.e.*, £35, 250-2, 255, 271.

Bursaries and Queen's Scholarships :—Points out that Bursaries and Queen's Scholarships are the same thing—All male students in all the Training Colleges who pass the examination get bursaries, ranging from £21 to £25—Only twenty bursaries in each College given to females, because there is no difficulty in getting female students—Refers to old system of Pupil Teachers' Gratuities, 256-7, 260-1.

Training College Students and the Universities :—The fees of students' University classes paid by

Training College and three-fourths of amount charged against Department, 267—Witness gives statistics as to number of Training College students attending the University and as to number of students in the different Training Colleges—The students who go to the University usually do so during first session at Training College—Free Church College students practically free from Training College attendance during University session, 272-8—Points out that students who take University classes are exempted from such classes in the Training College ; the only compulsory subjects for Training College students are those not obtainable at a University, *e.g.*, Music, Drawing, Religious Knowledge, School Management, 281-2.

Overlapping of Work at the Universities and the Training Colleges :—Practice of taking two courses of instruction very disadvantageous to students, especially during first two months of session, owing to extra preparation for Training College Christmas Examination—Thinks date of examination should be altered to some time that would leave the University session untouched by Training College work—Understands that hitherto objection has been that staff and accommodation of Dover House too small to manage two large examinations within a very short time, 280—Suggests that the examination should be held in July instead, 330—Points out that it is in the power of the Training College authorities to dispense, in whole or in part, with students' attendance during University session, 334.

Proposal to establish Training College at St Andrews—Witness does not see any difficulty in carrying out proposal provided a Master of Method be appointed—Suggests Madras College, St Andrews, under management of Professor Meiklejohn, or of a Master of Method under him, as suitable, if the authorities agreed—One objection, however, is that present Colleges are not full ; and male classes are very small—Result of setting up a College at St Andrews would be to diminish number of male students at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, 285-7, 350-1.

Trained and Untrained Teachers :—Too many teachers enter the profession untrained—These not satisfactory and number ought to be reduced—About 400 persons enter the profession annually, without any Training College preparation, 288-9, 291—During the last four years, however, number of trained male teachers has steadily increased from 75 to 77 per cent. ; while number of females has decreased from 66 to 62 per cent., 361.

Proposal to establish Training College at Dundee :—In the event of expansion of secondary education and consequent demand for higher class of teachers, witness of opinion that a College similar to an English Day Training College might be established at Dundee, the conditions being that candidates pass the University Preliminary Examination and take the L.A. course, which contains five classes—Thinks such a plan would be feasible if four of the five classes were of an educational or professional kind, sanctioned by the Department, if the Inspector of Training Colleges were to act as assessor, and if the students were to have two courses of three months each of practical training either during their University attendance or before or after it ; such classes to include those not obtainable in the University—Witness would have this higher system of Colleges open to all the Universities, 291-2, 339.

Practical Training :—Thinks that if practical training were taken after completion of University course student's training would be too long and too expensive ; better to utilise the summer

sessions in taking practical training at a Training College—There are no openings under the present School Board system for men who have graduated without entering a Training College; arrangements would have to be made for them—Of opinion that three months' or six months' training under a Master of Method would be better than the present system of taking twelve weeks' perfunctory teaching in a Board School, 293-5, 298-301.

The Pupil Teacher system:—System diminishing, probably because lads find more promising openings in other directions; tendency among School Boards is rather to appoint assistants than pupil teachers—But notes that number of pupil teachers permissible was reduced nine or ten years ago, 304-5.

Training of Teachers by the Universities:—Witness not in favour of any University undertaking the whole training of teachers, apart from the Normal Schools or Training Colleges, inasmuch as it would lower standard of University instruction, 309-11, 335-7, 348.

Proposal to Appoint Committee of Supervision in connection with St Andrews or Dundee:—The Committee would be made up of representatives of the Senatus Academicus or of the University—Its work would be in the lines of the Committees of the English Provincial Colleges, 313—Witness does not see any difficulty in the way of establishing even a Joint Committee, consisting of University representatives and outside bodies—Would lay no conditions on St Andrews University alone, and would object to establishment of an ordinary

Training College as existing Colleges are not full—With a view to higher preparation, would impose the passing of University Preliminary Examination; this to be open to the other Universities, the system running parallel with that of the Normal Schools which must continue to exist, 317-8, 320-1—Does not think existing Training Colleges could object to the institution of proposed new Colleges, although their best men would be taken away, 358-9.

Continuance of present system of Training Colleges:—Normal Schools must continue to exist as long as there are small schools, small emoluments, and small attainments on the part of masters, 315, 321-2.

Lapsing from Teaching Profession:—Witness points out that in Scotland very few men who have joined the Training Colleges with a view to become teachers have fallen away, even after going to the University—If a guarantee of adherence to profession were required, witness thinks a system of sureties might be instituted, 327-8.

English Day Training College system:—Witness would not object to this system being applied to Dundee and the Scottish Universities, provided the same sums were paid by Department as in England—this only for men who pass the Preliminary Examination, so as to get better teachers, 336, 361.

Responsibility of the Universities to the Government:—Discusses same, 341-5, 356

